# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 1947



# BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM WASHINGTON

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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

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. 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

<sup>\*</sup>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.

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-profit-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

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out of the market for housing and many other things, and in countless instances their savings and credit have already been exhausted. 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 two-fold 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:

"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. There 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

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-

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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 securities-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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent rate on marketable Government bonds would lead to a wholesale liquidation of all Government bonds, including the nonmarketable E, 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-

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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 short-term 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 long-term 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 2½ per cent rate on long-term marketable 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. 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 short-term 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 long-term Governments than before. We have to face this fact of the market place and be prepared to off-set 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 one-half 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

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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

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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

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

<sup>\*</sup>Statement by Marriner S. Eccles before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Special Session of Congress, Nov. 25, 1947.

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 high-cost 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 bank-ruptcy. 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

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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 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.

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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 of the inflation problem are presented by Chairman Eccles of the Board of Governors on pages 1455-63 of this BULLETIN.

#### 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

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-

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<sup>\*</sup> 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.

nized that the development of this type of credit has gone hand in hand with the unparalleled industrial development of the nation. 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 high-priced goods many of which are not only high-priced 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. Each 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 To provide enforcement that is both practice. 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.

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#### 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

1 This article is one of a series covering the results of a nation-wide survey of agricultural loans outstanding in mid-1947 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 1947. Two other articles in the series appear in this issue of 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 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 have been largely responsible for the supervision of the Corporation's Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

\*Ab 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 w

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 mid-1947. 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.

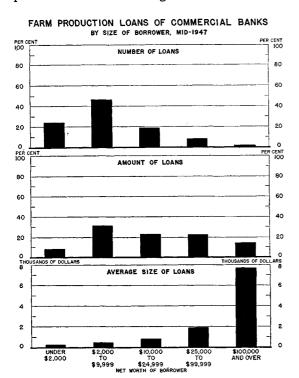
- 4. Loans to very small farmers were more commonly for production and living expenses than were loans to large borrowers. Most loans to purchase machinery or livestock were made to borrowers with a net worth of \$2,000 or more.
- 5. About one-third of all farm production loans were unsecured, about 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

December 1947 1469 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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

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

August 1947, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Computed from data on assets and liabilities published in the Balance Sheet of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 1947, p. 2.

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]

	Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars)									
Type of farm	All borrowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more	All borrowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more		
	"		`	Number	r of loans					
		In tho	usands	As a percentage of total for farm type						
eneral airy heat, corn, and other field crops vivestock oultry ruck ruit otton obacco	306 207 201 17 45 24	216 42 30 22 2 15 1 136 42 16	490 169 88 78 9 18 7 87 42 20	257 89 88 100 6 11 16 27 14 6	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	22.1 13.7 14.7 10.7 13.3 33.0 2.1 54.0 42.9 28.3	50.2 55.2 42.5 38.5 50.1 40.5 28.2 34.4 42.6 35.5	26.3 29.0 42.2 49.8 34.9 25.2 66.0 10.8 13.9 10.8		
All types	2,185	522	1,007	613	100	23.9	46.1	28.1		

Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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]

	Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars)										
Federal Reserve district	All borrowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more	All borrowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more			
				Number	of loans						
	In thousands As a percentage of total for district										
Boston New York Philadelphia	24 49 42	<b>4</b> 5 5	12 24 21	6 16 16	100 100 100	16.7 10.9 11.7	49.0 48.7 48.8	24.0 32.6 37.0			
Cleveland	126 126 202	33 36 104	57 53 73	32 34 24	100 100 100	26.2 28.6 51.2	45.6 42.2 36.1	25.5 26.9 11.7			
Chicago	352 422 178	36 136 17	181 208 106	131 72 54	100 100 100	10.2 32.3 9.5	51.3 49.2 59.7	37.3 17.2 30.3			
Kansas City	290 257 116	51 89 6	131 103 38	95 62 72	100 100 100	17.7 34.7 5.0	45.2 40.2 32.9	32.8 24.1 61.6			
All districts	2,185	522	1,007	613	100	23.9	46.1	28.1			

 $^{\rm I}$  Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower. Note.—Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
<sup>2</sup>Includes farms not classified elsewhere, such as farms operated on a part-time basis and farms not classified as to type.

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	All types of farms	Gen- eral	Dairy	Wheat, corn, and other field crops	Live- stock	Poultry	Truck	Fruit	Cotton	To- bacco	Other <sup>1</sup>		
		Number of loans, in thousands											
Boston New York Philadelphia	24 48 42	2 8 21	15 32 13	2 1 1	(2) (2) (2)	1 1 2	1 3 2	(2) 1 1		(2) (2) (2)	2 1 1		
Cleveland	126 126 202	67 45 56	12 11 5	5 7 20	2 13 4	1 2 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1 10 1	2 1 (2)	12 98	30 20 10	5 4 8		
Chicago	352 422 178	194 223 75	78 42 54	26 15 26	34 46 19	3 2 1	2 5 1	5 1 (2)	46	1 35	10 8 2		
Kansas City	290 257 116	162 91 32	16 6 22	57 21 26	37 32 15	1 1 2	3 10 4	(2) 1 11	92 2	2	8 6 2		
All districts	2,185	977	306	207	201	17	45	24	252	98	56		
:				As	a percent	age of tota	l for distri	ct					
Boston New York Philadelphia	100 100 100	5.6 7.8 46.1	52.5 70.5 31.0	18.1 3.3 2.4	(2) (2) (2)	7.6 3.2 8.8	2.9 8.9 5.2	(2) 3.1 4.1		(2) (2) 0.2	4.8 2.3 1.7		
Cleveland	100 100 100	59.2 35.1 28.0	12.8 13.1 5.6	3.1 6.7 17.8	2.6 9.4 5.3	0.9 3.4 (2)	1.0 7.1 1.1	2.5 4.0 (2)	11.2 34.1	13.8 7.3 3.3	4.1 2.7 1.9		
Chicago	100 100 100	49.3 51.9 30.7	20.2 9.2 20.4	9.2 5.8 15.3	16.2 13.5 29.2	0.7 0.9 3.6	$0.4 \\ 4.2 \\ 0.4$	$egin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 0.1 \\ (^2) \end{array}$	8.8	(²) 4.5	$\begin{array}{c} 2.3 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$		
Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	100 100 100	41.6 32.8 11.4	4.9 4.0 15.8	14.4 8.8 21.8	35.8 29.8 35.4	0.2 (2) 1.0	1.7 1.4 4.2	$0.3 \\ 6.3$	0.4 20.8 3.1	0.2	$0.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.0$		
All districts	100	44.7	14.0	9.5	9.2	0.8	2.0	1.1	11.6	4.5	2.6		

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  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.

\$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 owner-operators.

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

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Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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	Ail Signature Signature Net worth				All bor-	Net worth under \$10,000		Net worth over \$10,000		
2,000 (1,000)	rowers1	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	rowers1	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
	Number of loans									
		I	n thousand	ls		Asa	percenta.	ge of total	for farm	type
General Dairy Wheat, corn, and other field crops Livestock Poultry Truck Fruit Cotton Tobacco Other *	977 306 207 201 17 45 24 252 98 56	353 147 46 57 8 20 6 79 41 20	349 63 72 42 3 12 1 145 43 14	234 83 78 92 6 10 16 25 13	23 6 10 9 (2) 1 (2) 2 (2) (2) 1	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	36.1 48.0 22.2 28.4 47.1 44.4 25.0 31.3 41.8 35.7	35.7 20.6 34.8 20.9 17.6 26.7 4.2 57.5 43.9 25.0	24.0 27.1 37.7 45.8 35.3 22.2 66.7 9.9 13.3 8.9	2.4 2.0 4.8 4.5 (²) 2.2 (²) 0.8 (²) 1.8
All types	2,185	777	744	562	50	100	35.6	34.1	25.7	2.3

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]

	Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars)										
Purpose of loan	All borrowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more	All borrowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more			
			•	Numbe	r of loans						
		In the	rusands			Percentage distribution					
Pay production or fiving costs	731 122	335 117 9 18 43	479 377 54 39 59 1,007	291 219 57 18 29 613	51.1 33.5 5.6 3.5 6.4 100	64.1 22.4 1.7 3.5 8.2	47.6 37.4 5.3 3.8 5.8	47.4 35.7 9.3 2.9 4.7			
	Average size of loan Average interest rate (Per cent per annum)										
Pay production or living costs	980 1,120 640	\$170 390 240 190	\$310 660 560 420 460	\$1,050 1,890 1,790 1,560 1,440	6.6 6.0 5.7 5.9 6.1	8.6 6.4 6.4 6.8 7.5	7.2 6.3 6.2 6.5	5.9 5.8 5.4 5.4			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower

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 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
 <sup>2</sup> Less than 500 loans or 0.05 per cent.
 <sup>3</sup> 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.

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. 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 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 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See p. 1491 of this Bulletin.

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]

	Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars)											_ <del>_</del>
Type of security	All bor- rowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more	All bor- rowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9.9	10 or more	All bor- rowers <sup>1</sup>	Less than 2	2-9,9	10 or more
				Numbe	r of loans	,				10,000,00	ine of lon	
		In tho	isands		Percentage distribution				Average size of loan			
Unsecured	743 273 1,168	84 110 328	328 112 567	324 45 244	34.0 12.5 53.4	16.1 21.1 62.8	32.6 11.1 56.3	52.8 7.3 39.9	\$580 410 800	\$110 180 260	\$240 380 600	\$1,060 1,040 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 Machinery Growing crops. Crops in storage Combination of crops, live-	167 34 5	91 25 16 1	177 93 11 2	84 41 7 2	30.9 14.3 2.9 0.4	27.7 7.8 4.8 0.4	31.1 16.3 1.9 0.3	34.2 16.8 3.0 0.8	980 710 500 1,420	180 450 180 210	540 600 500 530	2,830 1,150 1,190 3,200
stock or machinery G. I. guarantee or insurance Other	505 12 84	171 5 19	241 6 38	87 (2) 23	43.2 1.0 7.3	52.2 1.5 5.7	42.5 1.0 6.7	35.4 (2) 9.6	710 1,570 790	1,380 230	650 1,410 460	1,790 (3) 1,75
All secured loans	1,168	328	567	244	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
 Less than 500 loans or 0.05 per cent.
 Insufficient number of loans to compute an average.

TABLE 7

FARM PRODUCTION LOANS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS OUTSTANDING IN MID-1947 By Federal Reserve District and Security Status

[Estimates of outstanding loans]

		Security status										
Federal_Reserve district	All	Unse-	En-	Se-	All	Unse-	En-	Se-	All	Unse-	En-	Se-
	Ioans <sup>1</sup>	cured	dorsed	cured	loans <sup>1</sup>	cured	dorsed	cured	loans <sup>1</sup>	cured	dorsed	cured
				Numb	per of loan	ıs						
		In thousands  As a percentage of total for district						Average size of loan				
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
	422	139	79	201	100	33.0	18.6	47.5	470	440	350	540
	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
	257	38	8	211	100	14.8	2.9	82.2	680	760	460	670
	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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes loans unclassified by type of security.

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Note.—Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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.

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#### 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.

- 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 Mid-West. 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.8 Dairy farms were second in importance and accounted for about one-sixth of the total number of loans. 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,

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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 articles appear elsewhere in this BULLETIN, "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," Federal Reserve BULLETIN, October 1947.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> 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.

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	All dis- tricts	Boston	New York	Phil- adel- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kan- sas City	Dal- las	San Fran- cisco
							nber of lo			-			
General	128 41 21 12 4 7 6 17 9 19	1 3 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 7	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 1 1 (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	19 2 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 3 4	8 1 1 (1) 1 (2) 1 2 2 16	8 1 2 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) 13 1 1 27	26 10 4 3 1 1 1 1 	34 3 2 4 1 (1) 2 4 3 53	5 8 2 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 17	9 1 3 1 (i) (i) (i) (i) (i) (i) 17	(1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 9	3 3 4 (1) (1) 1 3 (1) 1 16
						Percer	ıtage dist	ribution					
General. Dairy Wheat, corn, and other field crops. Livestock. Poultry. Truck Fruit. Cotton Tobacco. Other².	48 15 8 5 2 3 2 7 3	14 47 8 (3) 5 2 2 2 (3) 1 20	30 46 1 (*) 3 10 6	55 15 5 1 6 7 1	62 7 6 1 1 1 (³) 8 13	49 7 4 7 2 4 1 3 13	29 4 7 2 1 2 1 47 3 5	53 21 9 6 1 1 3 (3)	64 6 5 7 1 1 (a) 4 7	32 49 11 5 1 1 (3)	56 5 17 9 1 3 1 1	50 2 6 14 1 7 1 17	21 19 21 2 3 5 19 3
All types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Less than 500 loans.

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 mid-1947, 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes farms not classified elsewhere, such as part-time farms and farms not classified as to type. <sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 per cent.

Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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]

;	Size	of proper	ty mortga	iged					
Type of farm	All sizes	Under 70 acres	70-139 acres	140 acres and over					
	Number of loans In thousands								
General Dairy Wheat, corn, and other	128 41	43 10	51 18	33 13					
wheat, corn, and other field crops. Livestock. Poultry. Truck. Fruit. Cotton. Tobacco. Other.	21 12 4 7 6 17 9	5 2 3 5 5 8 4 12	6 4 1 1 1 5 3 5	10 6 (¹) 1 1 4 2					
All types	265	97	95	71					
	As a per	centage of	total for f	arm type					
General. Dairy. Wheat, corn, and other field crops. Livestock Poultry. Truck Fruit Cotton. Tobacco. Other	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	33 23 24 17 76 78 74 48 47 60	40 45 30 33 19 15 15 30 37 26	26 32 46 50 5 8 11 22 17					
All types	100	37	36	27					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>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 one-third 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]

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

<sup>1</sup> Less than 500 loans.

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

To buy land other than that mortgaged	\$3,800
To buy land mortgaged	3,700
To build or repair buildings	2,300
Other purposes	2,300
Average, all purposes	3,200

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

 $<sup>{\</sup>tt Note.}{ ext{--}}{\tt Detailed}$  figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Average loan sizes were computed as described in note to Table 4.

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 MORTGAGE LOANS OF INSURED COM-MERCIAL BANKS MADE IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1947, BY TYPE OF FARM AND SIZE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY [Based on estimates of outstanding loans]

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

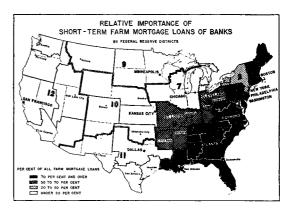
<sup>1</sup> Insufficient number of loans to compute an average.

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.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN MATURITIES 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.

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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]

	Maturity class											
Federal Reserve district	All	6 months	6 mos	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	Over 20		
	maturities	or less 1	1 year	years	years	years	years	years	years	years		
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	(2)		
ClevelandRichmondAtlanta	100	34	17	3	2	14	23	7	1	(2)		
	100	57	16	3	6	6	9	2	1	(2)		
	100	24	52	9	4	5	5	1	(2)	(2)		
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 CityDallas. San Francisco	100 100 100	4 7 6	9 12 3	6 9 4	12 13 7	42 31 31	20 25 41	4 3 7	2 1 1	1 1 1		
All districts	100	24	17	5	6	22	19	3	2	1		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Includes demand loans, and loans overdue.  $^{\rm 2}$  Less than 0.5 per cent.

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]

		T	buy lan	d 1		All other purposes <sup>2</sup>					
Federal Reserve district			Ma	turity			Maturity				
	Total	1 year or less 8	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total	1 year 1-5 or less 3 years		5-10 years	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	
ClevelandRichmondAtlanta	100	50	19	21	10	100	51	19	25	5	
	100	67	16	12	5	100	83	12	4	1	
	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	
	100	14	54	27	5	100	34	48	17	2	
	100	8	36	44	13	100	11	48	37	5	
All districts	100	38	34	21	8	100	49	34	15	3	

Includes loans to purchase the property mortgaged and loans to purchase other land.
 Includes some loans not classified as to purpose.
 Includes demand loans and loans overdue.

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-

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Note.—Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>\*</sup> Less than 0.5 per cent.

Note.—Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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 of farm	Percentage change <sup>5</sup> 1943-45 to 1947
General:	
Under 30 acres 30-139 acres 140-259 acres	- 4 +12 +10
Dairy:	
30-139 acres 140-259 acres	+26 +17
Cotton:	
30-139 acres	—11
Tobacco: 30-139 acres	— 1
Field crops:	
30-139 acres 140-259 acres	+24 +20
Farm land values	° <del>+</del> 41

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Percentage changes shown only for those types and sizes of farm groups having a significant number of 1943-45 loans outstanding at mid-1947.

<sup>6</sup> Computed from U. S. Department of Agriculture figures referring to March 1.

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.

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# THE STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES ON COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS TO FARMERS<sup>1</sup>

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 significance.

#### 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-real-estate (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.

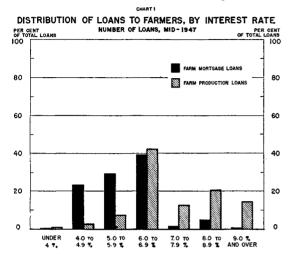
- (2) The rate of 6 per cent was more frequent than any other rate charged farmers on bank loans, both mortgage and production. For farm mortgage loans, rates of 5 and 4 per cent were also common. Almost half of farm production loans were at rates of 7 per cent or over.
- (3) Size of loan was the most 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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



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.

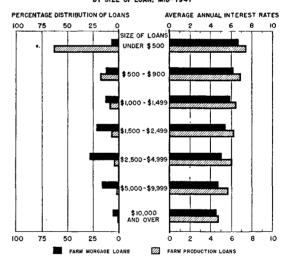
It is clear from the chart, however, that the pattern of rates charged by banks on farm mortgage loans differs markedly from that charged on farm production loans. For each size of loan farmers paid higher rates on production than on mortgage loans. Differences varied among loan size groups, but they 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

CHART 2

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

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#### THE STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES ON COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS TO FARMERS

TABLE 1 FARM MORTGAGE LOANS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS OUTSTANDING IN MID-1947 By Interest Rate and Size of Loan [Estimates of outstanding loans]

Interest rate	Original size of loan												
(Per cent per annum)	All sizes	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 and over	All sizes	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 and over			
	Number of loans, in thousands						Amount of loans, in millions						
Less than 4.0	1 52 10 76 1 104 0 5 (1) 13 2	(1) 1 (2) 6 (1) 30 (1) 2 (1) 9 1	(1) 8 2 27 1 44 (1) 2 (1) 3 1	1 36 7 40 1 29 (¹) 1 (¹) 1 (¹)	(1) 7 1 4 (1) 1 (2) (1) (1) (1) 14	\$ 7 255 43 227 3 170 (1) 4 (1) 11 1	\$ (1) 1 (1) 3 (1) 13 (1) 1 (1) 3 (1) 22	\$ (1) 12 3 36 1 53 (1) 2 (1) 4 (1)	\$ 3 155 25 139 1 90 (1) (1) 4 (1)	\$ 4 88 15 49 (1) 14 (1) (1) (1) 171			
					Percentage of	distribution							
Less than 4.0. 4.0. 4.1-4.9. 5.0. 5.1-5.9. 6.0. 6.1-6.9. 7.0. 7.1-7.9. 8.0. 8.1 and over.	0.4 19.5 3.8 28.8 0.5 39.4 0.1 1.7 (2) 5.0	(2) 1.9 0.3 11.5 0.2 61.0 0.1 4.8 (2) 17.5 2.7	0.1 9.1 2.4 30.3 1.0 50.6 0.1 2.0 (2) 3.9 0.5	0.5 31.4 5.9 35.1 0.4 25.2 (2) 0.4 (2) 1.0 0.1	2.7 50.1 8.8 28.6 0.1 9.3 	1.0 35.3 6.0 31.4 0.4 23.5 (2) 0.6 (2) 1.5 0.2	(2) 2.5 0.5 13.2 0.3 61.5 (2) 4.8 (2) 15.0 2.1	0.1 10.7 2.9 32.1 1.0 47.5 0.1 1.7 (2) 3.6 0.4	0.6 37.0 6.0 33.3 0.3 21.5 (2) 0.3 (2) 0.9 0.1	2.6 51.3 8.8 28.9 0.2 8.1 			
All rates	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

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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

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.

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Less than 500 loans or \$500,000.

Less than 0.05 per cent.

Note.—Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An unknown amount of credit is extended to farmers by retail and wholesale trade concerns and others that are not primarily credit granting institutions.

FARM PRODUCTION LOANS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS OUTSTANDING IN MID-1947 By Interest Rate and Size of Loan

[Estimates of outstanding loans]

•	Size of loan outstanding											
Interest rate (Per cent per annum)	All sizes	Under \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 and over	All sizes	Under \$499	\$500- \$999	\$2,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 and over	
	Number of loans, in thousands						Amo	unt of lo	ıns, in m	illions		
Less than 4.0. 4.0. 4.1-4.9. 5.0. 5.1-5.9. 6.0. 6.1-6.9. 7.0. 7.1-7.9. 8.0. 8.1-8.9. 9.0-9.9. 10.0-10.9. 11.0-11.9. 12.0-12.9. 13.0 and over	12 41 14 145 14 895 24 267 13 420 24 27 190 14 21 62	7 7 7 5 31 1 7 515 15 17 184 10 300 20 154 12 18 59 1,366	1 7 2 31 1 3 3 174 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 67 3 3 23 1 1 2 2 2 374	1 16 4 50 4 152 2 29 1 43 1 1 3 11 1 1	1 10 3 29 1 1 6 6 6 (1) 10 (1) (1) (2 (1) 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 5 (i) (i) (i) (ii) (ii) (iii)	\$ 80 93 42 266 13 10 116 5 167 6 10 57 3 6 8	\$ 1 2 1 7 2 90 3 3 31 1 2 46 4 4 3 23 2 2 6	\$ 1 4 1 17 2 2 98 2 2 28 1 37 1 1 2 13 1 1	\$ 2 21 5 62 4 189 2 37 7 1 51 1 4 13 1 1 1	\$ 7 35 13 105 4 168 3 19 1 30 (1) 1 6 (1) 2 (1)	\$ 70 30 22 76 2 68 1 1 3 2
	!	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	Percentage	distributi	on	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	
Less than 4.0. 4.0. 4.1-4.9. 5.0. 5.1-5.9. 6.0. 6.1-6.9. 7.0. 7.1-7.9. 8.0. 8.1-8.9. 9.0-9.9. 10.0-10.9. 11.0-11.9. 12.0-12.9. 13.0 and over  All rates.	0.6 1.9 0.7 6.6 0.7 41.0 1.1 12.2 0.6 19.2 1.1 1.2 8.7 0.6 1.0 2.8	0.5 0.5 0.4 2.2 0.5 37.7 1.3 13.5 0.7 22.0 1.5 11.3 0.9 1.5 11.3	0.3 2.0 0.4 8.1 0.8 46.5 1.1 12.9 0.6 18.0 0.7 6.2 0.6 0.6	0.4 4.9 1.1 15.7 1.1 47.9 0.5 9.1 0.2 13.5 0.3 0.3 0.2	1.0 8.6 2.9 25.5 0.8 43.3 0.8 5.5 0.2 8.7 0.2 1.7 0.1 0.1	8.9 12.6 5.5 32.4 0.7 35.6 0.6 0.6 	5.3 6.2 2.8 17.8 0.9 41.0 0.7 7.7 0.4 11.2 0.7 3.8 0.2 0.4 0.6	0.4 0.9 0.4 2.9 0.7 39.9 1.3 14.0 0.8 20.6 1.5 10.3 0.9 2.7	0.4 2.1 0.4 8.3 0.7 46.6 1.1 13.3 0.7 17.5 0.9 6.1 0.5 0.6	0.4 5.4 1.2 15.7 1.1 0.5 9.4 0.2 12.9 0.2 1.0 0.3 0.1 0.2	1.7 8.9 3.3 26.6 0.9 42.9 0.7 4.8 0.3 7.7 (2) 0.2 1.5 0.1	25.4 11.0 8.1 27.6 0.8 24.7 0.2 0.4 

#### 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

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1 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.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES ON COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS TO FARMERS

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]

	Original size of loan									
Classification	All	Under	\$1,000-	\$1,500-	\$2,500-	\$5,000-	\$10,000			
	sizes	\$1,000	\$1,499	\$2,499	\$4,999	\$9,999	and over			
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. 2-10. 10 and over.	5.0	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5			
	4.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.6			
	4.6	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.4			
Size of city (population):	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.9 4.7 4.6 4.7	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.4 6.1 6.2 6.1	5.7 5.8 5.8 5.9 5.6 5.4 5.9	5.4 5.5 5.5 5.4 5.3 5.3 5.6	5.0 5.2 5.1 5.0 4.9 4.7 5.1	4.7 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.6	4.6 4.5 4.5 4.6 4.4 4.3			
Federal Reserve district: Boston New York. Philadelphia	5.0 4.8 5.0	5.4 5.5 5.7	5.3 5.3 5.6	5.1 5.0 5.4	4.9 4.8 5.0	5.0 4.6 4.9	(1) (1) 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. Dallas. San Francisco.	4.8	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.2			
	5.1	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.2	4.9	4.6			
	4.9	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.5			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 two-fifths 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Tynan Smith and Philip T. Allen, "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947, p. 1221.

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]

	Original size of loan										
Type of farm	All sizes	Under \$1,000		\$1,500- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 and over					
General Dairy Wheat, corn, and	4.8	6.2	5.7 5.6	5.4 5.2	4.8 4.7	4.3 4.5					
field crops Livestock Poultry	4.8 4.8 5.1	6.2 6.4 6.1	5.8 5.8 5.8	5.3 5.5 5.4	4.9 4.8 5.0	4.5 4.3 (1)					
Truck	5.2 5.1 5.7 5.6	6.6 (1) 6.8 6.1	5.8 (1) 6.2 6.0	5.5 5.4 6.1 5.9	5.1 5.2 5.4 5.6	(1) 4.9 (1) (1)					
Other	5.0 4.9	6.1	5.7 5.8	5.4 5.4	4.9 4.8	4.3 4.5					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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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]

	Original size of loan									
Classification	All sizes		\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$2,499	\$2,500~ \$9,999	\$10,000 and over				
All loans	4.9	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.5				
Purpose: Buy land mort- gaged Buy other land. Build or repair buildings Other	4.8 4.9 5.2 5.1	6.1 6.0 6.4 6.4	5.7 5.9 5.8 5.8	5.3 5.5 5.5 5.5	4.7 4.9 5.1 5.0	4.4 4.6 4.6 4.6				
Type of lien: First lien Junior lien	4.9 5.6	6.2 6.0	5.8 6.1	5.4 5.7	4.8 5.5	4.5 (1)				
Repayment method: Loans maturing in 1 year or less: One payment Instalment	5.6 5.1	6.4 6.0	6.1 5.6	5.9 5.4	5.5 5.0	5.0 4.6				
Loans matur- ing in over 1 year: One payment Instalment	4.8 4.7	6.0 6.0	5.6 5.5	5.3 5.2	4.7 4.7	4.5 4.3				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

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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 Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Maturity and Size of Loan

[Per cent per annum]

	Original size of loan									
Maturity of loan	All sizes		\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 and over				
Demand	5.4 5.1 4.7	5.7 6.5 6.5 6.1 5.9 5.7 (1)	5.6 6.1 6.1 5.8 5.4 5.3 5.3	5.4 5.9 5.8 5.5 5.2 5.1 4.7	5.0 5.5 5.2 4.9 4.7 4.7 4.3	4.7 4.9 (1) 4.8 4.3 4.4 4.3				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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]

A STATE OF THE STA		Size	of loar	ı outst	anding	
Classification	All sizes	Under \$250	\$250- \$499	\$500~ \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500 and over
All loans	6.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.4
Size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars): Under 2	6.7	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.1
	6.1	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.5
	5.1	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.9	4.6
Size of city (population): Under 1.000 1,000-2,499 2,500-4,999 10,000-24,999 25,000-99,999 100,000 and over	6.5	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.0
	6.6	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1
	6.4	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.7
	5.7	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.1
	6.0	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.1	5.5
	5.0	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.5
	4.3	7.6	7.0	6.3	6.1	3.9
Federal Reserve district: Boston New York Philadelphia	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.8
	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4
	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

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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

[Per cent per annum]

	Size of loan outstanding									
Type of farm and purpose of loans	All sizes	Under \$250	\$250- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500 and over				
All loans	6.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.4				
Type of farm: General. Dairy. Wheat, corn, and field crops. Livestock. Poultry Truck. Fruit. Cotton. Tobacco. Other.	6.4 5.9 6.4 5.3 5.7 6.0 5.4 7.7 6.1 6.2	7.4 6.9 8.2 7.5 7.6 8.5 7.6 9.5 6.4 7.1	7.0 6.5 7.5 7.1 6.6 7.8 6.6 8.8 6.0 6.9	6.7 6.3 7.0 6.7 6.0 6.5 6.7 8.1 6.1 6.7	6.3 5.9 6.6 6.2 5.7 6.1 5.8 7.5 6.3 6.2	5.7 5.5 5.9 5.5 4.8 5.5 5.5 5.5				
Purpose of loan: Pay production and living expenses Buy machinery or livestock Buy or improve land or buildings Repay debts	6.6 6.0 5.7 5.9	7.8 7.1 6.8 6.8	7.7 6.8 6.6 6.7	7.1 6.5 6.3 6.7	6.6 6.2 5.9 6.1	5.6 5.5 5.5 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 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

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 1220.

#### 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

[Per cent per annum]

						_
		Size	of loai	n outst	anding	
Classification	All sizes	Under \$250	\$250- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500 and over
All loans	6.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.4
Type of security: Unsecured Endorsed Livestock Machinery Growing crops Crops in storage Combination of crops, livestock,	5.8 5.9 5.8 6.6 7.1 4.4	7.0 6.7 7.9 7.3 10.5 9.8	6.6 6.3 7.3 7.2 8.1 7.9	6.3 6.1 6.9 6.8 6.9 6.5	5.9 5.8 6.4 6.6 6.6 5.8	5.2 5.2 5.2 6.0 6.3 3.2
or machinery G. I. guarantee or	6.9	9.5	8.5	7.5	6.8	5.9
insurance Other	4.2 5.3	(¹) 7.2	4.2 6.6	4.1 6.4	4.1 5.6	4.1 4.5
Net worth of borrower: Under \$2,000 \$2,000-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$24,999 \$25,000-\$99,999 \$100,000 and over	7.5 6.7 6.3 5.6 4.6	8.5 7.4 7.1 6.7 4.2	7.9 7.1 6.7 6.6 (1)	7.4 6.8 6.5 6.3 6.4	6.3 6.5 6.3 6.0 5.8	5.9 6.0 6.1 5.5 4.5
Tenure of borrower: Owner, farm not mortgaged Owner, farm mort- gaged Tenant or cropper	5.8 6.1 6.7	7.5 7.3 8.1	7.1 7.0 7.5	6.6 6.7 6.9	6.1 6.3 6.5	5.0 5.5 5.8
		1		l ,		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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]

	Size of loan outstanding							
Repayment method and maturity	All sizes	Under \$250	\$250- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500 and over		
All loans	6.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.4		
Repayment method: Single payment Regular instalments. Irregular instalments.	6.2 6.0 5.3	7.7 7.6 6.6	7.2 7.0 6.6	6.8 6.6 6.3	6.3 5.9 6.0	5.4 5.4 4.6		
Maturity of loan: Demand. 3 months or less. 3-6 months. 6-9 months. 9-12 months. Over 12 months.	5.6 6.4 6.2 6.8 6.2 5.8	7.0 6.7 7.5 8.9 7.7 7.3	6.5 6.7 6.9 8.5 7.3 7.0	6.5 6.5 6.6 7.6 6.8 6.4	6.1 6.4 6.2 6.7 6.4 5.8	5.1 6.3 5.6 5.8 5.5 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Richard Youngdahl, "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 1947.

#### 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 INTERNATIONAL 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.

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#### NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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

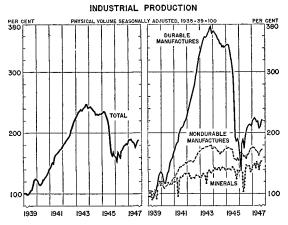
Industrial output increased further in October. Department store sales continued in large volume in October and the first half of November. The general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly further.

#### 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.

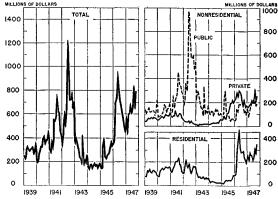
#### EMPLOYMENT

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. Non-residential includes awards for buildings and public works and utilities. Monthly figures, latest shown are for October.

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#### NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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.

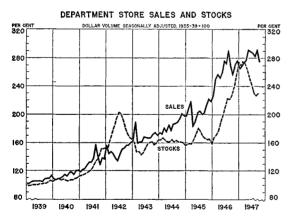
#### DISTRIBUTION

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

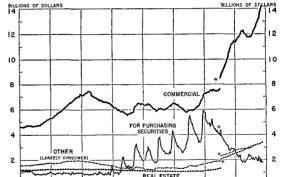
Rapid expansion in commercial and industrial loans continued at banks in leading cities during October and the first half of November. Real estate and consumer loans also increased further.

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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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  $1\frac{1}{8}$  per cent Treasury note has been offered in exchange for the  $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent certificates maturing December 1.

LOANS AT MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES



Excludes loans to banks. Wednesday figures, latest shown are for Nov. 19.

1946

1947

December 1947 1495

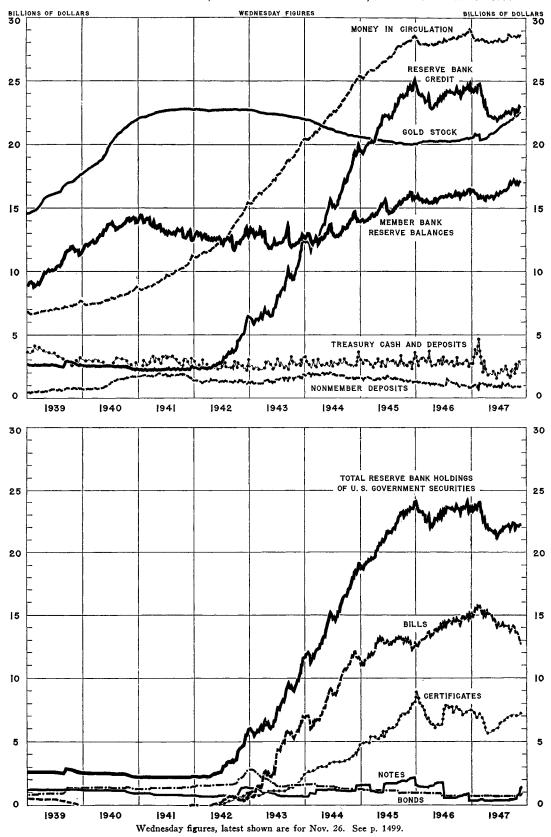
# FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS UNITED STATES

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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.

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



1498 Federal Reserve Bulletin

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

[In millions of dollars]

	F	Reserve	Bank cre	dit outs	standing						T			Men bank r bala	eserve
	Dis- counts and ad- vances		Treas- ury bills and certifi- cates		Ali other <sup>1</sup>	Total	Gold stock	Treas- ury cur- rency out- stand- ing	Money in cir- cula- tion	Treas- ury cash hold- ings	Treas- ury de- posits with Federal Re- serve Banks	Non- mem- ber de- posits	Other Fed- eral Re- serve ac- counts	Total	Ex- cese <sup>2</sup>
Monthly averages of daily figures:  1946—Aug	283 251 165 163	23,584 23,614 23,471 22,055 22,067 22,092	22,254 22,030 20,964 20,886	1,360 1,441 1,091 1,181	493 421 302 386	24,258 24,391 24,143 22.521 22,616 22,798	20,291 20,330 21,648 21,866	4,541 4,545 4,546 4,551 4,551	28,478 28,588 28,252 28,654	2,262 2,275 2,274 1,326 1,315 1,327	524 515 444 957 553 945	947 1,079	585 597 624 638	16,031 16,160 16,167 16,481 16,866 17,073	891 885 863 800 931 954
End-of-month figures: 1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 1947—Aug. 30 Sept. 30 Oct. 31	213 253 185 92	24,049	22,047 21,103 21,138	1,423 1,470 1,089 1,191	331 338 382 308	24,748 24,594 24,109 22,759 22,730 22,906	20,305 20,402 21,766 21,955	4,544 4,546 4,549 4,553 4,552 4,554	28,507 28,600 28,434 28,567	2,256 2,289 2,285 1,323 1,309 1,330	704 1,081 628 751 1,091 1,400	1,069 1,020 1,343 842	590 595 626 643	16,245 15,910 15,931 16,601 16,784 16,956	1,085 725 567 823 841 864
Wednesday figures:  1947—Jan. 8 Jan. 15 Jan. 22 Jan. 29	243 238	23,733 23,327 23,430 23,863	22,218 22,322	1,109 1,109	396 536 533 335	24,375 24,105 24,201 24,514	20,531 20,567 20,692 20,808	4,561 4,560 4,559 4,559	28,518 28,369	2,281 2,291 2,295 2,325	401 409 862 1,536	966 967 1,004 1,021	615 613	16,457 16,431 16,308 16,124	903 850 726 663
Feb. 5 Feb. 12 Feb. 19 Feb. 26	393 342	23,412 23,803 23,918 24,044	22,694 22,773	1,109	442 414	24,050 24,638 24,674 24,761	20,751 20,770	4,559 4,558 4,556 4,556	28,346 28,276	2,320 2,335 2,324 1,381	1,162 1,711 2,358 2,372	863 938 649 1,218	623 623	16,095 15,994 15,770 15,781	761 779 614 703
Mar. 5 Mar. 12 Mar. 19 Mar. 26	237 234	23,242 23,247 22,411 22,810	22,050	1,198 1,105	295 402	23,804 23,780 23,047 23,486	20,403 20,413	4,557 4,557 4,557 4,556	28,330 28,242	1,331 1,335 1,335 1,355	1,407 1,429 713 1,600	1,108 1,172 1,148 1,060	627 636	15,930 15,847 15,943 15,658	800 718 673 559
Apr. 2 Apr. 9 Apr. 16 Apr. 23 Apr. 30	277 101 141	21,938 22,276 21,905 21,829 21,857	21,171 20,800 20,724	1,105 1,105 1,105	339 468 259	22,758 22,893 22,474 22,230 22,205	20,497 20,583 20,621	4,557 4,559 4,558 4,558 4,561	28,250 28,163	1,333 1,336 1,332 1,338 1,329	946 753 613 482 619	1,033 879 1,021	641 641 643	15,540 15,934 15,987 15,820 15,826	563 886 844 658 654
May 7 May 14 May 21 May 28	139 117	21,852 21,762 21,676 21,590	20,671 20,589	1,091	331 278	22,230 22,233 22,071 22,019	20,878 20,888	4,560 4,559 4,559 4,561	28,134 28,116	1,328 1,337 1,338 1,372	654 556 539 751	918 1,066 957 846	628 626	15,877 15,949 15,942 15,705	654 787 752 520
June 4 June 11 June 18 June 25	175 132	21,760 21,578 21,186 21,582	20,482	1,097	287 479	22,234 22,040 21,797 22,057	21,026 21,123	4,561 4,561 4,561 4,553	28,195	1,366 1,332 1,333 1,329	653 495 225 642	956 889 857 915	629 632	15,921 16,028 16,241 16,081	626 667 750 674
July 2 July 9 July 16 July 23 July 30	110 120 99 118 111	21,629 21,611 21,758 21,700 22,012	20,532 20,515 20,663 20,605 20,917	1,097 1,095 1,095	406 304 391 275 187	22,145 22,035 22,248 22,093 22,310	21,284 21,336 21,434 21,467 21,537	4,559 4,551 4,550 4,550 4,551	28,363 28,225 28,145	1,325 1,329 1,331 1,330 1,341	658 566 756 939 705	977 844 952 818 1,236	631 631 633	15,988 16,190 16,336 16,244 16,354	526 670 759 630 742
Aug. 6 Aug. 13 Aug. 20 Aug. 27	183 239	21,869 22,030 22,097 22,107	20,777 20,939 21,008 21,018	1,091 1,089	282 300	22,211 22,494 22,636 22,478	21,611 21,666	4,551	28,223 28,239	1,330 1,329 1,330 1,335	728 1,053 1,265 915		622 624	16,409 16,428 16,407 16,493	741 779 721 775
Sept. 3 Sept. 10 Sept. 17 Sept. 24	120 130 119	22,224 22,042 21,756 22,118	20,848 20,562 20,927	1.194		22,623 22,472 22,394 22,573			28,749 28,742 28,633 28,556	1,323 1,329 1,306 1,319	459 243 240 800	1,149 960 930 924	632 642	16,628 16,932 17,128 16,831	841 1,015 1,055 875
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	156 111 146 125 373	22,392 22,355 22,218 21,772 22,129	21,195 21,148 21,013 20,564 20,689	1,207 1,205 1,208	383 385 443 451 287	22,931 22,852 22,807 22,348 22,789	21,955 22,092 22,153 22,225 22,294	4,551 4,551 4,551 4,552 4,552	28,656 28,569	1,316 1,328 1,324 1,337 1,338	1,053 909 836 608 1,355	832 837 817 924 917	646 648 650	17,034 17,142 17,229 17,037 16,859	985 1,069 1,154 857 721
Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	429 199	22,119 22,052 22,222 22,239	20,343	1,708 2,105	208 620	22,640 22,689 23,041 22,934	22,442 22,513		28,635 28,709 28,595 28,725	1,324 1,328 1,327 1,330	926 1,224 1,560 1,314		632 631	17,088 16,839 17,068 17,121	952 766 \$928 \$1,012

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Preliminary.
 Includes industrial loans and acceptances purchased shown separately in subsequent tables.
 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 DISCOUNT RATES

[In effect November 30. Per cent per annum]

	Disc	s to individuals,					
Federal Reserve Bank	Government discounts secured h	nt obligations and of and advances by eligible paper 13 and 13a)1		ecured advances sec. 10(b)]	partnerships, or corpora- tions other than member banks secured by direct obligations of the U. S. (last par. Sec. 13)		
	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective .	Rate	Effective	
Boston New York. Philadelphia. Cleveland Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco.	1 1 1 1 1 1	Apr. 27, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946 May 3, 1946 May 10, 1946 May 10, 1946 Apr. 26, 1946 Apr. 26, 1946 Apr. 27, 1946 Apr. 27, 1946 May 10, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946	1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1%	Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Sept. 12, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Mar. 14, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942	2 2 2 1/2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Mar. 29, 1946 Apr. 6, 1946 Mar. 23, 1946 Mar. 9, 1946 Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 23, 1946 Apr. 13, 1946 Apr. 25, 1946	

¹ Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months.

Note.—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 13a 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, pp. 439–443.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK MINIMUM BUYING RATES ON BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

[Per cent per annum]

Maturity	Rate on Nov. 30	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
1- 90 days	1	<sup>1</sup> Aug. 24, 1946	34
	1	<sup>1</sup> Aug. 24, 1946	14
	1	<sup>1</sup> Oct. 20, 1933	114

<sup>1</sup> 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]

	Net	demand d	eposits1	Time
Period in effect	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	deposits
June 21, 1917-Aug. 15, 1936. Aug. 16, 1936-Feb. 28, 1937. Mar. 1, 1937-Apr. 30, 1937. May 1, 1937-Apr. 15, 1938. Apr. 16, 1938-Oct. 31, 1941. Nov. 1, 1941-Aug. 19, 1942. Aug. 20, 1942-Sept. 13, 1942. Sept. 14, 1942-Oct. 2, 1942. Oct. 3, 1942 and after.	2234 26 2234 26 24	10 15 17 1/2 20 17 1/2 20 20 20 20 20	7 10½ 12¾ 14 12 14 14 14 14	3 4½ 5¼ 6 5 6 6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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- Jan. 31, 1935	Feb.1, 1935- Dec.31, 1935	Effective Jan. 1, 1936
Savings deposits Postal savings deposits		2½ 2½	2 ½ 2 ½
Other deposits payable: In 6 months or more In 90 days to 6 months In less than 90 days		2½ 2½ 2½ 2½	2 1/2 2 1

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]

	comm	strial or tercial tesses	To financing institutions				
Federal Reserve Bank			On disco				
	On loans 1	On commit- ments	Portion for which institu- tion is obligated	Re- maining portion	On commit- ments		
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5	%-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1	(2) 42 (2) (3) (2) 1-5 2½-5 1-1½ (3) (3) (3)	9 9 9 9 1-5 2½-5 9 9	%-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1 %-1		

- Including loans made in participation with financing institutions.
   Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.
   Rate charged borrower.
- May charge rate charged borrower by financing institution, if

lower.

Charge of ¼ per cent is made on undisbursed portion of loan.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 118

pp. 446-447.

#### MARGIN REQUIREMENTS<sup>1</sup> [Per cent of market value]

Prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934	July 5, 1945- Jan. 20, 1946	Jan. 21, 1946- Jan. 31, 1947	Effective Feb. 1, 1947
Regulation T: For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities For short sales	75	100	75
	75	100	75
	75	100	75

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

#### PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

						<u> </u>				
			Wed	lnesday figu	res				End of mont	h
Item				1947				19	47	1946
	Nov. 26	Nov. 19	Nov. 12	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Oct. 22	Oct. 15	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Assets Gold certificates Redemption fund for F. R. notes	20,660,170 682,968	20,581,170 682,742	20,511,170 679,542	20,412,670 679,566	20,362,670 681,710		20,209,670	1	20,362,670 681,710	17,529,176 780,443
Total gold certificate reserves			<del></del>	<del></del>			<del></del>	<u> </u>		
Other cash	262,621	268,852	246,444	259,037	266,671	255,133	245,913	260,485	274,807	267,125
Discounts and advances: For member banks For nonmember	332,691	161,020	391,194	165,846	333,557	85,287	111,521	293,068	256,884	176,121
banks, etc	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	39,500	39,500	34,500	37,800	39,500	140,300
Total discounts and advances	370,491	198,820	428,994	203,646	373,057	124,787	146,021	330,868	296,384	316,421
Industrial loans Acceptances purchased. U. S. Govt. securities: Bills:	4,721 629	1,442 862	1,940 1,006		1,853 1,810	1,910 2,122		4,627 476		1,079
Under repurchase option Other Certificates:	12,669,278	12,900,924	13,234,574	13,504,284	13,622,284	13,564,884	13,913,632	12,557,968	13,562,934	5,228,357 9,796,586
Special Other Notes Bonds	7,243,405 1,398,750 928,033	1,314,000	7,108,805 970,500 737,690	859,300	732,400	500,300		1,424,750	810,800	7,331,012 835,100 753,390
Total U. S. Govt. securities Other Reserve Bank oredit outstanding	22,239,466 318,998	ĺ	22,051,569	1		21,772,340			22,167,990 437,531	23,944,445
Total Reserve Bank credit outstanding	22,934,305	23,041,328	22,688,745	22,639,821	22,789,275	22,348,335	22,806,663	22,975,025	22,905,608	24,791,137
Liabilities Federal Reserve notes Deposits:	24,635,735	24,521,176	24,585,740	24,543,376	24,452,524	24,491,686	24,553,381	24,651,452	24,481,439	24,799,429
Member bank — reserve account U. S. Treasurer—gen-	ļ			1		1	1	l	16,956,062	
ForeignOther	1,313,869 450,700 518,477	406,022	443,036	470,896		607,562 447,092 476,563	332,310	446,052	416,047	619,658 627,928 322,895
Total deposits	19,403,837	19,553,611	19,012,352	18,936,361	19,130,232	18,568,627	18,881,763	19,430,600	19,240,367	18,083,178
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (per cent)	48.5	48.2	48.6	48.5	48.3	48.7	48.1	48.5	48.1	42.7

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months		1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
Discounts and advances:										
Oct. 29	373,057	328,646	3,105	16,266	25.024	5	11	l <b></b> .		
Nov. 5	203,646		11.035	20.687	21.461	5	11			
Nov. 12	428,994		11,135	31,714		33	24			
Nov. 19	198,820	152,252	6,655			29	24			
Nov. 26	370,491					29	24			
Industrial loans:	,	,	,	,	_,					,,,,,,,
Oct. 29	1,853	1,294	25		43	27	53	109	302	·
Nov. 5	1.917	1,367		36		26	54	l îii	298	
Nov. 12	1,940			30	2	51	54	111	273	
Nov. 19	1,442				l ī	1 2	4	11	23	
Nov. 26	4,721			40	l ī	l - 2	4	l îi	23	
Acceptances purchased:	-,	1,010			-	1 -	_			
Oct. 29	1.810	816	518	476	1					
Nov. 5	1.369	606		372						
Nov. 12	1,006		404	225						
Nov. 19	862	491	371							
Nov. 26	629	388	241							
U. S. Government securities:	027	000				1		1		
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			
Nov. 12	22 051 569	2 193 202	3 592 431	5 078 095	4 985 068	647 890		1		
Nov. 19	22 221 940	3 526 065	2 273 038	4 873 503	4 830 640	647 890			255,450	
Nov. 26									117,050	
1907. 20	22,209,400	0,010,401	2,000,074	1,074,131	1,010,114	171,770	0,100,010	1	117,030	370,000

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### STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

							<del></del>				,		<del></del>
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Redemption fund	20,511,170 20,581,170 20,660,170	751,392 742,627 768,509	5,734,979 5,597,461 5,880,417	981,904 1,029,181 1,011,019	1,369,894 1,302,280 1,318,712 1,358,036 1,403,550	1,155,745 1,165,267 1,109,111	1,066,310 1,092,735 1,061,673	4,292,027 4,425,670 4,320,902	633,117 606,533 613,129	474,753 488,815 496,504 479,077 501,003		508,121 513,459	2,736,563 2,768,419 2,789,969 2,747,952 2,729,307
for F. R. notes: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Total gold certifi-	681,710 679,566 679,542 682,742 682,968	54,624 54,543 54,439	118,565 118,135 117,827 122,437 122,141	59,761 59,587 60,446 60,282 60,220	74,574 74,436 74,328 74,206 75,114	62,479 61,737 61,177 60,552 60,529	41,082 40,980 40,899 40,809 40,768	86,702	46,908 46,882 46,847	22,980 22,967 22,955 22,940 22,924	35,807 35,774 35,757 35,738 35,710	25,861 25,839 26,318 26,289 26,276	51,985 51,773 51,708 51,631 51,529
cate reserves: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Other cash:	21,092,236 21,190,712 21,263,912 21,343,138	806,016 797,170 822,948 836,691	5,955,764	1,071,301 1,091,668	1,432,242 1,478,664	1,169,663 1,215,867	1,102,482 1,080,544	4,407,474 4,487,407	659,976 625,666	497,733 511,782 519,459 502,017 523,927	777,403 765,335 768,809 766,260 743,643	1	2,788,548 2,820,192 2,841,677 2,799,583 2,780,836
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Discounts & advances: Secured by U. S. Gov't.	259,037	25,228	49,325 42,082 43,901 48,209 42,836	13,098 11,779 10,860 13,141 10,738	25,000 22,180 21,760 21,664 22,862	14,951 15,202 13,419 15,344 16,241	19,698 21,679 21,771 23,086 21,669	38,783 38,719 36,635 39,308 37,764	14,721 16,081 18,149	6,467 6,285 5,924 5,732 5,925	9,837 9,573 9,109 9,484 10,755	11,179 11,335 11,299 11,773 13,308	38,836 38,381 32,564 37,734 37,787
securities: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Other:	333,412 165,709 391,025 160,737 332,060	13,895 16,203 7,720	117,300 47,782 177,330 34,660 101,075	16,615 19,135 8,605 11,380 25,445	17,840 31,550 51,490 10,885 30,405	14,435 7,260 23,380 20,350 39,425	11,237 7,537 10,337 7,137 18,287	65,085 6,735 45,935 7,235 9,885	13,945	13,150 7,650 5,500 9,300 1,750	19,825 13,225 31,235 17,275 24,950	3,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700	27,030 4,130 13,245 19,150 44,600
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Industrial loans:	39,645 37,937 37,969 38,083 38,431	2,419 2,419	12,640 12,096 12,096 12,096 12,096	3,199 3,062 3,062 3,062 3,062	3,784 3,620 3,652 3,721 4,076	1,936 1,852 1,852 1,852 1,852	1,653 1,583 1,583 1,583 1,583	5,372 5,141 5,141 5,141 5,141	1,323 1,323	988 945 945 945 945	1,382 1,323 1,323 1,323 1,323	1,304 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247	3,476 3,326 3,371 3,371 3,364
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Acceptances pur-	1,853 1,917 1,940 1,442 4,721			1,810 1,883 1,910 1,409 1,481		43 34 30 33 40	3,200						
chased: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 U. S. Gov't. securities: Bills:	1,810 1,369 1,006 862 629		1,810 1,369 1,006 862 629										
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Certificates:	13,234,574 12,900,924 12,669,278	890,031 912,285 908,557 851,458 862,600	4,021,663 3,887,275 3,822,145 3,741,575 3,685,636	968,881 948,677 923,682 906,329	1,227,612 1,229,116 1,203,037 1,170,777 1,148,378	737,539 746,708 729,631 708,504 693,836	607,119 589,363 577,036	1,676,022 1,640,614 1,575,648 1,580,687 1,524,552	695,395 677,542 667,217	343,892 347,774 340,122 330,655 324,082	602,850 608,099 594,936 578,663 567,365	556,566 559,678 531,832 519,278	1,284,865 1,276,662 1,249,629 1,216,186 1,192,969
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Notes:	7,066,966 7,047,805 7,108,805 7,215,905 7,243,405	484,416	1,583,458 1,614,626 1,624,119	468,144 471,876 477,257 487,480 490,727	688,883 699,178 701,804	466,750 490,567 493,788 498,831 499,637	395,872	1,010,374 1,012,132	385,718 388,260 392,248 392,893	210,085 214,299 215,823 218,302 218,780	357,377 369,014 371,624 375,853 376,661	360,627 357,596 359,642 362,609 362,870	665,273 660,447 667,228 679,766 683,494
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Bonds:	732,400 859,300 970,500 1,314,000 1,398,750	87,770	171,677 191,027 216,175 294,019 313,629	48,517 57,533 65,155 88,770 94,763	69,991 83,276 94,047 127,319 135,523	48,373 59,812 67,413 90,836 96,483	39,787 47,100 53,160 71,864 76,446	96,875 121,100 136,505 183,986 195,450	40,968 47,029 53,006 71,428 75,870	21,773 26,128 29,464 39,752 42,248	37,037 44,992 50,734 68,442 72,735	37,374 43,600 49,099 66,030 70,072	68,947 80,525 91,090 123,784 131,987
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Total U. S. Govt.	707,690 707,690 737,690 791,111 928,033	47,090 49,143 52,843	165,885 157,324 164,318 177,018 208,085	46,880 47,382 49,526 53,445 62,872	67,630 68,583 71,487 76,654 89,916	46,741 49,259 51,241 54,689 64,014	38,445 38,790 40,408 43,267 50,720	93,606 99,734 103,759 110,771 129,676	39,586 38,731 40,290 43,004 50,337	21,038 21,518 22,396 23,933 28,030	35,788 37,054 38,563 41,207 48,258	36,113 35,907 37,320 39,754 46,491	66,621 66,318 69,239 74,526 87,570
Total loans and	22,051,569	1,495,921 1,474,061	6,015,753 5,802,398 5,786,096 5,827,238 5,831,469	1.553.3771	2.073.9281	1.352.8601	1.099.1421	2.885.8181	1.184.2221	609,719 607,805 612,642	1,033,061 1,059,150 1,055,857 1,064,165 1,065,019	993,669 1,005,739 1,000,225	2,085,706 2,083,952 2,077,186 2,094,262 2,096,020
securities: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	22,506,060 22,326,011 22,483,509 22,423,064 22,615,307	1,491,999 1,501,826 1,514,543 1,484,200 1,520,281	6,147,503 5,863,645 5,976,528 5,874,856 5,945,269	1,569,752 1,554,192	2,099,152 2,112,596 2,088,534	1,355,492 1,367,335	1,102,790 1,101,997	2,866,567 2,866,871 2,898,194	1,186,751 1,184,339	618,314 614,250 622,887	1,082,763		2,116,783

1502

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

#### STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS-Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- Iand	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne-	Kansas City	Dailas	San Fran-
Due from foreign										apolis			cisco
banks: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Federal Reserve	95 95 95 95 95	6 6 6 6	1 26 1 26 1 26 1 26 1 26 1 26	8 8 8 8	9 9 9 9	5 5 5 5 5	4 4 4 4 4	14 14 14 14 14	4 4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3	9 9 9 9
notes of other Banks: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	131,499 120,341 103,860 131,364 125,712	5,207 5,408 4,774 4,989 3,868	22,048 16,640 15,266 23,234 19,716	5,566 3,952 4,578 5,998 5,379	7,959 6,745 6,987 7,159 6,564	13,425 11,907 8,874 12,224 11,872	10,914 10,364 8,867 12,265 13,802	14,789 16,413 13,018 17,625 16,399	9,429 6,829 7,706 9,940 9,285	9,721 9,632 6,896 8,844 7,221	8,994 7,453 6,109 7,195 7,850	3,902 3,725 3,338 4,624 4,955	19,545 21,273 17,447 17,267 18,801
Uncollected items: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	2,613,538 2,502,427 2,659,037 3,307,253 2,611,422	201,747 207,719 221,366 289,987 220,760	501,003 405,888 542,929 675,249 530,738	185,551 183,006 187,536 223,152 181,727	250,409 229,867 253,035 319,397 246,727	235,170 226,270 241,534 288,749 236,229	160,160 166,024 172,527 188,692 155,675	416,831 395,729 483,068	121,345 124,663 111,223 142,631 116,975	76,392 75,537 75,761 84,649 64,593	133,845 136,883 133,929 164,159 141,873	107,258 104,904 121,395 153,685 116,142	221,817 224,835 202,073 293,835 208,976
Bank premises:     Oct. 29     Nov. 5     Nov. 12     Nov. 19     Nov. 26 Other assets:	33,242 33,208 33,208 33,235 33,201	1,255 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,245	8,294 8,276 8,276 8,276 8,276	3,137 3,137 3,137 3,164 3,159	5,176 5,176 5,176 5,176 5,177	2,648 2,641 2,641 2,641 2,638	1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,487	3,052 3,052 3,052 3,045	1,979 1,977	1,214 1,214 1,214 1,214 1,211	2,468 2,462 2,462 2,462 2,462	804 805 805 805 805	1,726 1,726 1,726 1,726 1,719
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Total assets:	56,165 58,323 61,255 64,399 70,849	4,786	12,742 11,807 12,990 13,752 15,647	3,388 3,496 3,658 3,928 4,349	5,598 5,871 5,801 6,372 6,995	3,744 3,888 4,181 4,344 4,844	3,213 3,260 3,405 3,597 3,945	8,026 8,382 9,113 9,944	3,504 3,697 3,872 4,197	1,610 1,677 1,756 1,873 2,054	2,648 2,886 3,066 3,296 3,571	2,976 3,035 3,079 3,315 3,565	5,324 6,905 7,163 6,488 6,952
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Liabilities Federal Reserve	46,651,650 46,391,678 46,778,120 47,492,174 47,062,345	2,545,534 2,553,294 2,566,307 2,633,057 2,612,823	12,342,942 12,201,478 12,315,204 12,646,456 12,518,272	2,800,415 2,816,621 2,853,596 2,889,920 2,881,707	3,800,827 3,745,716 3,798,404 3,880,553 3,877,100	2,852,472 2,832,887 2,864,433 2,868,065 2,882,983	2,409,829 2,412,901 2,443,695 2,439,478 2,400,270	7,878,440 7,728,455 7,836,073 7,857,848 7,822,416	2,013,276 2,018,476 1,978,444 2,036,041 1,982,594	1,204,066 1,224,444 1,225,263 1,227,219 1,220,769	1,989,467 1,998,294 2,011,903 2,035,623 2,001,450	1,622,365 1,654,383 1,688,382 1,704,489 1,662,897	5,192,017 5,204,729 5,196,416 5,273,425 5,199,064
notes: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Deposits: Member bank	24,543,376 24,585,740 24,521,176	1,440,014  1,447,706  1,447,200	5,592,613 5,630,826 5,624,795 5,613,485 5,679,848	1,647,013 1,650,334 1,658,513 1,653,278 1,671,739	2,103,302 2,106,867 2,114,158 2,108,952 2,115,477	1,733,332 1,735,899 1,740,425 1,742,230 1,745,625	1,400,056 1,405,880 1,404,720 1,396,537 1,395,156	4,576,979 4,592,647 4,598,961 4,591,211 4,608,203	1,125,314 1,129,617 1,129,073 1,123,156 1,123,019	618,404 621,660 622,974 621,918 622,621	941,977	629,057 630,863 629,210	2,659,333 2,658,035 2,671,575 2,654,882 2,652,891
—reserve account: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 U. S. Treas- urer-general	16,859,049 17,087,565 16,838,792 17,067,520 17,120,791	776,897 743,377	5,198,014 5,221,295 5,111,164 5,247,818 5,301,317	823,114 828,646 828,587	1,238,750 1,255,831 1,253,819 1,264,826 1,262,155	761,996 745,341 741,249 738,806 768,383	757,224	2,540,770 2,560,019 2,555,752 2,545,353 2,548,179	653,864	457,810 441,586 446,842	837,958 859,137	842,436 836,032 844,648	2,082,368 2,123,828 2,093,707 2,122,216 2,135,937
account: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Foreign:	1,354,582 926,397 1,223,521 1,560,193 1,313,869	78,626 78,549 113,594	328,704 199,513 277,104 421,177 230,904	76,278 75,481 86,709 131,454 142,183	121,047 63,105 106,379 149,724 172,818	88,057 81,480 98,633 97,859 100,153	58,180 40,551 63,212 65,785 59,975	108,430 168,459 177,771	40,073 62,807 88,119	53,352 51,615 58,026 62,957 58,525	66,213 59,788 63,411 66,190 50,027	48,037 46,151 59,688 64,077 48,913	104,047 81,584 100,544 121,486 87,544
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Other:	443,036 406,022 450,700	27,148 24,019 22,206 23,697	2188,425 2170,685 1199,530	28,018 29,905	32,169 34,336	19,203 20,732 18,336 16,949 18,091	14,182 15,137	57,542 50,891 47,042 50,211	14,809 13,097 12,107 12,922	9,355 8,648 9,230	13,097 12,106 12,922	12,349 11,415 12,184	37,318 33,014 30,495 32,535
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Total deposits:	466,311 451,503 507,003 519,876 518,477	2,420 2,475		2,014 2,455 2,012 1,759 2,004	7,344 9,125 6,912 6,778 5,891	2,207 2,653 2,335 1,922 2,069	2,046 1,025 902 812 2,305	2,862 2,489 2,398 3,227	1	1,918 2,593 2,044 2,028 1,983	1,334	584 626 787	38,398 37,738 39,580 38,847 39,556
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Deferred availa-	19,130,232 18,936,361 19,012,352 19,553,611 19,403,837	872,307 886,194 849,846 896,419 906,840	6,109,008 5,984,206 6,016,014 6,295,701 6,182,687	935 321	1,403,588 1,367,409 1,401,911 1,453,497 1,475,200	871,463 850,206 860,553 855,536 888,696	817.296	2,836,291 2,728,853 2,777,591 2,772,564 2,778,626	744,125 749,752 717,145 760,119 717,503	501,722 522,596 511,011 520,475 524,315	906,827 910,771 915,444 937,669 913,491	871,053 903,289 908,653 920,766 903,853	2,259,334 2,280,468 2,266,845 2,313,044 2,295,572
bility items: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Other liab. incl.	2,330,418 2,188,712 2,453,896 2,689,084 2,292,519	180,936 222,384 242,950	413,052 361,669 448,719 509,907 428,624	172,861	225,137 204,480 215,311 250,785 218,803	210,183 210,531 227,035 233,827 211,951	161,804 159,185 168,659 174,196 155,758	309,914 362,025 395,831	112,279 105,180 125,684	64,245 61,211 72,061 65,756 54,665	118,262 127,587	100,855 96,435 123,245 128,721 107,958	200,949 192,573 241,090
accrued div.: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	21,299 19,693 20,030 20,696 20,405	1,155 1,188 1,100	5,970 5,636 5,911 6,955 6,061	1,340 1,298 1,309 1,244 1,271	2,090 2,143 1,913 1,970 2,089	1,056 1,002 1,028 941 1,033	838	2,849 2,914 2,912	881 929 865	546 723 508	838 786	853 841 783 822 868	2,289 1,701 1,651 1,773 1,839

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> After deducting \$69,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Oct. 29; Nov. 5; Nov. 12; Nov. 19; and on Nov. 26.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

DECEMBER 1947 1503

#### STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS-Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

						usands of	donarsj						
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Total liabilities: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	45,934,473 45,688,142 46,072,018 46,784,567 46,352,496	2,499,398 2,508,299 2,521,124 2,587,669 2,567,370	12,120,643 11,982,337 12,095,439 12,426,048 12,297,220	2,742,267 2,759,814 2,796,616 2,832,773 2,824,481	3,734,117 3,680,899 3,733,293 3,815,204 3,811,569	2,816,034 2,797,638 2,829,041 2,832,534 2,847,305	2,379,058 2,383,199 2,413,884 2,409,556 2,370,224	7,782,349 7,634,263 7,741,491 7,762,518 7,726,781	1,987,362 1,992,529 1,952,327 2,009,824 1,956,229	1,185,089 1,206,013 1,206,769 1,208,657 1,202,140	1,962,592 1,972,376 1,985,846 2,009,476 1,975,144	1,596,928 1,629,622 1,663,544 1,679,519 1,637,821	5,128,636 5,141,153 5,132,644 5,210,789 5,136,212
Capital Accts.: Capital paid in: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Surplus	193,830 193,852 194,030 194,562 194,548	11,233 11,233 11,225	68,332 68,337 68,342	14,319 14,328 14,330	18,824 18,888 18,896	8,178 8,179 8,182 8,183 8,183	7,456 7,457		6,342 6,344 6,344 6,347 6,352	4,275 4,275 4,277 4,280 4,280	6,485 6,486 6,486	7,232 7,262	18,001 18,032
(section 7): Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Surplus	439,823 439,823 439,823 439,823 439,823	27,557 27,557 27,557	136,549 136,549 136,549 136,549 136,549	34,720 34,720 34,720 34,720 34,720	41,394 41,394	20,676 20,676 20,676 20,676 20,676	18,663 18,663	65,078 65,078 65,078 65,078 65,078	16,577 16,577 16,577 16,577 16,577	10,997 10,997 10,997 10,997	15,729 15,729 15,729 15,729 15,729	13,777 13,777 13,777	38,106 38,106 38,106 38,106 38,106
(section 13b): Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	27,455 27,455 27,455 27,455 27,455 27,455	3,012 3,012 3,012 3,012 3,012	7,253 7,253 7,253 7,253 7,253 7,253	4,489 4,489 4,489 4,489 4,489	1,007 1,007 1,007	3,325 3,325 3,325 3,325 3,325	762 762 762 762 762	1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429	521 521 521 521 521 521	1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073	1,137 1,137 1,137 1,137 1,137	1,307 1,307 1,307 1,307 1,307	2,140 2,140 2,140 2,140 2,140
Other cap. accts.: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Total liabilities	56.069 42,406 44,794 45,767 48,023	4,334 3,193 3,381 3,594 3,658	10,165 7,007 7,626 8,264 8,907	4,620 3,279 3,443 3,608 3,685	5,489 3,592 3,822 4,052 4,275	4,259 3,069 3,209 3,347 3,494	3,890 2,821 2,929 3,034 3,154	6,422 4,517 4,810 5,107 5,409	2,474 2,505 2,675 2,772 2,915	2,632 2,086 2,147 2,212 2,279	3,525 2,567 2,705 2,795 2,950	3,125 2,441 2,522 2,624 2,726	5,134 5,329 5,525 4,358 4,571
and cap. accts.: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Contingent lia-	46,391,678 46,778,120 47,492,174	2,553,294 2,566,307 2,633,057	12,201,478 12,315,204 12,646,456	2,816,621 2,853,596 2,889,920	3,745,716 3,798,404 3.880.553	2,832,887 2,864,433 2,868,065	2,412,901 2,443,695 2,439,478	7,728,455 7,836,073 7,857,848	2,018,476 1,978,444 2,036,041	1,224,444 1,225,263 1,227,219	1,998,294 2,011,903 2,035,623	1,654,383 1,688,382 1,704,489	5,204,729 5,196,416 5,273,425
bility on bills purchased for foreign correspondents: Oct. 29 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	3,029 3,024 3,046 3,032 2,905	193	1 969 1 968 1 975 1 970 2 930	245 247 246		148 148 149 149 142	124 124 125 124 119	412 411 414 412 395	106 106 107 106 102	76 76 76 76 73	106 106 107 106 102	100 100 100 100 96	267 266 268 267 255
Commit. to make indus. loans: Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	7,362 7,227 7,176 7,545 7,467			923 850 799 845 766	1,395	79 77 78 76 77	400 400 400 400 400	28 27	580 580		3,750 3,750		150 147 147 147 147

<sup>1</sup> 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   Cleve land   Rich mond   Atlanta   Chicago   St. Louis   Minnegapolis   City   Dallas   San Francisco   City   City		[In choosings of actually												
(issued to Bank): Oct. 29		Total	Boston						Chicago				Dallas	Fran-
(issued to Bank): Oct. 29		1 }	1				ł		1				1	1
Oct. 29			1	i			ŀ		ł	l i	1		1	1
Nov. 5.	(issued to Bank):		l						l					1
Nov. 12	Oct. 29	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			
Nov. 19	Nov. 5	25,214,130	1,498,550	5,761,863	1,695,379	2,168,180	1,778,837	1,448,106	4,079,174	1,168,512	634,255	963,710	654,429	2,763,135
Nov. 26.	Nov. 12	25,248,355	1,501,535	5,776,919	1,700,523	2,171,032	1,781,365	1,449,573	4,085,083	1,169,903	634,787	963,032	655,375	2,758,628
Collateral held against notes outstanding: Gold certificates: Oct. 29 12,593,000	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			
Robin Color   Robin Color			1,509,248	5,792,477	1,709,770	2,182,388	1,782,695	1,442,273	4,080,865	1,167,332	636,647	962,081	660,141	2,757,947
Gold certificates:		1	ì			}			}		}			ı
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		]												ı
Nov. 5.			440.000		#4# 000	COT 000	< ×0.000	****	2 0 0 0 000	247 222				
Nov. 12														
Nov. 19														
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$														
Eligible paper: Oct. 29	Nov. 19	12,559,000	440,000											
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		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
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		025.050		447 000	47.45		44.435	İ	i	24.050			1	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$														
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nov. 5	117,287			19,135									
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nov. 12	200,803										31,235		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$														
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		270,421	15,238	99,675	25,445		39,425			19,300	1,750	24,950		44,038
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1.2.400.000	4 400 000		4 000 000	. 500 000	4 450 000	750 000	1 700 000	050.000		700 000	500 000	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$														
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$														
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$									1,700,000	950,000				
Total collateral: Oct. 29	Nov. 19	13,400,000	1,100,000	2,400,000	1,260,000	1,500,000	1,150,000							
Oct. 29		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
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$		امد ممه محما		= 007 000	4 724 645	2 407 000			4 750 000	1 004 070		000 005		2 427 020
Nov. 12														
Nov. 19	Nov. 5	26,070,287	1,555,895	5,910,882	1,734,135	2,193,000	1,807,200	1,475,000	4,710,000	1,270,110	047,050	993,225	1009,000	3,104,130
	Nov. 12	26,225,803	1,550,203	0,032,030	1,723,005	2,195,000	1,823,380	1,475,000	4,710,000	1,2/1,005	045,500	1,011,235		
1101. 20 20,117,121  1,030,230 0,707,013 1,110,110 1,007,123 1,110,000 1,1201,300 041,730 1,004,730 009,000 0,074,030	Nov. 26	120,179,421	1,555,238	3,909,675	1,740,445	2,193,000	11,039,425	1,475,000	4,710,000	1,284,300	041,/50	1,004,950	1002,000	3,094,038

1504 Federal Reserve Bulletin

# WAR PRODUCTION LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DE-PARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIME COMMISSION THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER REGULATION V

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	aut	nteed loans horized date	Guara loa outsta	ins	Additional amount available to borrowers					
Date	Num- ber	Amount	Total amount	Portion guaran- teed	under guar- antee agree- ments outstanding					
1942 June 30 Dec. 31	565 2,665	310,680 2,688,397		69,674 632,474						
1943 June 30 Dec. 31	4,217 5,347		1,428,253 1,914,040							
June 30 Dec. 30	6,433 7,434		2,064,318 1,735,970							
1945 June 30 Dec. 31	8,422 8,757	10,149,315 10,339,400								
1946 June 29 Dec. 31	8,771 8,771	10,344,018 10,344,018								
1947 Mar. 31	8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771 8,771	10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018 10,344,018	10,356 9,236 3,589 3,245 2,992	9,658 8,601 3,218 2,908	13,452 13,176 6,726 6,709 6,729					
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]

<del></del> ,							
Date (last Wednesday or last day	app	cations roved date	Ap- proved but not com-	Loans out- standing <sup>2</sup>	Commit- ments out-	pations out-	
of period)	Num- ber Amount		pleted <sup>1</sup> (amount)	(amount)	standing (amount)	standing (amount)	
1934	984 1,993 2,280 2,406 2,653 2,781 2,908 3,202	49,634 124,493 139,829 150,987 175,013 188,222 212,510 279,860	20,966 11,548 8,226 3,369 1,946 2,659 13,954 8,294	13,589 32,493 25,526 20,216 17,345 13,683 9,152 10,337	8,225 27,649 20,959 12,780 14,161 9,220 5,226 14,597	1,296 8,778 7,208 7,238 12,722 10,981 6,386 19,600	
1942 June 24 Dec. 31	3,352 3,423	338,822 408,737	26,346 4,248	11,265 14,126	16,832 10,661	26,430 17,305	
1943 June 30 Dec. 31	3,452 3,471	475,468 491,342	3,203 926	13,044 10,532	12,132 9,270	19,070 17,930	
1944 June 30 Dec. 30	3,483 3,489	510,857 525,532	45 1,295	11,366 3,894	4,048 4,165	11,063 2,706	
1945 June 30 Dec. 31	3,502 3,511	537,331 544,961	70 320	3,252 1,995	5,224 1,644	2,501 1,086	
1946 June 29 Dec. 31	3,524 3,542	552,711 565,913	615 4,577	1,210 554	5,366 8,309	1,110 2,670	
1947 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31 Aug. 30 Sept. 30 Oct. 31	3,548 3,552 3,553 3,555 3,558 3,563 3,566 3,567	569,825 571,408 571,893 572,836 574,999 576,161 577,614 578,300	4,595 5,371 4,595 195 1,902 351 1,229 1,139	1,081 1,109 1,618 1,778 1,732 1,858 1,892 1,901	8,160 7,279 5,735 7,018 6,886 7,437 7,395 7,316	2,727 2,616 2,761 4,043 3,902 5,028 5,019 4,892	

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

<sup>2</sup> 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]

[11/orages of da	ny mguros		110110 01 0	· · · · · · ·	
Month, or	All mem-		reserve banks	Re-	Coun-
week ending Thursday	ber banks <sup>1</sup>	New York	Chi- cago	city banks	banks
Total reserves held: 1946—September October 1947—September October	16,160 16,167 16,866 17,073	4,183 4,174 4,270 4,324	905 904 1,001 1,024	6,360 6,362 6,688 6,781	4,712 4,726 4,906 4,944
Sept. 25	16,872 16,891 17,039 17,082 17,348 16,872 17,003 16,962	4,280 4,290 4,276 4,280 4,463 4,289 4,277 4,226	1,010 1,010 1,017 1,020 1,048 1,013 1,016 1,002	6,668 6,703 6,780 6,805 6,844 6,719 6,780 6,755	4,914 4,888 4,966 4,977 4,993 4,852 4,930 4,979
Excess reserves: 1946—September October 1947—September October	885 863 931 954	24 10 24 60	3 4 6 14	196 197 256 263	662 6 <b>\$</b> 2 646 618
Sept. 25	884 913 984 985 1,157 726 882 861	19 25 22 33 190 14 37 15	10 9 13 34 3 9	220 264 299 280 292 189 253 221	641 614 654 659 641 520 583 621
Borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks: 1946—September October 1947—September October	149 107 133 171	29 2 44 70	 1 9	92 61 59 66	28 44 28 26
Sept. 25	98 235 148 131 83 336 234 322	16 126 89 55 1 146 57 126	1 7 2 3 2 31 19	55 77 38 48 56 120 130 129	26 25 19 25 24 39 47 48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates. Weekly figures of borrowings of all mem-ber 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]

		In places of under 15,000 population			
Demand deposits except inter- bank	Time deposits	Demand deposits except inter- bank	Time deposits		
16,085	8,204	12,178	5,759		
15,588	8,508	12,130	6,064		
15,900	8,532	12,398	6,092		
1,909	881	353	235		
2,897	2,175	1,081	1,178		
1,100	751	933	904		
1,342	932	1,071	833		
1,125	402	903	470		
1,557	490	659	213		
2,009	1,409	1,742	956		
676	337	990	282		
595	298	829	448		
551	106	1,682	204		
962	142	1,559	62		
1,176	609	597	306		
	and over  Demand deposits except interbank  16.085 15,588 15,900 1,909 2,897 1,100 1,342 1,125 1,557 2,009 676 595 551 962	deposits except interbank         Time deposits           16,085         8,204           15,588         8,508           15,900         8,532           1,909         881           2,897         2,175           1,100         751           1,342         932           1,125         490           2,009         1,409           676         337           595         298           551         106           962         142	Demand deposits   Time deposits   except interbank   Time deposits   16,085   8,204   12,178   15,588   8,508   12,130   15,900   8,532   12,398   1,909   881   2,897   2,175   1,081   1,100   751   933   1,342   932   1,071   1,125   402   903   1,557   490   659   2,009   1,409   1,742   676   337   990   595   298   829   625   142   1,559		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes any banks in outlying sections of reserve cities that have been given permission to carry the same reserves as country banks. Ail reserve cities have a population of more than 15,000.

1505 DECEMBER 1947

#### DBPOSITS, RESERVES, AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

[Averages of daily figures.1 In millions of dollars]

	Gross	demand d	eposits	N		De- mand		ves with F		Bor- row-
Class of bank and Federal Reserve district	Total	Inter- bank	Other	Net de- mand de- posits 2	Time de- posits *	bal- ances due from do- mestic banks	Total	Re- quired	Ex- cess	ings at Fed- eral Re- serve Banks
			·	Fir	st half of	October 1	947			<u>'                                      </u>
All member banks	90,528	11,958	78,570	79,221	28,324	5,959	17,023	16,072	952	136
Central reserve ity banks: New York	22,414 5,288	4,216 1,155	18,198 4,133	20,837 4,783	1,480 880	53 147	4,271 1,016	4,256 1,009	15 7	70 3
Reserve city banks  Boston.  New York  Philadelphia  Cleveland  Richmond  Atlanta  Chicago  St. Louis  Minneapolis  Kansas City  Dallas  San Francisco	2,053 4,027 1,913 1,114 2,871 2,400	5,543 279 29 370 495 367 458 503 547 366 943 598 588	28,023 1,718 548 1,943 3,319 1,787 1,594 3,523 1,366 1,748 1,928 1,801 7,747	29,066 1,832 509 2,058 3,364 1,876 1,735 3,449 1,630 921 2,356 1,981 7,354	11,350 199 307 278 1,353 447 411 2,128 324 178 363 337 5,025	1,850 34 76 172 108 137 305 98 68 268 259 301	6,773 385 123 437 793 425 398 857 363 203 519 455 1,815	6,494 378 120 428 754 402 372 817 345 195 493 416 1,772	279 7 3 8 39 23 27 39 18 8 26 39 42	41 1 2 3 11 3 1 5 8 2 2 1 4
Country banks  Boston.  New York.  Philadelphia.  Cleveland.  Richmond.  Atlanta.  Chicago.  St. Louis.  Minneapolis.  Kansas City.  Dallas.  San Francisco.	2,321 4,065 2,054 2,431 2,149 2,387 3,812 1,793 1,502 2,314 2,636	1,044 85 84 16 24 130 175 71 132 82 79 137 27	28,216 2,236 3,981 2,037 2,407 2,019 2,212 3,741 1,661 1,419 2,235 2,499 1,768	24,537 2,003 3,559 1,780 2,092 1,748 1,987 3,210 1,496 1,224 1,857 2,055 1,524	14,614 1,117 3,353 1,654 1,763 871 703 2,361 619 745 310 204 912	3,909 202 329 218 282 318 337 536 249 237 436 539 226	4,963 391 790 400 465 345 364 687 281 255 325 360 300	4,312 347 699 348 399 297 320 591 247 216 279 300 268	651 43 91 51 66 48 44 96 35 39 46 60 32	23 5 5 4 2 3 1
				Seco	ond half of	October	1947			
All member banks	91,554	12,144	79,410	79,730	28,365	5,995	17,120	16,164	957	204
Central reserve city banks: New York	22,676 5,344	4,265 1,182	18,411 4,162	20,917 4,787	1,473 884	69 155	4,374 1,031	4,272 1,011	102 20	70 14
Reserve city banks  Boston  New York  Philadelphia  Cleveland  Richmond  Atlana  Chicago  St. Louis  Minneapolis  Kansas City  Dallas  San Francisco	34,076 2,034 580 2,358 3,890 2,161 2,084 4,047 1,992 1,109 2,892 2,473	5,613 287 29 369 506 373 466 498 584 351 927 625 598	28,462 1,748 550 1,989 3,384 1,618 3,549 1,407 7,58 1,965 1,848 7,858	29, 292 1,845 509 2,075 3,394 1,883 1,752 3,439 1,679 913 2,381 2,024 7,397	11,373 198 306 276 1,353 447 411 2,135 324 178 363 338 5,042	1,880 34 24 80 183 101 137 318 101 64 255 267 315	6,789 390 123 442 802 423 393 850 363 198 517 450 1,836	6,541 381 120 432 760 403 375 816 355 193 498 425 1,782	248 9 2 11 42 19 18 34 8 4 19 26 54	90 2 3 5 7 10 5 3 13 10 12 2 15
Country banks  Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	2,371 4,060 2,046 2,444 2,170 2,399 3,842 1,811 1,511 2,312 2,689	1,084 85 85 16 25 134 179 81 140 84 80 147 28	28,375 2,285 3,975 2,031 2,419 2,036 2,220 3,761 1,427 2,232 2,542 1,777	24,734 2,035 3,560 1,782 2,101 1,769 2,007 3,238 1,504 1,248 1,876 2,078 1,535	14,635 1,115 3,354 1,656 1,766 873 704 2,368 619 747 310 205 918	3,890 209 323 206 284 315 332 532 256 223 416 570 226	4,927 390 777 393 467 343 359 684 281 250 325 363 295	4,341 352 700 349 400 300 323 595 248 219 281 303 270	587 38 78 44 67 43 36 89 33 30 44 60 25	30 5 8 5 3 3 3 1 1 1

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.

¹ 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.

¹ Includes some interbank and U. S. Government time deposits; the amounts on call report dates are shown in the Member Bank Cell Report.

Note.—Demand deposits adjusted (demand deposits other than interbank and United States Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection) of all member banks estimated at 71,000 million dollars in the first half and 71,800 million in the second half of October. U.S. 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	Total in cir-	С	oin and	small d	enomin	ation cı	ırrency	:		La	rge den	ominati	on curre	ency 2		Unas-
month	cula- tion <sup>1</sup>	Total	Coin	3 \$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	sorted
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944		4,167 4,292 4,518 5,021 5,015 5,147 5,553 6,247 8,120 11,576 14,871 17,580 20,683	442 452 478 517 537 550 590 648 751 880 1,019 1,156 1,274	402 423 460 499 505 524 559 610 695 801 909 987	33 32 33 35 33 34 36 39 44 55 70 81	1,129 1,355 1,693 1,973 2,150	1,373 1,563 1,560 1,611 1,772 2,021 2,731 4,051 5,194 5,983	1,576 1,800 2,545 4,096 5,705 7,224	1,360 1,254 1,369 1,530 1,542 1,714 2,048 2,489 3,044 3,837 5,580 7,730 7,834	1,996	618 577 627 707 710 770 919 1,112 1,433 1,910 2,912 4,153 4,220	125 112 122 135 139 160 191 227 261 287 407 555 454	237 216 239 265 288 327 425 523 556 586 749 990 801	8 5 7 6 17 20 30 24 9	10 7 16 18 12 32 32 60 46 25 22 24	8 10 5 8 7 5 2 4 4 3 2 3 2
June July August September October	28,245 28,254 28,254 28,448 28,507 28,600 28,861 28,952	20,248 20,185 20,271 20,262 20,273 20,447 20,437	1,300 1,311 1,319 1,332 1,345 1,355 1,361	998 990 992 1,001 1,000 1,010 1,029	67 67 66 66 65 65 67	2,191 2,166 2,165 2,156 2,148 2,169 2,173	6,604 6,552 6,571 6,528 6,494 6,543 6,497	9,087 9,099 9,159 9,180 9,221 9,305 9,310	7,998 8,071 8,178 8,247 8,329 8,416 8,518	2,364 2,377 2,402 2,419 2,436 2,458	4,387 4,437 4,509 4,567 4,645 4,711 4,771	438 436 436 436 434 435 438	781 790 802 795 784 782 783	8888888	22 21 20 21 21 21 21 26	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3
February March April May June	28,304 28,230 28,114 28,261 28,297 28,149 28,434 28,567	19,873 19,807 19,684 19,773 19,769 19,622 19,837	1,337 1,344 1,351 1,355 1,355 1,356 1,362 1,375	967 969 972 985 986 980 990 1,010 1,011	64 63 63 63 64 63 64 64 63	2,090 2,085 2,065 2,089 2,078 2,058 2,092 2,085	6,336 6,309 6,253 6,303 6,289 6,230 6,308 6,270	9,079 9,036 8,979 8,982 8,996 8,935 9,020 9,077	8,434 8,424 8,432 8,489 8,530 8,529 8,600	2,456 2,447 2,442 2,449 2,466 2,453 2,477 2,503	4,755 4,754 4,769 4,789 4,808 4,824 4,874 4,941 4,986	433 432 431 430 430 428 428 428 427	769 771 773 804 810 806 804 800 793	66555555555555555555555555555555555555	14 14 12 13 11 12 12 12 12 12	1122223

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

<sup>8</sup> Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

Back figures.—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]

		Money 1	held in the ?	Freasury	Money	Mone	y in circula	ation1
	Total out- standing, Oct. 31. 1947	As security against gold and silver certificates	against Gosh Federal Reserve		held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	Oct. 31, 1947	Sept. 30, 1947	Oct. 31, 1946
Gold	21,091 25,208	21,091	<sup>2</sup> 1,203 70 57	18,229	2,815 855 275	47 24,283 4,221	47 24,289 4,231	50 24,347 4,204
Standard silver dollars. Silver bullion. Silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890. Subsidiary silver coin. Minor coin. United States notes. Federal Reserve Bank notes. National Bank notes.	1,933 2,240 931 353 347 391	307	32 14 8 2 1		22	152 2,030 895 339 315 387 104	151 2,044 887 337 317 391 105	145 1,989 872 328 314 444 111
Total—Oct. 31, 1947 Sept. 30, 1947 Oct. 31, 1946	(4)	23,331 23,016 20,499	1,330 1,309 2,285	18,229 17,907 15,413	3,945 3,954 3,886	28,552		28,600

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.

² To avoid duplication, amount of silver dollars and buillion held as security against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding is not included in total Treasury currency outstanding.

¹ 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.

\*\*Selection of these duplications. Note.—There are maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 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 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 silver certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien 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 direct 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.

**December** 1947 1507

## MONEY IN CIRCULATION WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

Date	Amount—	Amount—	Change in
	unadjusted	adjusted for	seasonally
	for seasonal	seasonal	adjusted
	variation	variation	series <sup>1</sup>
End of year figures: 1939	7,598 8,732 11,160 15,410 20,449 25,307 28,515 28,952		+742 +1,134 +2,428 +4,250 +5,039 +4,858 +3,208 +437
Monthly averages of daily figures:  1946—July	28,281	28,338	+57
	28,352	28,494	+156
	28,478	28,535	+41
	28,588	28,588	+53
	28,727	28,641	+53
	28,997	28,710	+69
1947—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November.	28,543	28,458	-252
	28,300	28,300	-158
	28,273	28,358	+58
	28,185	28,412	+54
	28,158	28,356	-56
	28,236	28,378	+22
	28,259	28,316	-62
	28,252	28,316	+78
	28,654	28,711	+317
	28,598	28,598	-113
	28,648	28,562	-36

<sup>1</sup>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 of adjustment factors. of adjustment factors.

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF UNITED STATES

IIn millions of dollars

	[111 11	umons or do	marsj		
Period	Gold stock at end of period	Increase in gold stock	Net gold import or export (-)	Ear- marked gold: de- crease or in- crease(-)	Do- mestic gold pro- duc- tion <sup>1</sup>
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1946—November December 1947—January February March April May June July August September October	211,258 212,760 14,512 17,644 21,995 22,772 21,938 20,619 20,065 20,529 20,748 20,330 20,463 20,748 20,933 21,266 21,955 21,766 21,956	1,132.5 1,502.5 1,751.5 3,132.0 4,351.2 741.8 -10.3 -788.5 -1,319.0 -553.9 464.0 67.7 59.4 219.3 219.3 219.3 33.4418.2 219.3 333.4 270.6 228.8 189.4	1,116.6 1,585.5 1,973.6 3,574.2 4,744.5 982.4 315.7 68.9 -845.4 -106.3 311.5 77.9 -61.2 -16.8 20.4 153.6 44.1 129.7 200.2 219.2 111.7 109.6	-85.9 -200.4 -333.5 -534.4 -644.7 -407.7 -478.4 -803.6 -459.8 -356.7 465.4 127.5 82.8 196.1 -684.5 -203.5 272.0 13.1 119.0 26.7 42.3 153.1	131.6 143.9 148.6 161.7 170.2 169.1 125.4 48.3 35.8 32.0 51.2 4.4 5.8 7.6 6 5.5 5.5 6.2 7.2 6.1 7.0 7.0
November	p22,615	p320.4	(4)	5 -82.8	(4)

P Preliminary.

the same publication.

#### BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

[Debits in millions of dollars]

· Year and month	Debits		osit accounts	s, except	turnove deposit	l rate of r of total s, except bank	deposit except is	o demand accounts, nterbank vernment	Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits, except inter- bank and Government		
rear and month	Total, all reporting centers	New 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 1940 1941 1942—old series 3 1942—new series 3 1943 1944 1945 1946—old series 4 1946—old series 4 1946—October November December  1947—January February March April May June July August September October	445, 863 537, 343 607, 071 641, 778 792, 937 891, 910 974, 102 }1,050,021 91,340 86,645 103,900 93,488 81,567 93,314 87,771 87,840 94,446	171,382 177,582 197,724 210,961 226,865 296,368 345,585 404,543 417,475 33,913 31,088 41,252 34,305 29,745 33,547 31,391 30,895 35,632 34,779 28,331 31,837 37,504	218,298 236,952 293,925 342,430 347,837 419,413 462,354 479,760 527,336 47,671 46,105 52,295 49,140 43,199 49,955 46,904 47,464 49,265 49,178 46,717 49,962 56,554	34,252 37,329 45,694 53,679 67,074 77,155 83,970 89,799 105,210 9,756 9,452 10,353 10,043 8,622 9,812 9,475 9,482 9,482 9,548 9,784 79,784 79,375 710,104	16.1 16.5 17.1 18.3 19.0 18.7 19.9 25.8 20.4 20.4 20.4 19.2 19.0 22.7 21.2 17.5 20.2 21.8		167,939 167,373 193,729 200,337 258,398 298,902 351,602 374,365 407,946 32,035 31,379 40,021 33,592 29,173 34,439 29,997 31,695 35,092 35,092 33,026 29,025 31,605 35,162	200,636 217,744 270,439 308,913 369,396 403,400 412,800 449,414 522,944 46,612 46,037 52,139 48,778 44,011 50,582 46,403 48,023 48,595 47,026 48,595 47,026 49,978 55,025	21.0 17.1 17.3 18.0 20.5 22.4 24.2 25.5 25.2 21.9 23.8 24.0 24.9 21.5 22.7 25.6 22.7 25.6 22.9 20.6 23.1 23.9	19.4 18.6 19.4 18.4 17.3 16.1 16.9 16.5 16.3 17.8 19.2 17.4 18.1 18.6 17.0 17.3 17.3 17.2 16.6 18.0 18.2	

Annual figures are estimates of the United States Mint. For explanation of monthly figures see table on p. 1556.

Includes gold in the Inactive Account amounting to 27 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1936, and 1.228 million on Dec. 31, 1937.

dollars on Dec. 31, 1936, and 1,228 million on Dec. 31, 1937.

2 Change reflects primarily gold subscription to International Monetary Fund.

4 Not yet available.

5 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.

r Revised.

National series for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.

Annual figures for 1937-1942 (old series) include 133 centers; annual figures for 1942 (new series) and subsequent figures include 193 centers.

See page 717 of August 1943 BULLETIN for description of revision beginning with May 1942; deposits and debits of new series for first four 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 ix 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 Statistics, Table 55, p. 254, due to differences in method of computation.

#### DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY-ADJUSTED DEPOSITS OF ALL BANKS AND CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS

[Figures partly estimated. In millions of dollars]

~	Total	Total demand					Time d	eposits		
End of month	deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	demand deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	Total deposits adjusted	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>1</sup>	United States Govern- ment deposits <sup>2</sup>	Total	Com- mercial banks 3 4	Mutual savings banks 4	Postal Savings System	Currency outside banks
1929—June	55,171	26,179	51,532	22,540	381	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	3,639
	54,713	26,366	51,156	22,809	158	28,189	19,192	8,838	159	3,557
1933—June	41,680	19,172	36,919	14,411	852	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	4,761
December	42,548	19,817	37,766	15,035	1,016	21,715	11,019	9,488	1,208	4,782
1938—June	56,565	29,730	51,148	24,313	599	26,236	14,776	10,209	1,251	5,417
	58,955	31,761	53,180	25,986	889	26,305	14,776	10,278	1,251	5,775
	60.943	33,360	54,938	27,355	792	26,791	15,097	10,433	1,261	6,005
	64,099	36,194	57,698	29,793	846	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	6,401
	66,952	38,661	60,253	31,962	828	27,463	15,540	10,631	1,292	6,699
	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	10,648	1,303	8,204
	78,231	48,607	68,616	38,992	1,895	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	9,615
	81,963	52,806	71,027	41,870	1,837	27,320	15,610	10,395	1,315	10,936
	99,701	62,868	85,755	48,922	8,402	28,431	16,352	10,664	1,415	13,946
	110,161	71,853	94,347	56,039	8,048	30,260	17,543	11,141	1,576	15,814
	122,812	79,640	103,975	60,803	10,424	32,748	19,224	11,738	1,786	18,837
	136,172	80,946	115,291	60,065	19,506	35,720	21,217	12,471	2,032	20,881
	150,988	90,435	127,483	66,930	20,763	39,790	24,074	13,376	2,340	23,505
	162,784	94,150	137,687	69,053	24,381	44,253	27,170	14,426	2,657	25,097
	175,401	102,341	148,911	75,851	24,608	48,452	30,135	15,385	2,932	26,490
	171,237	105,992	144,721	79,476	13,416	51,829	32,429	16,281	3,119	26,516
1946—October	r169,400	108,900	7142,900	82,400	77,300	53,200	33,500	16,500	3,200	26,500
November	r169,000	109,700	7142,300	83,000	75,900	53,400	33,500	16,600	3,300	26,700
December	167,107	110,044	140,377	83,314	<b>3,103</b>	53,960	33,808	16,869	3,283	26,730
1947—January (Jan. 29). February (Feb. 26). March (Mar. 26). April (Apr. 30). May (May 28). June (June 30). July (July 30). August (Aug. 27). September (Sept. 24). October (Oct. 29).	165,100 165,000 165,455 166,300 167,100	108,600 106,800 106,500 107,400 107,600 108,575 109,300 109,700 110,700 111,800	139,800 138,900 138,900 139,000 139,156 140,300 140,900 142,100 143,400	82,500 80,600 80,400 81,300 81,500 82,276 83,300 83,500 84,300 85,500	3,100 3,700 3,700 2,700 2,200 1,367 1,400 1,700 1,900 1,800	54,200 54,600 54,800 55,000 55,513 55,600 55,700 55,900 56,100	33,900 34,100 34,200 34,400 34,500 34,693 34,700 34,800 34,900 35,100	17,000 17,100 17,200 17,200 17,300 17,428 17,500 17,600 17,600	3,300 3,400 3,400 3,400 3,400 3,392 3,400 3,400 3,400 3,400	26,100 26,200 26,100 26,100 26,100 26,299 26,000 26,200 26,400 26,300

Revised.

Preliminary.
 Includes demand deposits, other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items in process of collection.
 Beginning with December 1938, includes United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account.
 Excludes interbank time deposits and postal savings redeposited in banks.
 Excludes interbank time deposits and postal savings redeposited in 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 Monetary Statistics, p. 11, for description and Table 9, pp. 34-35. for back figures.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM [In millions of dollars]

				Asse	ts		
End of month	Depos- itors' bal-		Cash in de-		Govern ecuritie		Cash re-
	ances1	Total	posi- tory banks	Total	Di- rect	Guar- an- teed	serve funds, etc.*
1939—Dec 1940—Dec 1941—Dec 1942—Dec 1943—Dec 1944—Dec 1945—Dec	1,279 1,304 1,314 1,417 1,788 2,342 2,933	1,319 1,348 1,396 1,464 1,843 2,411 3,022	53 36 26 16 10 8 6	1,192 1,224 1,274 1,345 1,716 2,252 2,837	1,128 1,220	146 146 126	74 88 95 102 118 152 179
1946Nov Dec	3,260 3,284	3,360 3,387	6 6	3,151 3,182	3,151 3,182		204 200
1947—Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct	3,331 3,355 3,375 3,382 3,387 3,393 3,398 3,396 p3,406 p3,413	3,436 3,463 3,481 3,492 3,508 3,523 3,548 3,553	6 5 5 5 6 6	3,234 3,257 3,284 3,290 3,277 3,302 3,351 3,360	3,234 3,257 3,284 3,290 3,277 3,302 3,351 3,360		196 200 192 197 226 216 191 188

crued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late post-masters.

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

#### BANK SUSPENSIONS 1

	Total.		nber nks		nembe <b>r</b> nks
	all banks	Na- tional	State	In- sured	Non- insured
Number of banks suspended: 1934-39	291	15	6	189	81
1940	22 8 9 4 1 0 0	1 4 2		18 3 6 2 1	3 1 3
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars): <sup>2</sup> 1934-39	125,991	1 <b>4,6</b> 16	26,548	44,348	40,479
1940	6,223	3,144 4,982		503 1,375 1,241 405	79 327

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.

Preliminary.
 Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit.
 Includes working cash with postmasters, 5 per cent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds with Treasurer of United States, ac-

#### ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES\* PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

		Loans	and inves	tments				Dep	osits		1	
a			I	nvestment	is				Ot	her	Total	Number
Class of bank and date	Total	Loans	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions	Other secur- ities	Cash assets 1	Total 1	Inter- bank <sup>1</sup>	De- mand	Time 2	capital accounts	of
All banks:  1939—Dec. 30  1940—Dec. 31  1941—Dec. 31  1942—Dec. 31  1943—Dec. 31  1944—Dec. 30  1945—Dec. 31  1946—June 29  Dec. 31  1947—June 303  Oct. 294		22,165 23,756 26,615 23,916 23,601 26,015 30,362 31,486 35,648 38,365 41,780	28,719 30,422 34,511 54,231 73,365 93,446 109,865 105,087 96,050 92,730 93,380	19,417 20,972 25,511 45,951 65,932 85,885 101,288 95,911 86,558 82,679 82,750	9,302 9,449 8,999 8,280 7,433 7,561 8,577 9,175 9,491 10,051 10,630	23,292 28,090 27,344 28,701 28,475 30,790 35,415 33,124 35,041 33,544 34,490	68,242 75,996 81,816 99,803 117,661 141,448 165,612 159,171 155,902 153,349 157,970	9,874 10,934 10,982 11,308 11,003 12,235 14,065 12,311 12,656 11,679 12,430	32,513 38,558 44,349 61,431 75,569 91,653 105,921 98,043 92,446 89,437 92,680	25,855 26,503 26,485 27,064 31,089 37,561 45,627 48,817 50,800 52,233 52,860	8,194 8,302 8,414 8,566 9,643 10,542 11,067 11,360 11,721 11,880	15,035 14,896 14,826 14,682 14,579 14,535 14,553 14,567 14,585 14,716 14,730
All commercial banks: 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 31. 1946—June 29. Dec. 31. 1947—June 30³ Oct. 29¢.	40,668 43,929 50,746 67,393 85,095 105,530 124,019 119,448 113,993	17,238 18,800 21,714 19,221 19,117 21,644 26,083 27,130 31,122 33,679 36,940	23,430 25,129 29,032 48,172 65,978 83,886 97,936 92,318 82,871 79,077 79,500	16,316 17,757 21,808 41,379 59,842 77,557 90,606 84,473 74,780 70,539 70,540	7,114 7,372 7,225 6,793 6,136 6,329 7,331 7,845 8,091 8,538 8,960	22,474 27,124 26,551 28,039 27,677 30,206 34,806 32,378 34,223 32,704 33,820	57.718 65,337 71,283 89,135 105,923 128,072 150,227 142,890 139,033 135,907 140,300	9.874 10,934 10,982 11,308 11,003 12,235 14,065 12,311 12,656 11,679 12,430	32,513 38,553 44,349 61,431 75,569 91,653 105,921 98,043 92,446 89,423 92,670	15,331 15,844 15,952 16,395 19,350 24,184 30,241 32,536 33,930 34,804 35,200	6,885 7,010 7,173 7,330 7,719 8,265 8,950 9,352 9,577 9,880 10,010	14,484 14,345 14,278 14,136 14,034 13,992 14,011 14,026 14,044 14,183 14,197
All insured commercial banks:  1939—Dec. 30	83,507 103,382 121,809	16,863 18,395 21,259 18,903 18,841 21,352 25,765 26,791 30,733 33,250	22,427 24,162 28,031 47,336 64,666 82,030 96,043 90,618 81,445 77,433	15,567 17,064 21,046 40,705 58,683 75,875 88,912 82,977 73,554 69,136	6,860 7,099 6,984 6,631 5,983 6,155 7,131 7,641 7,891 8,297	21.873 26.287 25.788 27.586 27.183 29.733 34.292 31.843 33.694 32,190	56,069 63,461 69,411 87,803 104,094 125,714 147,775 140,612 136,990 133,659	9,523 10,539 10,654 11,144 10,705 12,074 13,883 12,007 12,320 11,243	31,483 37,333 43,059 60,504 74,309 89,761 104,015 96,459 91,144 88,074	15,063 15,589 15,699 16,154 19,081 23,879 29,876 32,145 33,526 34,343	6,527 6,676 6,844 7,055 7,453 7,989 8,671 9,068 9,286 9,558	13,534 13,438 13,426 13,343 13,270 13,263 13,297 13,330 13,354 13,386
All member banks: 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 31. 1946—June 29. Dec. 31. 1947—June 30.: Oct. 29*	33,941 37,126 43,521 59,263 74,258 91,569 107,183 102,032 96,362 94,802 97,983	13,962 15,321 18,021 16,088 16,288 18,676 22,775 23,302 26,696 28,655 31,530	19,979 21,805 25,500 43,175 57,970 72,893 84,408 78,729 69,666 66,146 66,453	14,328 15,823 19,539 37,546 52,948 67,685 78,338 72,272 63,042 59,198 59,171	5,651 5,982 5,961 5,629 5,022 5,208 6,070 6,458 6,625 6,948 7,282	19,782 23,963 23,123 24,280 23,790 25,860 29,845 28,079 29,587 28,694 29,596	49,340 56,430 61,717 78,277 92,262 110,917 129,670 122,519 118,170 115,435 119,122	9,410 10,423 10,525 11,000 10,555 11,884 13,640 11,801 12,060 11,041 11,874	28,231 33,829 38,846 54,523 66,438 79,774 91,820 84,602 78,920 76,380 78,913	11,699 12,178 12,347 12,754 15,268 19,259 24,210 26,115 27,190 28,014 28,335	5,522 5,698 5,886 6,101 6,475 6,968 7,589 7,920 8,095 8,315 8,422	6,362 6,486 6,619 6,679 6,738 6,814 6,884 6,887 6,900 6,928 6,930
All national banks: 1939—Dec. 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Dec. 31 1947—June 30	21,810 23,648 27,571 37,576	9,022 10,004 11,725 10,183 10,116 11,480 13,925 14,469 17,272 18,764	12,789 13,644 15,845 27,393 37,382 46,828 55,387 51,809 46,451 44,218	9,058 9,735 12,039 23,744 34,065 43,292 51,250 47,271 41,658 39,271	3,731 3,908 3,806 3,648 3,536 4,137 4,537 4,793 4,947	12,489 15,099 14,977 16,184 16,017 17,570 20,114 18,607 20,012 19,342	31,559 35,787 39,458 50,468 59,961 71,858 84,939 80,212 78,775 77,146	5,898 6,574 6,786 7,400 7,159 8,056 9,229 7,816 8,169 7,432	17,579 20,885 24,350 34,499 42,605 50,900 59,486 54,930 52,194 50,694	8,081 8,329 8,322 8,570 10,196 12,901 16,224 17,466 18,412 19,020	3,397 3,528 3,640 3,729 3,950 4,265 4,644 4,862 5,138 5,296	5,187 5,144 5,117 5,081 5,040 5,025 5,017 5,012 5,007 5,012
\$\text{state member banks:} \\ 1939—Dec. 30.\\ 1940—Dec. 31.\\ 1941—Dec. 31.\\ 1942—Dec. 31.\\ 1943—Dec. 31.\\ 1944—Dec. 30.\\ 1945—Dec. 31.\\ 1946—June 29.\\ Dec. 31.\\ 1947—June 30.\\	12,130 13,478 15,950 21,687 26,759 33,261 37,871 35,754 32,639 31,820	4,940 5,316 6,295 5,905 6,171 7,196 8,850 8,834 9,424 9,891	7,190 8,162 9,654 15,782 20,588 26,065 29,021 26,921 23,216 21,928	5,271 6,088 7,500 13,802 18,883 24,393 27,089 25,000 21,384 19,927	1,920 2,074 2,155 1,980 1,705 1,672 1,933 1,921 1,832 2,001	7,293 8,865 8,145 8,096 7,773 8,290 9,731 9,472 9,575 9,353	17,781 20,642 22,259 27,808 32,302 39,059 44,730 42,307 39,395 38,289	3,512 3,849 3,739 3,600 3,397 3,827 4,411 3,986 3,890 3,609	10,652 12,944 14,495 20,024 23,833 28,874 32,334 29,672 26,726 25,686	3,617 3,849 4,025 4,184 5,072 6,357 7,986 8,649 8,779 8,994	2,124 2,169 2,246 2,371 2,525 2,703 2,945 3,058 2,957 3,019	1,175 1,342 1,502 1,598 1,698 1,789 1,867 1,875 1,893

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 Monctary Statistics. Tables 1-7, pol-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.

#### ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES \*-Continued

#### PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

		Loans	and inves	tments	· ·			Dep	osits		<u> </u>	
			I	nvestment	S		-		Otl	her		
Class of bank and date	Total	Loans	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions	Other secur- ities	Cash assets 1	Total <sup>1</sup>	Inter- bank <sup>1</sup>	De- mand	Time 2	Total capital accounts	Number of ban <b>ks</b>
All nonmember com- mercial banks: 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 31. 1946—June 29. Dec. 31. 1947—June 30³. Oct. 29¢.	6,727 6,803 7,233 8,137 10,847 13,972 16,849 17,430 17,646 17,969 18,470	3,276 3,479 3,696 3,136 2,832 2,971 3,310 3,830 4,429 5,027 5,410	3,451 3,324 3,536 5,002 8,014 11,002 13,539 13,600 13,217 12,943 13,060	1,987 1,934 2,270 3,836 6,899 9,880 12,277 12,212 11,749 11,352 11,380	1,464 1,389 1,266 1,166 1,115 1,122 1,262 1,388 1,468 1,591 1,680	2,692 3,161 3,431 3,760 3,889 4,348 4,962 4,300 4,639 4,012 4,230	8,378 8,907 9,574 10,867 13,671 17,168 20,571 20,387 20,488 21,200	464 512 457 309 448 351 425 510 597 638 560	4,282 4,729 5,504 6,908 9,131 11,879 14,101 13,441 13,526 13,043 13,760	3,633 3,667 3,613 3,650 4,092 4,938 6,045 6,436 6,756 6,880	1,363 1,312 1,288 1,230 1,245 1,298 1,362 1,433 1,483 1,566 1,590	8,122 7,859 7,662 7,460 7,299 7,181 7,130 7,142 7,147 7,258 7,270
Insured nonmember commercial banks: 1939—Dec. 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Dec. 31 1947—June 30	5,350 5,431 5,776 6,984 9,258 11,824 14,639 15,392 15,831 15,896	2,901 3,074 3,241 2,818 2,556 2,678 2,992 3,491 4,040 4,597	2,448 2,357 2,535 4,166 6,702 9,146 11,647 11,901 11,791 11,299	1,239 1,240 1,509 3,162 5,739 8,197 10,584 10,716 10,524 9,949	1,210 1,116 1,025 1,004 962 949 1,063 1,185 1,268 1,350	2,091 2,324 2,668 3,308 3,395 3,875 4,448 3,766 4,109 3,498	6,729 7,032 7,702 9,535 11,842 14,809 18,119 18,108 18,836 18,240	113 116 129 145 149 190 244 206 260 201	3,252 3,504 4,213 5,981 7,870 9,987 12,196 11,857 12,225 11,694	3,365 3,411 3,360 3,409 3,823 4,632 5,680 6,045 6,351 6,345	1,005 978 959 955 979 1,022 1,083 1,149 1,193 1,245	7,172 6,952 6,810 6,667 6,535 6,452 6,446 6,457 6,461
Noninsured nonmember commercial banks: 1939—Dec. 30	1,378 1,372 1,457 1,154 1,588 2,148 2,211 2,038 1,815 2,073	375 405 455 318 276 292 318 339 430	1,003 967 1,002 836 1,312 1,856 1,893 1,699 1,426 1,644	749 694 761 674 1,160 1,682 1,693 1,496 1,226	254 273 241 162 153 174 200 204 200 241	601 837 763 452 494 473 514 534 530 514	1,649 1,876 1,872 1,332 1,829 2,358 2,452 2,279 2,043 2,248	351 396 329 164 299 161 181 303 336 437	1,031 1,225 1,291 927 1,261 1,892 1,905 1,584 1,302	268 253 253 241 270 305 365 391 404 461	358 334 329 275 267 276 279 284 290 321	950 907 852 793 764 729 714 696 690
All mutual savings banks: 1939—Dec. 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 30. 1945—Dec. 31. 1946—June 29. Dec. 31. 1947—June 30³. Oct. 29¢.	10,216 10,248 10,379 10,754 11,871 13,931 16,208 17,125 17,704 18,339 18,720	4,927 4,956 4,901 4,695 4,484 4,370 4,279 4,356 4,526 4,686 4,840	5,289 5,292 5,478 6,059 7,387 9,560 11,928 12,769 13,179 13,653 13,880	3,101 3,215 3,704 4,572 6,090 8,328 10,682 11,438 11,778 12,140 12,210	2,188 2,078 1,774 1,487 1,297 1,232 1,246 1,331 1,400 1,513 1,670	818 966 793 663 797 584 609 747 818 839 670	10,524 10,659 10,533 10,668 11,738 13,376 15,385 16,281 16,869 17,442 17,670		14	10,524 10,659 10,533 10,668 11,738 13,376 15,385 16,281 16,869 17,428 17,660	1,309 1,292 1,241 1,236 1,276 1,378 1,592 1,715 1,784 1,842 1,870	551 551 548 546 543 543 542 541 541 533 533
Insured mutual savings banks:  1939—Dec. 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—June 29 Dec. 31 1947—June 30	1,329 1,654 1,693 2,007 7,525 9,223 10,846 11,453 11,891 12,375	605 637 642 740 3,073 3,110 3,081 3,132 3,250 3,370	724 1,018 1,050 1,267 4,452 6,113 7,765 8,322 8,641 9,005	422 548 629 861 3,844 5,509 7,160 7,662 7,946 8,216	303 470 421 405 608 604 606 660 695 789	133 202 151 130 559 400 429 550 612 658	1,409 1,818 1,789 2,048 7,534 8,910 10,363 10,979 11,428 11,901	i	14	1,409 1,818 1,789 2,048 7,534 8,910 10,363 10,979 11,428 11,887	153 161 164 201 808 892 1,034 1,122 1,173 1,218	51 53 52 56 184 192 192 191 191
Noninsured mutual savings banks: 1939—Dec. 30	8,887 8,594 8,687 8,747 4,345 4,708 5,361 5,671 5,813 5,964	4,323 4,319 4,259 3,954 1,411 1,260 1,198 1,224 1,275 1,316	4,565 4,274 4,428 4,792 2,935 3,448 4,163 4,447 4,538 4,648	2,679 2,667 3,075 3,711 2,246 2,819 3,522 3,777 3,833 3,924	1,885 1,607 1,353 1,082 689 629 641 671 705 724	685 764 642 533 238 184 180 197 206	9,114 8,841 8,744 8,620 4,204 4,466 5,022 5,302 5,442 5,541			9,114 8,841 8,744 8,620 4,204 4,466 5,022 5,302 5,442 5,541	1,156 1,131 1,077 1,035 468 485 558 593 611 624	500 498 496 490 361 351 350 350 350 342

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¹ 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. 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.
³ June 30, 1947, figures are consistent (except that they exclude possessions) with the revised all bank series recently announced by the Federal bank 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 System 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, etc.
For other footnotes, see preceding page.

#### ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES\*

#### LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

					L	oans		_ <del>.</del>					Inv	estmen	ts			
	Takal		Com- mer-			asing					, t	J. S. G	overnm	ent obl	igations		Obli- ga- tions	
Class of bank and call date	Total loans and invest-	Total	cial, in- clud- ing	Agri- cul-	secu	rying rities	Real es-	Con-	Other	Total				rect	<del></del>		of	Other secu-
can date	ments	Total	open- mar- ket pa- per <sup>1</sup>	tur- al <sup>1</sup>	To brok- ers and deal- ers	To oth- ers	tate loans	loone		10121	Total	Bills	Certifi- cates of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds	Guar- an- teed	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	rities
All insured commercial banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Member banks.	49,290 66,240	21,259 18,903	7,757	1,450 1,642	663 614 950 1,414 2,269 3,164 1,517	662 597		4,5 2,269	45 1,042	28,031 47,336	17,064 21,046 40,705 58,683 75,875 88,912 73,554 69,136	988 4,462		3,159 5,799	9,925 12,797 20,999 30,656 39,848 51,321 53,200 53,505	4,102 2,718	3,651 3,533	3,333 3,098 2,696 2,733 3,258 3,592
total: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	43,521 59,263 74,258 91,569 107,183 96,362 94,802	26.696	8,671 7,387 7,421 7,531 8,949 13,154 13,820	972 1,089 1,023 1,198	642 594 934 1,398 2,249 3,133 1,506 1,507	598 538 839 2,108 3.378	3,228 3,494 3,423 3,274 3,209 3,455 5,358 6,240	3,2 3,6 1,847 1,484 1,505 1,900 3,308 3,998	592   870   848   877   1,104   1,020   965	25,500 43,175 57,970 72,893 84,408 69,666 66,146	15,823 19,539 37,546 52,948 67,685 78,338 63,042 59,198 59,288	971 4,363 4,360 3,748 2,275 1,167	6,285 12,071 13,982 16,985 10,043 7,544	3,007 5,409 6,906 14,127 14,271	9,091 11,729 18,948 27,265 34,927 44,792 46,219 46,502	3,832 2,540 2,345 902 16 11 10	3,013 3,090 2,965 2,729 2,857 3,254 3,548 3,982 4,224	2,871 2,664 2,294 2,350 2,815 3,077 2,966
New York City; <sup>2</sup> 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	10,910 12,896 17,957 19,994 24,003 26,143 20,834 20,332 20,469	4,072 4,116 4,428 5,760 7,334 6,368 6,548	2,807 2,546 2,515 2,610 3,044 4,078	30	465 412 787 1,054 1,742 2,453 1,096 1,196	190 169 193 323 859 1,172 389 286	130 123 117 107 86 80 99 104	303 252 253	153 179 208	8,823 13,841 15,566 18,243 18,809	6,044 7,265 12,547 14,563 17,179 17,574 13,308 12,571 12,305	311 1,855 1,328 913 477	2,144 3,409 3,740 3,433 1,725 1,103	1,829 3,745 3,325 992	3,652 5,420	984 189 1	695 729 593 444 468 606 557 631 694	788 830 701 558 596 629 601 582 588
Chicago: <sup>2</sup> 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	2,377 2,760 3,973 4,554 5,443 5,931 4,765 4,802 5,040	1,184 1,333 1,499 1,565	492 732 658 763 738 760 1,094 1,178	3	42 48 34 102 163 211 117 100	54 52 32 52 163 233 101 84	19 22 23 22 24 36 51 42	62 45 45 51 105 130	14 34 40 29	1,681 1,806 3,141 3,550 4,258 4,598 3,266 3,237 3,316	1,430 2,789 3,238 3,913 4,213 2,912 2,890		637 877 1,045 1,467 498 368	145 153 391 484 779 749 146 132	1,602 1,809 1,864 2,207	<b>.</b>	188 182 166 158 160 181 167 175 205	186 193 186 155 185 204 187 173
Reserve city banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	27,521 33,603 40,108 35,351 34,611	7,105 6,102	3,456 2,957 3,058 3,034 3,661 5,548 5,726	263 300 290 279 348 205 201 197	115 114 97 217 311 427 264 185	194 153 267 777 1,503 704	2,237	1,3 1,5 808 658 660 855 1,436 1,675	312 301 313 404 435 405	21,321 26,781 31,594 24,527 23,170		1,802 1,704 1,034 441 334	2,253 4,691 5,730 6,982 3,799 3,038	2,497 5,181 5,653 1,993	3,281 4,248 6,810 9,943 11,987 15,878 16,013 15,967	1,173 811 749 440 5 4	984 956 954 913 1,000 1,126 1,272 1,364 1,390	893 820 821 726 740 916 1,004 962 1,023
Country banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6		5,890 5,038 4,654 4,910 5,596 8,004 9,102	1,676 1,226 1,084 1,149	659 772 713	21 20 17 25 32 42 29 26	183 161 197 310 471 273	1,644 1,823 1,797 1,725 1,719 1,881 2,970 3,381		30 393 381 351 363	6,628 11,380 17,534 23,610 29,407	3,269 4,377 9,172 15,465 21,552 26,999 24,572 22,893 23,164	110 671 1,032 882 630	3,466 5,102 4,020	1,240 2,096 4,422 4,544 2,470	2,926 5,436 8,705 12,540	861 574 538 241	1,146 1,222 1,252 1,214 1,230 1,342 1,551 1,813 1,934	1,028 956 855 829
Insured non- member com- mercial banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30	5,431 5,776 6,984 9,258 11,824 14,639 15,831 15,896	3,074 3,241 2,818 2,556 2,678 2,992 4,040 4,597	518 543 370 356 389 512 862 945	416 478 553 482 525 459 474 576	21 20 16 16 21 31 12 11	75 64 59 82 156 228 142 125	1,240 1,282 1,225 1,165 1,136 1,224 1,748 1,963	8 422 385 383 460 723 895	70	2,357 2,535 4,166 6,702 9,146 11,647 11,791 11,299	1,240 1,509 3,162 5,739 8,197 10,584 10,524 9,949	10 17 99 276 223 180 104 62	442 1,147 1,319 2,087 2,247 1,897	1,652 1,774	2,053 3,395 4,928 6,538 6,991	234 271 179 156 76 6	595 563 569 560 566 619	521 462 435 403 383 443 516 505

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

[In millions of dollars]

							Deman	d deposit				Time	deposits	3		
Class of bank and call date	Re- serves with Federal Re-	Cash in vault	Bal- ances with do-	De- mand de- posits ad-	Inter depo		U. S. Gov-	States and	Certi- fied and	Indi- viduals, partner-	Inter-	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	States and polit-	partner-	Bor- row- ings	Capi- tal ac- counts
	serve Banks		mestic banks	justed <sup>4</sup>	Do- mestic <sup>8</sup>	For- eign	ern- ment	political subdi- visions	offi- cers' checks, etc.	ships, and cor- pora- tions	bank	and Postal Sav- ings	ical subdi- visions	ships, and cor- pora- tions	_	counts
All insured com- mercial banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30	13,992 12,396 13,072 12,834 14,260 15,810 16,013 16,039	1,358 1,305 1,445 1,622 1,829 2,012	8,202 8,570 9,080 8,445 9,787 11,075 9,481 8,498		10,234 9,743 11,063 12,566 10,888	1,248 1,364	19,754 23,740	3,298 3,677 3,996 4,352 4,518 5,098 5,967 6,495	1,669 1,354 2,585 2,361		160 158 97 68 64 70 68 64	59 61 124 109	522 492 397 395 423 496 664 771	15,146 15,697 18,561 23,347 29,277 32,742	11 10 10 46 122 215 39 60	7,055 7,453 7,989 8,671 9,286
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 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31	12,396 13,072 12,835 14,261 15,811 16,015	1,087 1,019 1,132 1,271 1,438 1,576	6,246 6,147 5,450 6,354 7,117 5,936	57,308 64,184 70,243	10,101 9,603 10,881 12,333 10,644	1,243 1,353	1,709 7,923 9,444 18,509 22,179 2,672	3,066 3,318 3,602 3,744 4,240 4,915	1,142 1,573 1,251	33,061 42,139 51,820 56,270 62,950 69,127	140 87 62 58 64 62	50 56 120 105 99 114	418 332 327 347 399 551	12,366 14,822 18,807 23,712 26,525	4 5 39 111 208 30	5,886 6,101 6,475 6,968 7,589 8,095
1947—June 30 Oct. 6	16,040 16,946	1,409	5,521 5,993	69,595	9,612 10,471	1,369 1,455	1,095 2,308	5,376 5,059	1,976 1,821	67,933 69,047	60 50	106 110	649 661	27,259	50 332	8,315 8,463
New York City: <sup>2</sup> 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 30 1944—Dec. 30 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30	7,057 5,105 4,388 3,596 3,766 4,015 4,046	102 93 72 92 102 111 131 123	122 141 82 61 76 78 87 50	11,062 10,761 11,899 13,899 14,042 15,065 16,429	3,595 3,209 2,867 3,179 3,535 3,031 2,898	641 607 733 810 851 1,105 1,195 1,228	48 866 4,186 3,395 6,722 6,940 651 179	370 319 263 252 199 237 218 260	361 1,338 942 915	12,501 14,373 14,448 15,712 17,216 17,202	5 6 3 4 11 17 20 22	5 7 10 15	51 29 23 26 17 20 39	768 778 711 816 977 1,206 1,395	29 96 195	1,615 1,648 1,727 1,862 1,966 2,120 2,205 2,234
Oct. 6  Chicago: 1940—Dec. 31	4,254 1,051	143 42	55 319	15,941	2,975 997	1,298 8	564 90	225 174	783	16,463	14	12 5	17 8	1,437	268	2,250
1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	1,021 902 821 899 942 928 973 993	43 39 38 43 36 29 36 30	298 164 158 177 200 172 162 144	2,215 2,557 3,050 3,041 3,153 3,356 3,427 3,612	1,105 972 1,132 1,292 1,130 1,056	8 12 14 16 20 24 24 25	127 665 713 1,400 1,552 152 181 161	233 178 174 167 237 228 304 323	34 38 44 33 66 47 55 50	2,152 2,588 3,097 3,100 3,160 3,495 3,417		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 4 6	476 453 505 619 719 823 864 871	1	288 304 326 354 377 404 416 420
Reserve city banks:	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 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	4,060 4,940 5,116 5,687 6,326 6,337 6,274 6,764		2,590 2,202 1,758 2,005 2,174 1,923 1,864 1,835	11,117 14,849 18,654 20,267 22,372 24,221 24,166 24,580	4,831 4,770 5,421 6,307 5,417 4,773	54 63 70 110 127 109 125	491 1,982 3,373 6,157 8,221 991 311 789	1,144 1,319 1,448 1,509 1,763 2,077 2,301 2,025	286 385 475 488 611 693 554 554	15,061 18,790 20,371 22,281	104 63 41 33 30 25 21 20	20 22 56 40 38 43 41 46	243 169 151 154 160 235 319 314	10,580	2 2 4 11 35	1,967 2,028 2,135 2,327 2,566 2,729 2,796 2,847
Country banks: 1940—Dec. 31	1,857	<b>4</b> 52	·	7.845	633	2	151	1,184	187	6,846	29	33	150	5,917	3	1,909
1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30 Oct. 6	2,210 2,842 3,303 3,909 4,527 4,703 4,628 4,934	526 542 611 684 796 883 780 829	3,210 3,699 3,474 4,097 4,665 3,753 3,444 3,959	9,661 13,265 17,039 19,958 23,595 26,237 25,508 26,660	1,149 1,199 1,067 885	2 4 5 8 8 8 8 7	225 1,090 1,962 4,230 5,465 877 424 794	1,370 1,558 1,727 1,868 2,004 2,391 2,511 2,487	239 272 344 369 435 524 451 435	11,989 15,561 18,350 21,797 24,128 23,380	30 20 17 14 17 17 17	31 32 56 57 52 55 49 50	146 140 149 175 219 272 308 324	7,599 9,650 12,224 13,727 14,101	3 10 16 11 26 38 28	2,042 2,153 2,321 2,525 2,757 2,869
Insured non- member com-	x,704	329	0,909	20,000	1,000		7,74	2,107	*03	21,526	1,	30	324	11,229	20	2,710
mercial banks: 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30		243 271 287 313 352	2,017 2,325 2,934 2,996 3,434	3,391 4,092 5,651 7,279 8,652	95 108 133 141 182	3 2 2 2 3	50 53 243 506 1,245	574 611 678 750 775		3,483 4,983 6,518	18 18 10 6 6	4	87 74 65 68 76	3,339 3,750	8 6 5 6	959 955 979
1945—Dec. 31 1946—Dec. 31 1947—June 30		391 437 395	3,959 3,547 2,979	10,537	233 244	5 11 3	1,560 258	858	135 154	9,643 10,761	6 6 4			6,232	7 9 10	

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.
 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 Monetary Statistics, Tables 18-45, pp. 72-103 and 108-113.

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#### WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE

#### LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

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

-						Loans								Invest	ments		
	1		Com-			hasing securi						U. S	S. Gove	ernment	obliga	tions	
Date or month	Total loans and		mer- cial, indus-	To bro		To o	hers	Real	Loans					Cer-			Other
Date of month	invest- ments	Total	trial, and agri- cul- tural	U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	U.S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	estate		Other	Total	Total	Bills	tifi- cates of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds <sup>1</sup>	secu- rities
Total— Leading Cities 1946—October	66,816	18,259	10,536	758	477	1,064	482	2,282	153	2,507	48,557	44,530	922	7,903	5,076	30,629	4,027
July	63,401	20,232	12,259	022	531 523 471 444 546	504 501	472 472 475	2,938 3,029 3,127 3,199 3,278	160 242 224	3,086 3,141 3,198	43,169 42,792 42,972	38,886 39,025 38,561 38,689 38,340	950 649	4,595 4,294 4,133	2,643 2,626 2,686	30,837 30,992 31,079	4,144 4,231 4,283
Sept. 3 Sept. 10 Sept. 17 Sept. 24	64,292 64,714	21,319 21,383	12,717 12,858	714 605 475 498	452 442 449 435	502 504 499 497	476 476	3,171 3,189 3,208 3,226	215 211 194 275	3,167 3,175 3,224 3,227	42,587 42,973 43,331 42,997	38,354 38,699 39,022 38,680	582 812 1,077 694	4,095 4,146	2,708 2,711	31,015 31,084 31,088 31,127	4,274
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	164 620	22.258	113.432	498	567 536 568 493 564	497 499 495 491 480	488 486	3,244 3,258 3,279 3,295 3,316	228 154	3,270 3,290	42,362 42,881	38,400 38,373 38,103 38,632 38,192	629 938	3,993 3,997 4,125	2,600 2,599	30,878 30,939	4,259
Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	64 937	22,000	14 214	399 444 374 458	462 463 432 472	474 458 439 433	486 515	3,331 3,347 3,367 3,380	182 180	3,348 3,353	42,057 42,050	37,982 37,834 37,829 37,724	807 1,041	3,763 3,765	2,262 2,029	30,992 31,002 30,994 30,913	4,223 4,221
New York City 1946—October	21,296	6,058	3,834	597	307	341	200	90	127	562	15,238	14,034	315	2,073	1,447	10,199	1,204
1947—June  July  August  September  October	119.803	6.403	II 4.309	523	358 351 330 311 368	97 91	190 191 187 185 189	100 102 102	130 181 170	658 674	13,828	12,393 12,600 12,131 12,173 11,965	398 142	1,013 811 712	76 <b>6</b> 725 747	10,453	1,228 1,269 1,292
Sept. 3	19,808 20,040 20,147 20,126	6,580 6,558 6,492 6,632	4,422 4,516 4,564 4,597	617 514 399 429	319 309 312 305	92 89	185 186 185 185	103 102	156 143	680 682 698 707	13,228 13,482 13,655 13,494	11,963 12,181 12,353 12,195	120 231 474 193	680 <b>694</b>	721 801 731 736	10,469 10,454	1,301 1,302
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	20,056 19,784 20,027	6,842 6,827 6,696	4,709 4,806 4,889	423 278	371 381 371 335 382	82 80 79	186	102 102 103	200 144 112	705 712 714	13,214 12,957 13,331	12,062 11,977 11,744 12,142 11,902	161 163 453	666 707 789	696 646 619 632 499	10,504 10,255 10,268	1,237 1,213 1,189
Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	19,917	7,102	5,190 5,235	349 281	316 316 288 334	75 72	183 214	105 106	152 148	732 731	12,815 12,809	11,741 11,638 11,633 11,545	373 541	585	454 419 315 314	10,237 10,192	1,177 1,176
Outside New York City 1946—October	45,520	12,201	6,702	161	170	723	282	2,192	26	1,945	33,319	30,496	607	5,830	3,629	20,430	2,823
1947—JuneJulyAugustSeptemberOctober.	43,827 44,312	14,435 14,805	7,950 8,232	120 111 99 83 82	172	411 407 410	281 285 290	2,839 2,929 3,025 3,097 3,176	30 61 54	2,428 2,467 2,506	29,341 29,392 29,507	26,493 26,425 26,430 26,516 26,375	552 507 536	3,751 3,582 3,483 3,421 3,310	1,877 1,901 1,939	20,620	2,916 2,962 2,991
Sept. 3	44,252	14,761	8,201	91 76	133 133 137 130	412 410	290	3,069 3,086 3,106 3,124	55	2,493 2,526	29,491 29,676	26,391 26,518 26,669 26,485	581 603	3,415 3,452	1,898 1,907 1,980 1,969	20,615 20,634	2,973 3,007
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	44,531 44,663 44,836 45,002 44,986	15,168 15,226 15,431 15,452 15,625	8,441 8,493 8,626 8,706 8,821	75	196 155 197 158 182	417 415 412	296 299	3,144 3,156 3,177 3,192 3,212	53 85 84 42 31	2,538 2,543 2,558 2,576 2,586	29,363 29,437 29,405 29,550 29,361	26,338 26,396 26,359 26,490 26,290	367 384 466 485 444	3,327 3,290 3,336	1,936 1,954 1,980 1,998 1,919	20,731 20,623 20,671	3,041 3,046 3,060
Nov. 5	45,019 45,020 45,040	15,717 15,778 15,799	8,885 8,962 8,979		146 147 144 138	383 367	301 303 301 299	3,227 3,242 3,261 3,275				26,241 26,196 26,196 26,179		3,213 3,154 3,180 3,181	1,895 1,843 1,714 1,683	20,688 20,765 20,802 20,756	3,061 3,046 3,045 3,041

1514 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

#### WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE-Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

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

							deposits nterbank			ne depos pt inter			nterbai deposit		_		!
Date or month	Re- serves with Fed- eral	Cash in	Bal- ances with do-	De- mand de- posits	Indi- vid- uals, part-	States and	Certi- fied	U. S.	Indi- vid- uals, part-	States and	U. S. Gov- ern-	Dem	and		Bor-	Cap- ital ac-	Bank deb-
	Re- serve Banks	vault	mestic	ad- justed <sup>1</sup>	ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	and offi- cers' checks, etc.	Gov- ern- ment	ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	ment and Postal Sav- ings	Do- mes- tic	For- eign	Time	ings	counts	its <sup>2</sup>
Total— Leading Cities 1946—October	11,607	734	2,359	45,895	46,121	2,721	1,376	4,937	13,550	223	76	9,764	1,363	55	177	5,617	378,647
July August September. October	11,792 11,952 12,257	762 753 809	2,308 2,295 2,370	46,858 46,890 46,817 47,276 47,197	46,794 46,632 47,460	3,280 3,096 3,096 3,056 2,978	1,491 1,326 1,393	586 808 931	14,025 14,058 14,080 14,134 14,167	325 327 332 333 328	81 79 80 84 83	9,274 9,696	1,339	38 36	170 138 222 203 231		81,551 76,051 81,583
Sept. 3 Sept. 10 Sept. 17 Sept. 24	12.266	854	2,257 2,394 2,512 2,318	46,954 47,350 47,498 47,303	46,884 47,514 48,174 47,266	3,124 3,069 2,996 3,036	1,435 1,350	950 889	14,104 14,138 14,142 14,153	334 336 332 329	82 84 84 84	9,728 10,047	1,435	35 34 36 38	179 188 189 257	5,785 5,779 5,782 5,786	15,544 17,492 20,389 19,039
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	12,571 $12,421$	800 800	2,672 2,429	47,056 46,767 46,927 47,467 47,771	48,892 47,974	2,954 2,908	1,398	1,652 1,344 1,372	14,151 14,166 14,174 14,169 14,175	328 328 327 327 327	83	9,728 10,034 10,437 10,029 9,664	1,400	39	239 234 216 98 368	5,807	18,918 18,070 22,339
Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	12,180 12,417	872 817	2,483 2,461	47,452 47,275 47,622 47,982	48,696 48,449	3,129 3,060 3,028 3,141	1,512 1,430	1,105 1,036	14,169 14,162 14,147 14,096	324 332 329 323	81 81	10,005 10,002 10,090 9,526	1,374 1,377	38 38 38 39	277 426 201 437	5,831	17,997 23,702
New York City 1946—October	4,048	118	38	15,828	16,221	276	729	1,706	1,339	18	7	3,013	1,206	22	89	2,145	32,035
1947—June July August September. October	4,076 4,098 4,117 4,233 4,315	124 122 128	35 32 37	16,122 16,224 15,955 16,038 15,834	16,651 16,325 16,503	226 231 220 210 241	827 692 714	123 134 203 232 481	1,348 1,351 1,371	16	12 12 12	2,908 2,859 3,000	1,201 1,194 1,222 1,276 1,257	20 12 11	73 65 123 133 142	2,181 2,190 2,189	33,026 29,025 31,605
Sept. 3 Sept. 10 Sept. 17 Sept. 24	4,239 4,202 4,226 4,263	133 125	32 44	15,963 16,058 16,047 16,085	16,509 16,627	201 232 207 203	776 639	230 247 215 236	1,373 1,369	15 15 15 15	12	2,984 3,100	1,279 1,279 1,278 1,267	10	109 125 132 165	2,189 2,188	7,710
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	4,318 4,415 4,313	130 133 132	33 41	15,917 15,678 15,536 15,961 16,077	16,076 16,530	226 213	746 862 694	541 578 479 479 329	1,377 1,380 1,366	15 15 15	12 12 12	1 3.045	1,262 1,264 1,253 1,245 1,259	1 13	4	2,197 2,197	7,436 6,777 8,497
Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	4,123 4,284	155	39 51	15,778 15,709 15,889 16,020	16,408 16,514	364 325 306 308	764 669	381 380 354 356	1,357 1,355	25 25	12 12	2,995 3,087	1,239 1,223 1,227 1,225	13 13	164 210 59 213	2,209 2,206	7,010 9,329
Outside New York City 1946—October	7,559	616	2,321	30,067	29,900	2,445	647	3,231	12,211	205	69	6,751	157	33	88	3,472	<sup>8</sup> 46,612
1947—June July August September. October	7,835 8,024	638 631 681	2,273 2,263	30,736 30,666 30,862 31,238 31,363	30,143 30,307	2,865 2,876	664 634 679	452 605	12,668 12,710 12,729 12,763 12,791	312 316	67 68 72	6,415	145 152 155	26 26 25	73 99 70	3,559 3,576 3,594	47,026 49,978
Sept. 3 Sept. 10 Sept. 17 Sept. 24	7,937 8,064 8,122	660 721 666	2,224 2,362 2,468	30,991 31,292 31,451 31,218	30,506 31,005 31,547	2,923 2,837 2,789	659 711	710 703 674	12,740 12,765 12,773 12,777	319 321 317	72 72	6,744	152 157	24 25	57	3,590 3,594	10,689 12,679
Oct. 1 Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29	8,159 8,156 8,108	660 667 668	2,406 2,631 2,382	31,139 31,089 31,391 31,506 31,694	30,762 32,362 31,543	2,699 2,741 2,679	652 708 718	1,074 865 893	12,772 12,789 12,794 12,803 12,799	312 312	72 71 71	6,989 7,255 6,941	153 152 155	25 25 25	56 21 74 94 198	3,615 3,611 3,613	11,482 11,293 13,842
Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	8,188 8,057 8,133	636 717 684	2 363	31,674 31,566 31,733 31,962	31 432	2 765	748 761	714 725 682	12,806 12,805 12,792 12,757	309	69 69	6,981 7,007 7,003	152 151 150	25 25		3,637 3,625	10,987

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Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.
 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.

# WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

						oans	nons (	or dolla	ırsı		_		In	vestment	ts	,	
						hasing securi						U. 8	S. Gove	ernment	obligati	ions	<del></del>
Federal Reserve district and date	Total loans and invest- ments	Total	Com- mer- cial, indus- trial, and agri-	To broand de	okers ealers	To o	thers	estate	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	Total	Bills	Cer- tifi- cates of in-	Notes	Bonds <sup>1</sup>	Other secu- rities
			cul- tural	Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties		 					debt- ed- ness	 		
Boston Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 New York*	2,948 2,905 2,887	1,024 1,051 1,039 1,047 1,053	667 677 683 688 688	25 22 20 25 28	15 8 9 9	19 18 18 18 18	15 15 16 15 15	111 112 112 112 113	2 28 8 5 8	170 171 173 175 175	1,897 1,866 1,840	1,775 1,784 1,762 1,740 1,718	15 15 14 16 15	191 203 180 175 177	77 77 70	1,491 1,489 1,491 1,479 1,457	113
Oct. 29	22,082	7,620 7,655 7,784 7,756 7,876	5,316 5,409 5,519 5,564 5,581	320 318 350 283 341	388 322 322 292 337	93 93 88 85 83	211 203 202 233 207	270 272 274 275 274	156 168 152 148 173	870 877 876	14,583 14,392 14,298 14,289 14,207	13,049 12,951 12,942	352 293 387 558 480	814 747 641 616 643	531 495 389	11,473 11,478 11,428 11,379 11,348	1,343 1,347 1,347
Oct. 29	2,568 2,568 2,557 2,561	834 839 847 833 855	465 474 483 476 500	5 6 5 5 5	37 32 31 23 22	9 9 9 10		78 77 77 77 77		229 229 229	1,729 1,721 1,724 1,706	i	27 24 26 31 33	111 111 105 110 113	73 72 59 58 55	1,255 1,261 1,256 1,236	267 270 269
Oct. 29	4,285 4,298 4,291 4,336		803 802 818 819 823	16 16 16 16 26	15 16	91 89 82 78 78	14 14 15 14 14	221	6	218 224 228 228 229	2,905 2,904 2,893	2,582 2,582 2,570	15 17 9 28 30	136 131 129 130 133	122 123		322 323
Oct. 29	2,624 2,635 2,629	765 766 776 779 779	362 363 371 372 375	1	6 6 6 6	36 36 36 34 33	23 23 23 23 22	162 163 165 166 165	4	171 174	1,858 1,859 1,850	1,735 1,737	35 38 34 30 27	205 201 197 195 184	102 102 100 98 87	1,394 1,406	123 122 120
Oct. 29	2,369 2,379 2,383	807 808 816 815 811	483 486 495 494 494		8 7 7 7 6	43 41 40 38 37	37 37 36 36 37		6 5	170 169 170	1,561 1,563 1,568	1,367 1,369 1,375	10	212 210 209 210 211	120 117	1,025 1,030 1,038	194 194 193
Oct. 29	8,804 8,742 8,766	2,654 2,673 2,681 2,674 2,683	1,824 1,832 1,838 1,836 1,830	33 31 49 39 52		45 45 44 42 42	68 67 66 67 67	298 299 301 302 304	23 1 2	347 348	6,131 6,061 6,092	5,551 5,483 5,509	87 134	600 570 534 557 578	388 376 314	4,475 4,486 4,504	580 578 583
Oct. 29  Nov. 5  Nov. 12  Nov. 19  Nov. 26  Minnea tolis	2,157 2,178 2,191 2,194	952 952 949 958 961	578 583 586 595 594		4 4 5	31 30 28 27 26	18 18 18 18 18	138 138 138	3 2	174 171 172	1,205 1,229 1,233	1,055 1,080 1,084	17 17 17		106 102 101	841 849 851	150 149 149
Oct. 29	1,229 1,220 1,210	435 432 423 417 417	266 263 258 254 254		1 2 2 2 2 2	15 14 15 15 13	5 5	52 53 53	5	90	797 793	729 729 726	9 15 19	39 42 37	65 65 64	616 607 606	68 68 67
Oct. 29	2,452 2,456 2,466 2,493	778 788 790 786 791	524		4 5 4 5 4	19 18	11 11	105 105 105	1	127 126	1,664 1,666 1,680	1,483	50 56 64	279 284	168 161 157	972 974 978	197 196 197
Oct. 29	2,260 2,274 2,293 2,289	974 989 998	674	1	7	31	40 40 39	76 75 75 76		143 144 145 147 147	1,297 1,300 1,304	1,181 1,188 1,192	29 37 39	190 191 196	118 110 99	844 850 858	116 112 112
Oct. 29	11,167 11,200 11,206	4,387 4,407 4,422	1,888 1,897 1,903 1,908 1,906	5 3 4	22 21 22	46 46 44	42 43 42	1,748 1,757 1,765 1,778 1,787	2 5 4	616 621 620	6,780 6,793 6,784	6,020 6,032 6,023	98 115 95	1,154 1,144 1,140	477 474 472	4,291 4,299 4,316	760 761 761
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26	5,596 5,603 5,543 5,559	1,845 1,861 1,858 1,845	1,435	49	30 33	27	58	69 69 69	22	182 183	3,742 3,685 3,714	3,336 3,281 3,304	74 59 99	417 388 381	221 213 205	2,624 2,621 2,619	406 1 404 2 410

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

Federal Reserve Bulletin

#### WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS-Continued

#### RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

							deposits iterbanl			ne depo pt inter			iterbar leposit				
Federal Reserve district and date	Re- serves with Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal- ances with do- mestic banks	De- mand de- posits ad- justed <sup>1</sup>	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	States and polit- ical sub- divi- sions	Certi- fied and offi- cers' checks, etc.	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	Individ- uals, part- ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	States and polit- ical sub- divi- sions	U. S. Gov- ern- ment and Postal Sav- ings	Do- mes- tic	For- eign	Time	Bor- row- ings	Cap- ital ac- counts	Bank deb- its²
Boston Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12 Nov. 19. Nov. 26. New York*	527 531 494 517 515	61 58 64 62 54	116 114 115 115	2,480 2,404 2,412	2,388 2,372 2,382	200 229 205 194 183	45 46 55 49 47	45 47 50 45 47	493 493 492 492 491		5 5 5 5 5	287 302 300 306 290	21 20 21 21 19		3 12 13 4 18	315 315 315 316 314	811 916 779 1,000 936
Oct. 29 Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19. Nov. 26. Philadel phia	4,521 4,515 4,399 4,560 4.595	183 184 204 179 190	148 146 153	17,521 17,254 17,184 17,361 17,476	17,666 17,762 17,844	483 595 565 518 526	842 792 818 732 955	417 415 387	2,200 2,187 2,181 2,176 2,156	19 19 29 28 28	25 22 22 22 22 22	2,972 3,096 3,065 3,158 2,970	1,242 1,226 1,230	14 14 14 14 14	178 165 227 72 232	2,380 2,398 2,397 2,394 2,390	8,802 8,358 7,503 9,990 9,161
Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19. Nov. 26. Cleveland	491 476 487 485 487	45 44 50 46 43	97 99 97 103 96	2,103 2,072 2,090 2,069 2,097	2,190	87 78 94 87 95	35 32 40 36 38	29 32 33 31 35	385 383 386 385 383	36 32 31 28 25		341 363 364 373 340	13 13 12 12 11		16 18 11 18 24	303 304 305 305 302	726 700 644 905 803
Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26. Richmond	759 768 763 776 763	81 78 82 83 77	175 177 173 164 163	2,981 2,937 2,939 2,970 3,016	3,057 3,000 3,077 3,085 3,136	157 151 146 153 153	56 54 59 55 57	81 77	1,276 1,277 1,275 1,275 1,274	39 39 38 38 38	1 1 1 1	482 492 490 494 464	6 6 6 6	5 4 4 5	14 35 45 14 23	465 467 467 467 468	1,059 1,262 964 1,174 1,282
Oct. 29	506 494 491 491 508	65 61 72 67 62	167 182 181 171 189	2,075 2,068 2,066 2,057 2.090	2,036 2,059 2,110 2,062 2,072	180 180 177 173 186	55 39 49 53 47	49 49 47 47 46	598 598 598 593 591	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	430 441 442 441 417	5 5 6 6	4 4 4 4 4	6 6 23 19 34	209 210 210 210 208	671 672 639 835 673
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Chicago*	449 464 468 469 448	43 40 47 44 45	178 187 203 196 165	1.795		282 276 276 276 278	27 23 26 30 26	32 35 37 35 33	541 542 541 540 539	8 8 8 8	5 5 5 5 5	518 549 • 556 537 504	7 9 8 7 8	4 4 4 4	11 6 10 8 17	175 176 176 176 176	654 635 577 746 661
Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19. Nov. 26. St. Louis	1,665 1,664 1,658 1,644 1,665	97 98 110 104 102	387 378 392 406 394	6,026	5,990 6,214 6,086	585 564 541 540 557	108 113 109 110 103	167 173 155	2,355 2,360 2,362 2,366 2,363	51 51 52 52 52	13 13 13 13 13	1,520 1,564 1,561 1,571 1,496	29 26 25 27 27	2 2 2 2 2 2	64 4 43 5 7	661 664 665 665 665	2,950 2,906 2,545 3,345 3,044
Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Minneapolis	397 443 388 409 398	30 28 33 29 28	137 132 151 129 129	1,347 1,348 1,341 1,360 1,367	1,456 1,444 1,490 1,475 1,469	89 91 97 96 93	29 26 29 23 27	30 49 48 45 43	460 462 460 460 458	12 12 12 12 12	2 2 2 2 2	687 717 718 698 679	5 6 5 5 5	•••••	21 4 5 17 24	167 167 168 168 168	649 667 582 716 668
Oct. 29 Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19. Nov. 26. Kansas City	225 240 220 222 236	13 11 14 13 13	103 92 90 90 88	819 823 817 804 832	808 807 835 806 817	126 126 127 119 123	17 15 15 13 12	20 22 22 26 26	248 248 248 248 247		1 1 1 1	367 371 353 353 342	2 2 4 2 2	1 1 1 1	12 12 5 9 2	97 98 97 97 98	445 442 390 521 406
Oct. 29 Nov. 5. Nov. 12 Nov. 19. Nov. 26. Dallas	510 522 522 542 542 528	31 27 32 29 29	281 295 310	1,746 1,740 1,754 1,804 1,823	1,764 1,861 1,864	195 187 181 181 195	28 29 28 31 30	40 41 41 39 39	379 380 380 379 378	4 4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3	911 928 919 930 895	1 1 1 1	5 5 5 5 5 5	18 11 28 14 14	182 182 182 182 183	713 714 632 873 833
Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19. Nov. 26. San Francisco	480 499 500 498 497	35 32 36 33 33	296 300 325 300 274	1,833 1,851 1,857	1,862 1,856	174 178 192 186 200	32 42 34 33 34	27 29 28 27 28		31 30 29 30 29	6 6 6 6	663 692 718 703 646	5 6 5 5		4 2 2 2 2	184 184 185 185 185	603 616 543 730 686
Oct. 29 Nov. 5 Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 City of Chicago*	1,779 1,813 1,790 1.804 1,818	132 113 128 128 124	294 312 315 324 295	7,033 7,022 7,048 7,056	7,166 7,095 6,974	469 474 459 505 552	225 238 250 265 269	130 122 121	4,902 4,900 4,900 4,894 4,877	119 121 121 121 121 119	14 14 15 15 15	486 490 516 526 483	58 55 55 55 60	4 4 4 4 4	21 2 14 19 40	682 678 679 666 668	2,311 2,443 2,199 2,867 2,609
Oct. 29. Nov. 5. Nov. 12. Nov. 19. Nov. 26.	1,144 1,106 1,100 1,105 1,106	35 40 42 41 42	181 190 181 213 189	3,901	3,986 4,092 4,069	324 320 300 300 304	58 59 52 49 51	104 94	1,162 1,165 1,166 1,169 1,167	36 36 37 37 37	2 2 2 2 2 2	1,129 1,156 1,149 1,172 1,113	23 22 21 21 21		61 42	445 448 448 448 449	1,916 1,900 1,711 2,152 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.

**DECEMBER** 1947 1517

#### COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

[In millions of dollars]

					]	Dollar accer	otances out	standing				
	Commer-				Held by				1	Based on		
End of month	cial paper out-	Total out-	Ac	cepting bar	ıks	Federal		Imports	Exports			ored in or between
	standing <sup>1</sup>	standing			<b></b>	Reserve Banks	Others	into United	from United	Dollar ex-	poin	its in
			Total	Own bills	Bills bought	(For own account)	<u>'</u>	States	States	change	United States	Foreign countries
1946 September October November December	148 202 227 228	200 204 208 227	151 154 155 169	68 71 73 74	82 82 82 94	2	47 50 54 58	150 154 152 162	20 18 23 29	(2) 1 1 (2)	23 23 26 29	7 8 6 7
January February March April May June July August September October	236 243 266 256 250 234 244 244 *242 283	241 230 228 215 189 183 187 206 219 237	183 171 170 154 130 132 148 158 168 180	85 76 75 71 67 69 75 71 83 83	98 95 95 83 63 63 74 87 . 85	4 2	58 59 58 61 59 50 39 48 47 55	172 164 158 140 118 111 115 133 140	35 35 36 42 45 45 46 47 42 54	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 1 2	27 24 27 25 21 20 21 20 24 23	8 7 7 8 5 6 7 6 11

Revised.

# 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]

		Debit l	oalances				Credit	balances		
End of month	Customers'	Debit balances in	Debit balances in	Cash on			omers' oalances¹	Oth	er credit bala	nces
	debit balances (net) <sup>1</sup>	partners' investment and trading accounts	firm investment and trading accounts	hand and in banks	Money borrowed <sup>2</sup>	Free	Other (net)	In partners' investment and trading accounts	In firm investment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1937—June December 1938—June 1939—June December 1940—June December	1,489 985 774 991 834 906 653 677	55 34 27 32 25 16 12	161 108 88 106 73 78 58	214 232 215 190 178 207 223 204	1,217 688 495 754 570 637 376 427	266 278 258 247 230 266 267 281	92 85 89 60 70 69 62 54	25 26 22 22 21 23 22 22	13 10 11 5 6 7 5 5	397 355 298 305 280 277 269 247
1941— June	616 600 496 543 761 788 887 1,041 1,223 1,138 809	11 8 9 7 9 11 5 7 11 12	89 86 86 154 190 188 253 260 333 413 399	186 211 180 160 167 181 196 209 220 313 370	395 368 309 378 529 557 619 726 853 795 498	255 289 240 270 334 354 424 472 549 654 651	65 63 56 54 66 65 95 96 121 112	17 17 16 15 15 14 15 18 14 29	7 5 4 7 5 11 8 13 13	222 213 189 182 212 198 216 227 264 299 314
1946—November December	* 571 537	5	311	453	<sup>8</sup> 238 217	<sup>8</sup> 723 693	118	30	10	289
1947—January February March April May June July August September October	\$ 533 \$ 573 \$ 576 \$ 553 \$ 530 \$ 552 \$ 564 \$ 550 \$ 570 \$ 606	6	333	395	3 210 3 217 3 216 3 205 3 201 222 3 251 3 241 73 280 3 256	3 687 3 681 3 677 3 665 3 652 650 3 677 3 656 8 630 3 616	162	24	9	271

Revised.

1 Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of firms of national securities exchanges in Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

2 Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

3 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 faures — See Ranbine and Monetary Statistics. Table 143, pp. 501-502, for monthly figures prior to 1942, and Table 144, p. 503, for data

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.

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.

Less than \$500,000.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 127, pp. 465-467; for description, see p. 427.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of

#### OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

[Per cent per annum]

~						
	Prime	Prime	Stock ex-		Govern urity yie	
Year, month, or week	com- mercial paper, 4- to 6- months <sup>1</sup>	bank- ers' accept- ances, 90 days <sup>1</sup>	change call loan re- new- als²	3- month bills 3	9- to 12- month certifi- cates of in- debted- ness	3- to 5- year taxable issues
1944 average 1945 average 1946 average	.73 .75 .81	.44 .44 .61	1.00 1.00 1.16	.375 .375 .375	.79 .81 .82	1.33 1.18 1.16
1946—November. December	.94 1.00	.81 .81	1.38 1.38	.376 .375	.84 .85	1.28 1.30
1947—January February March April May June July August September. October November.	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	.81 .81 .81 .81 .81 .81 .81 .88 .94 .94	1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38	.376 .376 .376 .376 .376 .703 .748 .804 .857	.84 .85 .82 .83 .85 .85 .85 .85 .87	1.26 1.26 1.24 1.24 1.27 1.29 1.33 1.31 1.28 1.35
Week ending: Nov. 1 Nov. 8 Nov. 15 Nov. 22 Nov. 29	1-1½ 1-1½ 1-1½ 1-1½ 1½ 1½	15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16	1 14-1 14 1 14-1 14 1 14-1 14 1 14-1 14 1 14-1 14	.895 .912 .931 .940 .944	.98 .98 .98 1.00 1.01	1.42 1.45 1.47 1.47

#### COMMERCIAL LOAN RATES

#### AVERAGES OF RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

[Per cent per annum]

	frei cent	per annum;		
	Total 19 cities	New York City	7 other North- ern and Eastern cities	11 South- ern and Western cities
1937 averagel	2.59	1.73	2.88	3.25
1938 averagel	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	2.68	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 June September December	2.63	2.10	2.75	3.12
	2.63	2.23	2.55	3.18
	2.69	2.18	2.82	3.14
	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 June September December	2.31	1.75	2.34	2.93
	2.41	1.84	2.51	2.97
	2.32	1.83	2.43	2.75
	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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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]

	U. S. Gov	vernment able)					C	Corporate	(Moody's	14		
Year, month, or week		15	Munic- ipal (high-	Corpo- rate (high-			Вуга	atings			By groups	3
	7 to 9 years	years and over	grade)²	grade) <sup>8</sup>	Total	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility
Number of issues	1-5	1-8	15	5	120	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1944 average 1945 average 1946 average	1.94 1.60 1.45	2.48 2.37 2.19	1.86 1.67 1.64	2.60 2.54 2.44	3.05 2.87 2.74	2.72 2.62 2.53	2.81 2.71 2.62	3.06 2.87 2.75	3.61 3.29 3.05	2.80 2.68 2.60	3.39 3.06 2.91	2.97 2.89 2.71
1946—November December	1.60 1.60	2.25 2.24	1.80 1.97	2.51 2.55	2.82 2.83	2.59 2.61	2.69 2.69	2.84 2.83	3.17 3.17	2.66 2.66	3.05 3.04	2.77 2.77
1947—January. February March April. May June. July August September October November	1.56 1.54 1.52 1.53 1.53 1.56 1.57 1.57 1.54 1.53 1.58	2.21 2.21 2.19 2.19 2.19 2.22 2.25 2.24 2.24 2.27 2.36	1.92 1.99 2.02 1.98 1.95 1.92 1.91 1.93 1.92 2.02 2.18	2.48 2.49 2.49 2.49 2.50 2.51 2.51 2.57 2.68 2.75	2.79 2.78 2.79 2.78 2.79 2.81 2.80 2.80 2.85 2.95 3.02	2.57 2.55 2.55 2.53 2.53 2.53 2.55 2.55 2.56 2.61 2.70 2.77	2.65 2.64 2.64 2.63 2.63 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.69 2.79 2.85	2.79 2.79 2.80 2.81 2.82 2.83 2.82 2.81 2.86 2.95 3.01	3.13 3.12 3.15 3.16 3.17 3.21 3.18 3.17 3.23 3.35 3.44	2.63 2.61 2.61 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.62 2.63 2.67 2.76 2.84	3.00 3.00 3.02 3.03 3.05 3.10 3.06 3.03 3.09 3.22 3.30	2.73 2.72 2.73 2.71 2.71 2.72 2.72 2.72 2.78 2.87 2.93
Week ending:  Nov. 1  Nov. 8.  Nov. 15.  Nov. 22.  Nov. 29.	1.64 1.68 1.71 1.73 1.76	2.31 2.34 2.36 2.36 2.37	2.08 2.11 2.14 2.21 2.25	2.68 2.70 2.74 2.78 2.80	2.97 2.98 3.00 3.03 3.06	2.71 2.73 2.75 2.78 2.81	2.81 2.81 2.83 2.87 2.90	2.98 2.99 2.99 3.02 3.05	3.39 3.41 3.43 3.45 3.46	2.78 2.79 2.81 2.85 2.88	3.25 3.27 3.28 3.31 3.33	2.89 2.89 2.91 2.94 2.96

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.
3 U. S. Treasury Department.
4 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.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 128-129, pp. 468-474, and BULLETINS for May 1945, pp. 483-490, and October 1947, pp. 1251-1253.

#### SECURITY MARKETS<sup>1</sup>

·				Bond	prices					St	ock price	es i		
					Corpo	orate 4				Commo	on (index	, 1935-3	9=100)	Volume of trad- ing? (in
Year, month, or week	U.S. Gov- ern-	Munic- ipal (high-	Hìgh-	Med	lium- and	i lower-g	rade	De-	Pre- ferred		T.,	Rail-	Desky	thou- sands of
	ment <sup>2</sup>	grade)3	grade	Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility	faulted		Total	Indus- trial	road	Public utility	shares)
Number of issues	1-8	15	15	50	10	20	20	15	15	402	354	20	28	
1944 average	100.25 102.04 104.77	135.7 139.6 140.1	120.9 122.1 123.4	114.7 117.9 118.5	120.5 122.2 123.6	107.3 115.1 117.0	116.3 116.3 114.9	59.2 75.4 76.7	175.7 189.1 198.5	100 122 140	102 123 143	101 137 143	90 106 120	971 1,443 1,390
1946 November December	103.71 103.87	136.8 133.4	121.6 121.5	115.9 115.9	122.5 123.0	112.7 112.9	112.6 111.9	63.6 67.7	189.3 186.2	121 126	124 129	113 119	106 110	1,191 1,320
1947— January February March. April. May June. July. August. September. October. November.	104.32 104.35 104.61 104.57 104.48 104.08 103.75 103.89 103.95 103.44	133.1 132.5 133.2 133.9	122.6 122.7 122.4 122.8 122.9 122.8 122.5 122.3 121.5 120.0 118.8	116.3 116.8 116.6 116.5 115.0 114.3 115.7 116.1 115.1 114.0 113.3	123.5 123.7 123.7 123.5 123.2 122.6 122.8 123.9 121.9 120.8 120.0	114.3 114.3 113.6 113.2 109.2 107.3 110.5 110.4 109.3 106.9 105.1	111.2 112.4 112.5 112.7 112.5 113.0 113.8 113.9 114.1 114.3 114.7	68.3 69.3 66.0 64.0 61.9 63.4 69.6 69.6 68.6 69.4 68.1	187.3 189.0 188.1 186.5 186.2 186.2 188.4 188.7 188.3 181.2 174.5	125 129 124 119 115 119 126 125 123 125 124	129 133 128 123 119 124 132 130 128 131	115 119 110 102 95 98 108 105 104 104	111 111 107 105 102 101 102 101 102 101 97	998 1,176 841 912 912 833 1,158 674 763 1,136 862
Week ending:  Nov. 1  Nov. 8  Nov. 15  Nov. 22  Nov. 29	102.84 102.45 102.14 102.01 101.88	130.7 130.1 128.8	119.8 119.6 119.2 118.5 117.8	113.6 113.5 113.5 113.1 113.0	120.2 120.2 120.5 119.8 119.7	105,9 105,8 105,1 104,8 104,7	114.6 114.7 114.9 114.7 114.5	69.0 68.5 68.3 67.9 67.8	176.8 175.5 173.3 174.2 175.0	126 124 124 124 124 122	132 131 131 131 131 129	103 101 99 101 100	100 99 98 97 95	1,012 833 792 924 881

#### NEW SECURITY ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

				1	For new	capital	1					1	For refu	nding			
	Tota! (new				Dom	estic				Total			Dom	estic			
Year or month	and re- fund-	Total (do- mestic		State	Fed-	C	Corpora	:e	For-	(do- mestic		State	Fed-	С	orporat		For- eign <sup>2</sup>
	ing)	and for- eign)	Total	and mu- nici- pal	eral agen- cies <sup>1</sup>	Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	eign²	for- eign)	Total	mu- nici- pal	eral agen- cies <sup>1</sup>	Total	Bonds and notes		_
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	3,937 4,449 5,790 4,803 5,546 2,114 2,169 4,216 8,006 8,557	2,360 2,277 1,951 2,854 1,075 642 913 1,772	2,325 2,239 1,948 2,852 1,075 640 896 1,761	971 931 751 518 342 176 235 471	157 481 924 461 1,272 108 90 15 26 121	1,225 873 383 736 1,062 624 374 646 1,264 3,506	807 287 601 889 506 282 422	408 67 97 135 173 118 92 224 657 1,468	44 35 38 2 1 2 17 12 10	1,799 2,089 3,513 2,852 2,693 1,039 1,527 3,303 6,234 3,968	3,465 2,852 2,689 1,039 1,442 3,288 6,173	482 435 181 259 404 324	281 665 1,537 344 698 440 497 418 912 741	1,209 1,267 1,733 2,026 1,557 418 685 2,466 4,937 2,914	1,834 1,430 407 603 2,178 4,281	31 137 193 126 11 82 288 656	11 9 28 48 4 86 15 61 105
1946—October November December	562 761 993		659	69	<b>4</b> 7	267 590 669	444	43 145 125		199 102 205	102	1 2 50	133 13 34	65 86 105	68	19	15
1947—January. February. March April May June July August September October	636 410 855 885 699 1,033 1,033 508 783 813	252 635 784 347 744 863 317 619	250 614 777 332 744 619 317 619	97 293 402 106 212 124 185 277	21 34 12  15 15 12 8 85	252 118 310 376 211 517 483 123 256 598	75 265 240 79 434 309 113 173	44 44 136 132 83 174 10 84 189	10 2 21 7 15	139 158 220 101 352 290 170 191 165	56 191 96 352 252 170 191 165	1 2 3 1 2 11 3	22 24 50 20 33 38 40 40 42 20	103 31 140 73 317 211 118 147 122 76	39 227 162 107 140 113	22 4 34 91 48 11 7	38 

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

<sup>1</sup> Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.

2 Average of taxable bonds due or callable in 15 years and over.

3 Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation, on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond.

4 Prices derived from averages of median yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation.

5 Standard and Poor's Corporation.

6 Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.

7 Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 130, 133, 134, and 136, pp. 475, 479, 482, and 486, respectively, and Bulletins for May 1945, pp. 483-490, and October 1947, pp. 1251-1253.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes publicly offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.

<sup>3</sup> 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 foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision.

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

#### NEW CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES 1

#### PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, ALL ISSUERS

[In millions of dollars]

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

#### PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS

[In millions of dollars]

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

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Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States.
 Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.
 Estimated net proceeds are equal to estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation, i.e., compensation to underwriters, agents, etc., and expenses.
 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.

#### QUARTERLY EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

#### INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

					Net pro	ofits,¹ by	industria	l groups					Profits and dividends		
					Ма	nufactur	ing and	nining						Divid	dends
Year or quarter	Total	Iron and steel	Ma- chin- ery	Au- tomo- biles	Other trans- porta- tion equip- ment	Non- ferrous metals and prod- ucts	Other dura- ble goods	Foods, bever- ages, and tobacco	Oil produc- ing and refin- ing	Indus- trial chemi- cals	Other non- dura- ble goods	Mis- cella- neous serv- ices <sup>2</sup>	Net profits <sup>1</sup>	Pre- ferred	Com- mon
Number of companies.	629	47	69	15	68	77	75	49	45	30	80	74	152	152	152
	1,465 1,818 2,163 1,769 1,800 1,896 1,925 32,545	146 278 325 226 204 194 188 283	115 158 193 159 165 174 163 3 171	223 242 274 209 201 222 243 130	102 173 227 182 180 190 169 127	119 133 153 138 128 115 108 136	70 88 113 90 83 88 88 3 165	151 148 159 151 162 175 199 356	98 112 174 152 186 220 223 281	186 194 207 164 170 187 187 273	134 160 187 136 149 147 154 302	122 132 152 161 171 184 203 321	847 1,028 1,137 888 902 970 989 31,139	90 90 92 88 86 86 85 82	564 669 705 552 556 611 612 657
Quarterly 1945—1	492 508 439 485	49 53 37 49	38 42 35 47	63 77 46 58	4 50 4 47 4 36 4 36	31 27 23 27	21 21 20 26	45 46 50 58	62 64 61 37	48 45 43 51	39 38 37 40	45 47 53 58	250, 269 224 246	22 21	142 145 143 182
1946—1	323 604 698 853	22 67 96 97	-19 49 32 361	-34 21 42 102	4 -5 4 51 4 38 4 44	20 26 41 50	12 37 41 8 57	65 74 93 124	56 62 77 85	63 66 67 77	62 71 77 91	82 80 93 66	116 250 310 \$ 415	20	146 153 149 209
1947—1	r870 r870 860	99	69 r83 77	r94 r105 102	r 4 50 r 4 56 4 51	47 46 46	50 57 58	98 *64 69	90 111 122	89 87 78	96 792 93	63 *71 67	*426 *432 436	₹23	177 7192 190

#### PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

		Railı	oad 5			Electric	power 6			Telep	hone 7	
Year or quarter	Operat- ing revenue	Income before income tax8	Net income <sup>1</sup>	Divi- dends	Operat- ing revenue	Income before income tax8	Net income <sup>1</sup>	Divi- dends	Operat- ing revenue	Income before income tax8	Net income <sup>1</sup>	Divi- dends
Annual 1939	9,437	126 249 674 1,658 2,211 1,972 756 273	93 189 500 902 873 667 450 289	126 159 186 202 217 246 246 235	2,647 2,797 3,029 3,216 3,464 3,615 3,681 3,828	629 692 774 847 913 902 905 953	535 548 527 490 502 507 534 645	444 447 437 408 410 398 407 454	1,067 1,129 1,235 1,362 1,537 1,641 1,803 1,992	227 248 271 302 374 399 396 277	191 194 178 163 180 174 177 200	175 178 172 163 168 168 173
Quarterly 1945—1	2,422 2,230	430 514 237 -426	149 199 127 -25	31 68 28 118	966 909 888 917	288 230 205 181	142 125 119 148	101 95 96 115	436 444 449 474	115 109 103 70	46 45 44 43	41 44 43 46
1946—1	1,703 2,047	39 -57 161 130	14 -45 128 191	56 52 41 85	970 920 936 1,002	299 221 207 226	196 151 142 156	107 110 112 125	475 497 502 519	84 75 56 62	54 53 44 49	43 43 43 42
1947—1 2	2,111	163 185 181	86 117 109	43 50 37	1,079 1,032 1,018	289 247 196	191 166 135	115 115 111	527 478 555	67 29 38	44 21 27	40 33 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 furnishing scattered types of service.

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.

Partly estimated.

Class I line-haul railroads, covering about 95 per cent of all railroad operations.

Thirty large companies, 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 Company, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock holdings in the 30 companies.

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).

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT-VOLUME AND KIND OF SECURITIES

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

	Total	Total		Marketa	ible public	c issues 1		Nonmarl	ketable pu	blic issues		Non-	Fully
End of month	gross direct debt	interest- bearing direct debt	Total 2	Treasury bills	Certifi- cates of indebt- edness	Treasury notes	Treasury bonds	Total <sup>2</sup>	U.S. savings bonds	Treasury tax and savings notes	Special issues	interest- bearing debt	guaran- teed in- terest- bearing securities
1940—June Dec 1941—June Dec 1942—June Dec 1943—June Dec 1945—June Dec 1946—June 1946—Nov Dec 1947—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	42,968 45,025 48,961 57,938 72,422 108,170 136,696 165,877 201,003 230,630 258,682 278,115 269,422 262,277 259,149 259,776 261,418 259,776 258,343 258,286 259,482 260,097 259,145 259,071	71, 968, 107, 308, 135, 380, 164, 508, 199, 543, 228, 891, 256, 357, 275, 694, 268, 111, 260, 925, 257, 649, 258, 378, 258, 113, 256, 321, 257, 110, 257, 110, 257, 110, 308, 308, 308, 308, 308, 308, 308, 30	176,613 176,444 175,410 172,462 170,535 169,926 168,702 168,509 168,390	1,310 1,603 2,002 2,508 6,627 11,864 13,072 14,734 16,428 17,041 17,037 17,039 17,000 17,033 17,074 17,048 17,048 17,048 17,048	3,096 10,534 16,561 22,843 28,822 30,401 34,136 30,475 29,771 28,784 27,792 26,294 26,294 26,294 25,122 25,226 25,122 25,025 24,894 24,501	6,383 6,178 5,698 5,997 6,689 9,868 11,175 17,405 23,039 23,497 18,261 10,090 10,090 10,090 10,090 8,142 8,142 8,142 7,840 7,840	26,555 27,960 30,215 33,367 38,085 49,268 57,520 67,944 91,585 106,442 119,323	3,444 4,555 8,907 13,510 21,788 29,200 36,574 44,855	2,905 3,195 4,314 6,140 10,188 15,050 21,256 27,363 34,606 40,361 45,583 49,035 49,709 49,776 50,343 50,717 50,945 51,117 51,367 51,562 51,664 51,759 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897 51,897	2,471 3,015 6,384 7,495 8,586 9,557 9,843 10,136 6,711 5,978 5,759 5,570 5,570 5,544 5,755 5,560	4,775 5,370 6,120 6,982 7,885 9,032 10,871 12,703 14,287 16,326 18,312 20,000 22,332 24,254 24,585 25,183 25,280 24,585 25,183 25,280 27,366 28,516 29,220 29,520 29,520 29,547 29,517	591 566 574 487 454 487 454 1,360 1,739 2,324 1,311 1,352 1,500 3,305 3,324 3,275 3,173 3,	5,498 5,901 6,360 6,317 4,548 4,282 4,225 1,470 4092 4,225 1,470 407 362 331 175 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 17

c Corrected.

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE PUBLIC SECURITIES OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 30, 1947

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

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
Treasury bills 1 Dec. 4, 1947 Dec. 11, 1947 Dec. 18, 1947 Dec. 26, 1947 Jan. 2, 1948 Jan. 8, 1948 Jan. 15, 1948 Jan. 22, 1948 Jan. 22, 1948 Jan. 29, 1948 Feb. 5, 1948 Feb. 5, 1948 Feb. 13, 1948 Feb. 19, 1948 Feb. 19, 1948	1,302 1,303 1,302 1,102 1,304 1,105 1,104 1,101 1,002 1,104 1,102 1,203	Treasury bonds—Cont. Dec. 15, 1949–52 2, 3½ Dec. 15, 1949–53 2, 2½ Mar. 15, 1950–52 2, 2½ Sept. 15, 1950–52 2, 2½ Sept. 15, 1950–52 2, 2½ Sept. 15, 1950–52 1, 2½ June 15, 1951–54 2, 2½ Sept. 15, 1951–55 2, 3 Dec. 15, 1951–55 2, 3 Dec. 15, 1951–55 2, 2 Mar. 15, 1952–54, 2½ June 15, 1952–54, 2 June 15, 1952–55, 2	491 1,786 1,963 1,186 4,939 2,635 1,627 7,986 7555 1,118 510 1,024 5,825 1,501
Cert. of indebtedness Dec. 1, 1947	3,281 3,134 3,947 2,142 1,321 1,777 2,742 1,127 2,209 1,354 1,467	Dec. 15, 1952–542 June 15, 1953–55.22 June 15, 1954–56.22 Mar. 15, 1956–592 Sept. 15, 1956–592 Sept. 15, 1956–592 Sept. 15, 1956–592 June 15, 1958–63.2.2 June 15, 1959–622 June 15, 1959–622 June 15, 1959–622 June 15, 1960–65.2.2 June 15, 1960–65.2.2 June 15, 1960–65.2.2 June 15, 1963–682 June 15, 1963–682 June 15, 1963–682 June 15, 1963–682 June 15, 1963–692	8,662 725 681 2,611 1,449 982 3,823 919 5,284 3,470 1,485 2,118 2,831 3,761
Treasury notes Sept. 15. 19481½ Oct. 1, 19481	3.748 4,092	Dec. 15, 1964-69 * . 2½ Mar. 15, 1965-70 * . 2½ Mar. 15, 1966-71 * . 2½ June 15, 1967-72 * . 2½ Sept. 15, 1967-72 2½ Dec. 15, 1967-72 * . 2½	3,838 5,197 3,481 7,967 2,716 11,689
Treasury Bonds Dec. 15, 1947 <sup>2</sup>	3,062 451 571 1,014	Postal Savings bonds	115 50
Sept. 15, 1949-512 Dec. 15, 1949-512	1,292 2,098	Federal Housing Admin. Various	33

 <sup>&#</sup>x27;Sold on discount basis. See table on Open-Market Money Rates,
 p. 1519.
 Partially tax exempt.
 Restricted.
 Called for redemption on Mar. 15, 1948.

### UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Amount out- standing		received f	rom sale	s during	Redemp- tions and maturities
	at end of month	All series	Series E	Series F	Series G	All series
Fiscal year ending: June—1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1946—Nov 1947—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept	2,905 4,314 10,188 21,256 45,586 49,035 50,343 50,717 50,343 50,717 51,240 51,167 51,552 51,664	1,109 1,492 5,994 11,788 14,891 9,612 7,208 453 576 952 712 616 572 488 482 559 460	203 3,526 8,271 11,820 11,553 6,739 4,287 294 372 349 305 301 339 294 305	67 435 758 802 679 407 360 20 20 23 41 35 33 25 24 27 21	395 2,032 2,876 2,658 2,465 139 178 209 191 158 103 1157 193 144 142	114 148 207 2,371 4,298 6,717 5,545 418 504 483 398 449 455 421 433 457 404 431
Oct Nov	51,897 52,008	488 412	304 263	22 17	162 131	404 357

_	 		
	Maturities ar	nd amounts outstanding November 30	1947

Year of maturity	All series	Series C-D	Series E	Series F	Series G
1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. Unclassified.	125 510 815 983 1,563 4,288 7,642 9,952 8,715 6,404 5,902 2,858 2,301 -52	125 510 815 983 434	1,130 4,288 6,312 7,250 5,873 3,146 3,018	206 539 590 668 535 310 296	1,124 2,163 2,252 2,589 2,349 2,548 2,005
Total	52,008	2,867	31,018	3,144	15.031

Corrected.
 Including amounts held by Government agencies and trust funds, which aggregated 4,352 million on Oct. 31, 1947.
 Total marketable public issues includes Postal Savings and prewar bonds, and total nonmarketable public issues includes adjusted service, depositary. Armed Forces Leave bonds, and 2½ per cent Treasury investment bonds, series A-1965, not shown separately.
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 146-148, pp. 509-512.

#### OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED

[Estimates of the Treasury Department. Par value, in millions of dollars]

		He	ld by ban	ks			Held	by nonba	nk investo	ors		
End of month	Total interest- bearing securities	Total	Com- mercial	Federal Reserve	Total	Indi- viduals	Insur- ance com-	Mutual savings	Other corpo- rations and	State and local gov-	U.S.G ment ag and trus	gencies
			banks 1	Banks		viduais	panies	banks	associa- tions	ern- ments	Special isues	Public issues
1940—June	54.747	18,566	16,100	2,466	29,308	9,700	6,500	3,100	2,500	400	4,775	2,305
1941—June		21,884	19,700	2,184	32,863	10,900	7,100	3,400	2,400	600	6,120	2,375
December		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
December	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
	201,059	83,301	68,400	14,901	117,758	45,100	17,300	7.300	25,800	3,200	14,287	4,810
	230,361	96,546	77,700	18,846	133,815	52,200	19,600	8,300	27,600	4,300	16,326	5,348
1945June	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 December	268,578 257,980	108,183 97,850	84,400 74,500	23,783 23,350	160,395 160,130	62,900	25,300 25,300	11,500	25,200 22,400	6,500 6,200	22,332 24,585	6.798 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
August	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	257,183	91,892	69,700	22,192	164,048	65,400	24,900	12,200	21,800	6,400	29,220	4,496

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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\*

[Marketable public securities. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total out- stand- ing	U. S. Government agencies and trust funds	Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Com- mer- cial banks (1)	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Insur- ance com- panies	Other	End of month	Total out- stand- ing	U. S. Govern- ment agen- cies and trust funds	Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Com- mer- cial banks (1)	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Insur- ance com- panies	Other
Type of security:	•							Treasury bonds and notes, due or callable:							
Total: <sup>2</sup> 1945—Dec 1946—June Dec 1947—June	189,649 176,658	6,768	23,783 23,350	76,578	11,220 11,521	24,285 24,346	47,015 44,177	Within 1 year: 1945—Dec 1946—June Dec 1947—June	15,222 10,119 7,802 11,255	185 4 29 83	1,431 72	9,956 5,655 4,341 6,936	63 116 181 374	495 591	2,761 2,418 2,591 3,191
Sept Treasury bills: 1945—Dec 1946—June Dec	17,037 17,039 17,033	4,388 5 3 2	22,329 12,831 14,466 14,745	62,773 2,476 1,142 1,187	11,833	23,610 1 1 11	1,723 1,424 1,088	Sept. 1-5 years: 1945—Dec 1946—June Dec	11,255 11,059 35,376 35,055 39,570	50 408 443 576	483 693 797 831	25,165 25,285 28,470		1,742 1,506 2,101	3,239 2,651 6,673 6,319 6,550
1947—June  Aug Sept Certificates: 1945—Dec	15,775 15,735 15,725 38,155	1 36 38		684 768 18,091	5 91	3 360	837 894 11,211	Sept 5-10 years: 1945—Dec	42,522 42,522 42,415 33,025	787	698 569 210	29,917 29,978 29,540 21,007	2,058	2,666 2,611 2,902	7,193 7,266 7,826 6,063
1946—June Dec 1947—June Aug Sept	34,804 29,987 25,296 25,025 24,894	32	7,496 6,280 6,896		257	490 362 294	10,439 10,459 9,821 9,723 9,464	1946—June Dec 1947—June Aug Sept.	32,847 27,283 18,932 18,932	716 529 423 415 384	72 40 40	21,933 16,657 11,577 11,813 12,013	2,042 1,245 1,142	2,826 2,002	3,645 3,656
Treasury notes: 1945—Dec 1946—June Dec 1947—June	22,967 18,261 10,090 8,142	8 9 6	2,120	15,701 11,396 6,120	179 227 211	576 623 603	4,383 4,258 2,796	10-20 years: 1945—Dec 1946—June Dec 1947—June	34,985 37,189 32,384 40,352	2,779 3,400 2,975 3,374	90	3,691 3,308 2,433	5,523 6,026 5,303	10,996 12,547 11,708 15,137	11,905 11,829 9,886
Aug Sept Treasury bonds: 1945—Dec 1946—June	7,840 120,423	6,915		4,763 46,535	10,217	135 22,230		Sept After 20 years: 1945—Dec	40,352 43,068 24,781 22,372	2,764	100 57	2,418	7,132 2,051		
Dec 1947—June Aug	119,323	6,186 5,306 4,389	753 727 720	48,408 48,756 49,242	11,049 11,407 11,522	23,226 23,305 23,268	29,700 29,822 30,183 30,223	Dec 1947—June Aug	22,372 14,405 14,405 11,689	2,084 964 730	55 29 22	2,632 2,593	2,687 1,649 1,647	6,602 3,358 3,383	8,313 5,812 5,938

<sup>\*</sup> 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 non-reporting banks and insurance companies as well as by other investors. Estimates of total holdings (including relatively small amounts of nonmarketable issues) by all 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.

#### SUMMARY OF TREASURY RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND RELATED ITEMS

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

		[Or	basis	of daily	stater	nents of	United	l State	s Treas	iry. I	n millio	ns of do	lars]			
Period	Income		Mis- cella- neous inter-	Social Secu-	Other re-	Total	Net	In- ter- est	de-	Trans- fers to trust	Other ex-	Total budget	Budget surplus (+) or	ac-	decrea during	e (+) or se (-) period
	With- held <sup>2</sup>	Other	nal reve- nue <sup>1</sup>	rity taxes		ceipts			fense activ- ities	ac- counts etc.	pendi- tures	expend itures	deficit (-)	counts etc.4	General fund balance	Gross debt
Fiscal year ending: June 1945 June 1946 June 1947	10,289 9,392 10,013	21,493	6,949 7,725 8,049	1,714	3,915 5,309	44,239 44,703	43,038	4,722	90,029 48,542 17,142	1,918		63,71	$ \begin{array}{c c}     -53,94 \\     -20,67 \\     +75 \end{array} $	6 -524	-10,460	+57,679 +10,740 -11,136
1946—November December	1,111 766	332 2,120	669 722	290 89					1,436 1,580		961 1,110			5 +15 5 -480		-1,255 $-3,128$
1947—January February March April May	785 584	2,117 1,845 3,865 1,012 400 2,492	693 666 682 638 595 602	58 387 118 75 365	368 275 315 625	3,860 4,643 5,724 2,624 3,204 5,480	4,378 5,701 2,556 2,865	124 626 141 92	1,457 1,428 1,728 1,327	71 16 1 46 432	2,318 1,544 2,085 2,000	3,914 3,598 4,00 3,85	$\begin{array}{c c} +46 \\ +2,10 \\ -1,44 \\ -98 \end{array}$	4 +317 2 -33 5 +269 7 +99	+2,422 -224 -2,598 -245	+628 +1,642 -2,294 -1,423 +642
June July August	625 1,255	757 413	663 643	125 80 352	343	2,469	2,397	245	979	18 549 273	51,896	3,669	-1,27	2 -129	$     \begin{array}{r}       -758 \\       -239 \\       +332     \end{array} $	-57 +1.161 +649
September October	797 644	2,639 702	699 782	136 71	615	4,884	4,872	668		9	1,249	2,93	2 +1,94	0 -435	+552	-953 -74
November	1,315	350	695	329	362	3,053	2,743	127	P1,012	₽20	p1,036	2,19	+54	9 +138	-172	-859
			Det	ails of t	rust a	counts,	etc.				Gene	ral fund	of the T	easury (	end of per	iod)
	S	ocial Sec accour			et ex- iditure		0	ther				Asse	ts			
Period	Net re- ceipts	Investment		in ir c- co di- es	check- ng ac- unts of overn- ment gencies			vest- ents	Ex- pendi- tures	Tot	al F		De- posits in special deposi- taries	Other assets	Total liabili- ties	Balance in general fund
Fiscal year ending: June 1945 June 1946 June 1947	2,940	1,26	1   1,6		1,553 95 -196	3,82 4,73 3,00	35   2	,444 ,407 ,577	-938 2,817 2,117	14,7	708		22,622 12,993 962	997 708 1,565	421 470 422	24,698 14,238 3,308
1946-November. December				04 09	$^{26}_{-27}$		27 25	60 26	265 331			824 682	5,487 2,570	655 668	300 418	6,665 3,502
1947—January February March April May June July August September. October November.	440 83 157 590 246 632 573 65	8 20 7 15 6 47 8 15 8 15 6 27 8 2	7   1 1   1 5   1 9   1 6   1 8   1 0   1 1 2   1	26 23 34 33 26 37 54 34 24 23 07	131 -32 -60 -33 90 158 176 47 -216 128	30 19 32 4' 11 40 18	23 51 57 57 57 77 53 50 80 58 50	44 41 17 32 456 305 46 281 24 14	121 224 2 -26 110 348 159 26 212 103	7,2 4,2 4,4 3,4 3,4 4,4	178 233 707 102 730 160 705 331 198	1,620 2,561 2,369 842 989 1,202 884 5749 1,091 1,393 1,290	2,736 3,363 3,292 2,317 1,807 962 958 1,362 1,437 1,417	746 1,554 1,571 1,548 1,607 1,565 1,617 \$1,593 1,622 1,668 1,585	391 344 323 395 336 422 391 304 378 391 357	4,711 7,134 6,909 4,312 4,066 3,308 3,069 3,400 3,952 4,107 3,935

P Preliminary.
 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 (-).
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 150-151, pp. 513-516.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

On basis of reports of collections. In millions of dollars

Period	Individual income taxes		Corporation income and profits taxes			Estate and	Excise and other mis-
	With- held	Other	Normal and surtax	Excess profits	Other profits taxes	gift taxes	cellaneous taxes
Fiscal year ending:  June—1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947  1946—October November December  1947—January February March April May June	686 7,823 10,264 9,858 9,842 1,062 1,243 27 657 1,971 81 1,014 1,528 33	1,418 3,263 5,944 10,438 8,770 8,847 9,501 234 80 420 2,196 1,082 1,967 648 158 1,068 297	1,852 3.069 4,521 5,284 4,880 4,640 6,055 232 122 752 250 177 1,712 228 170 1,386 370	164 1,618 5,064 9,345 11,004 7,822 3,566 344 123 925 266 127 80 66 63 361	37 57 84 137 144 91 55 4 3 9 6 3 3 2 2 2	407 433 447 511 643 677 779 57 49 62 66 84 103 68 62 55	2.547 3.405 4.124 4.842 6.317 7.036 7.285 706 612 652 639 595 541 572 539 560
July August September October	1,133 1,495 26 1,188	62 1,128 246	276 1,514 384	49 43 35 28	1 1 1	66 79 64 65	618 572 625 736

# CASH INCOME AND OUTGO OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY <sup>1</sup>

[In millions of dollars]

[In millions of dollars]						
Period	Cash income	Cash outgo	Excess in- come (+) or outgo (-)			
Fiscal year ending: fune—1941	9,371 15,291 25,245 47,984 51,041 47,793 46,643	14,060 34,585 78,979 94,079 95,986 65,692 39,985	-4,689 -19,294 -53,735 -46,095 -44,945 -17,899 +6,658			
1946—October November December	2,794 2,869 4,207	2,955 2,325 3,629	-161 +544 +578			
1947—January February March April May June July August September October	3,889 5,127 5,946 2,819 3,316 5,295 2,565 3,193 4,712 2,631	2,783 3,667 3,322 3,654 3,351 5,193 3,392 3,152 3,959 2,612	+1,106 +1,460 +2,624 -835 -35 +102 -827 +41 +753 +18			
1 Revised figures.	For desc	ription, se	e Treasury			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Revised figures. For description, see Treasury Bulletin for September 1947.

#### GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

[Based on compilation by United States Treasury Department. In millions of dollars] PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Assets	other	than in	erageno	y items	1			ies, oth			
Corporation or agency			Loans re-	Com- modi- ties, sup-		est-	Land, struc- tures,	De- ferred and	Other	Bonds, and d tures p	eben-	Other	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	Pri- vately owned inter-
	Total	Cash	ceiv- able	plies, and mate- rials	U. S. Govt. secu- rities	Other secu- rities²	and equip- ment	undis- trib- uted charges <sup>3</sup>	as- sets	Fully guar- anteed by U.S.	Other	liabil- ities	inter- est	est
All agencies:     June 30, 1946.     Sept. 30, 1946.     Dec. 31, 1946.     Mar. 31, 1947.     June 30, 1947.	29,869 29,569 30,409 32,337 429,666	1,305 1,157 1,398 1,588 1,792	5,381 5,949 6,649 7,294 7,662	1,550 1,429 1,265 1,003 851	1,767 1,836 1,873 1,985 1,777	390 547 3,426	17,438 16,973 16,924 15,486 12,691	299 339 380	1,605 1,536 1,414 1,176 1,163	261 169	1,250 1,252 1,250	3,588 3,142	22,889 24,069 24,810 27,268 26,763	482 496 498 509 269
Classification by agency, June 30, 1947  Department of Agriculture: Farm Credit Administration: Banks for cooperatives. Federal intermediate credit banks. Production credit corporations. Regional Agricultural Credit Corp. Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund. Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. Rural Electrification Administration. Commodity Credit Corp.	238 452 109 14 1 134 673 1,436	12 1 14 6	393 1 (5) 104		43 67	41	(5)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	3 (5) (5) 1 24		366	( <sup>5</sup> ) 3 ( <sup>5</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) 3 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 695	109 14 1 128 673	11
Farmers' Home Administration Federal Crop Insurance Corp National Housing Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Adm.:	414 16	26 10	325	(5)		• • • • • •	6	1	56 6	• • • • • • •		2 7	412 9	
Federal home loan banks Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp Home Owners' Loan Corp Federal Public Housing Authority and affiliate:	469 182 589				158 178 15			(5) (5)	3 2	4	140 <sup>(5)</sup>	87 4 18	123 178 567	119
Federal Public Housing Authority. Defense Homes Corp Federal Housing Administration Federal National Mortgage Association.	502 55 196 5	38	278 26 5	(5) (5) (5)	121	(5)	205 53 1	(5) (5) (5)	6 (5) 11 (5)			(5) (5) (5)	155	
Reconstruction Finance Corp. 6	1,747	266	840	348		123	43	7	119	(5)		213	1,533	•
Export-Import Bank	1,137 222 771	8 2 16	1,751 ( <sup>5)</sup> 76 ( <sup>5)</sup>		1,123		(5) (5) 142 741	(5) (5)	2	• • • • • • • • •		193 3 ( <sup>5)</sup> 13	995 222	139
Maritime Commission functions 7 War Shipping Adm. functions 8 All other	4,192 7,003 7,337	560 163 30	1 2,122	27	 22		6,507	29 115 10	212 191 71		 (5)		3,799 6,670 7,276	

#### CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS BY PURPOSE AND AGENCY

						Ju	ne 30, 19	47						
Purpose of loan	Fed. Farm Mort. Corp.	Fed. inter- medi- ate credit banks	Banks for co- opera- tives	Com- modity Credit Corp.	Rural Elec- trifica- tion Adm.	Farm- ers' Home Adm.	Home Own- ers' Loan Corp.	Fed. Public Hous- ing Auth.	Fed. home loan banks	R.F.C. and affili- ates	Ex- port- Im- port Bank	All other	All agen- cies	Mar. 31, 1947, all agencies
To aid agriculture		<i></i>					557			76 147		28 17	42,053 660 164	3,056 663 167
Other. To aid financial institutions: Banks. Other. Foreign loans.									289	191 1 4 250		32 5 2,050	224 6 293 4,058	204 17 238 2,854
Other  Less Reserve for losses  Total loans receivable (net)	, .							278 278		222 47 845	<sup>(5)</sup> 7	96 9 2,226	597 393 7,662	590 <i>497</i>

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Assets are shown on a net basis, i.e., after reserves for losses.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Deferred charges included under "Other assets" prior to Mar. 31, 1947.

<sup>4</sup> Federal land banks are no longer included; since June 26, 1947, the United States has had no proprietary interest in any such bank.

<sup>5</sup> 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. 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 Tressury Statement beginning Sept. 30, 1944, which is on a quarterly basis. Outstrely,

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]

		(physic	ial prod cal volu 5-39 =	me)* 1		awar	nstructi ontracts ded (va 3-25 =	lue)²		nployme 39 = 10		Fac-	Freight	Depart- ment	Whole- sale	Con-
Year and month	То	tal	Ma facti		Min- erals	Total	Resi- den-	All other	Non- agri- cul-	Fac	tory	tory pay rolls <sup>3</sup> 1939 = 100	carload- ings* 1935-39 =100	store sales (val- ue)*4 1935-39 =100	com- modity	sumers'
			Dur- able	Non- dur- able	erais		tial	other	tural							
	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed
1919		75	84 93 53 81 103 95 107 114 117 132 98 67 41 54 65 83 108 122 78 81 201 279 360 353 274	62 60 577 72 69 76 78 83 85 93 70 70 70 106 95 115 115 115 116 171 166 171	83 66 71 98 89 92 100 99 107 93 80 67 76 86 99 112 125 125 129 132 140	63 63 56 79 84 94 122 129 135 117 92 63 33 37 55 55 59 64 72 1166 68 41 68	44 300 444 688 811 955 1241 117 126 877 373 373 411 450 722 400 166 143 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	79 900 655 88 86 944 120 1355 139 142 125 84 40 377 48 80 81 89 149 235 92 61 102	95.8 86.3 75.7 76.1 87.8 95.1 101.1 94.6 100.0 105.8 119.4 131.1 138.8 137.0 132.0		103.7 104.2 79.7 88.2 101.0 93.8 97.0 98.9 96.9 103.1 89.8 71.3 83.1 188.7 90.0 107.5 132.1 154.0 177.7 172.4 151.8	101.7 107.2 110.5 108.5 109.7 117.1 94.7 71.8 49.5 53.1 68.3 78.6 91.2 108.8 84.7 100.0 114.5 167.5 245.2 334.4 345.7	129 110 121 142 139 146 152 147 148 105 78 82 89 92 107 111 111 109 130 130 138 137 140	99 92 94 105 105 110 113 114 115 117 108 97 75 73 83 88 100 107 99 90 106 114 133 149	138.6 154.4 97.6 96.7 100.6 98.1 103.5 100.0 95.4 96.7 95.3 86.4 73.0 80.8 88.3 78.6 77.1 78.6 87.3 98.8 103.1 104.0 105.8	143.3 127.7 119.7 121.9 122.2 125.4
1945 February	236 235 230 225 220 210 186 167 162 168 163	225 220 211	346 345 336 323 308 292 239 194 186 191 185	176 176 174 173 173 165 157 156 154 158	142 140 138 144 143 140 134 124 138	58 50 54	13 15 18 20 22 23 24 26 36 44 56	96. 118 112 89 73 79 91 104 121 134 150	136.4 135.8 134.8 134.2 133.0 131.8 125.8 125.5 126.6	168.3 166.0 163.6 160.3 155.0 150.4 130.1 129.5	168.7 167.7 165.2 162.5 160.0 155.6 151.7 130.8 129.5 130.9	347.5 345.7 338.5 324.9 321.8 306.6 273.6 228.7 227.7 227.7 231.4	145 141 141 140 139 128 127 118	214 184 190 203 214	105.2 105.3 105.7 106.0 106.1 105.9 105.7 105.2 105.9 106.8	126.9 126.8 127.1 128.1 129.0 129.4 129.3 128.9 128.9 129.3
1946 January February March April May June July August September October November December	160 152 168 165 159 170 172 178 180 182 183 182	156 148 164 163 159 171 174 180 184 183 180	166 138 183 190 175 193 202 208 212 214 214	161 167 166 164 161 162 157 164 165 168 173	104 115 139 146 144 146 145	145 139	61 95 129 172 179 177 161 157 147 140 122 143	145 169 161 168 161 172 168 158 155 148 152 163	129.2 127.4 130.6 132.4 133.3 134.7 136.4 137.6 138.1 139.1	139.4 140.7 142.2 143.0 146.3 148.6 149.1 151.5	132.6 123.9 132.1 138.5 139.6 141.9 143.6 147.7 149.5 149.6 152.0 152.8	234.1 214.3 238.3 254.8 253.8 267.1 284.4 290.3 292.8 298.2 306.2	139 109 106 133 139 141 138 139	271	107.1 107.7 108.9 110.2 111.0 112.9 124.7 124.0 134.1 139.7 140.9	129.9 129.6 130.2 131.1 131.7 133.3 141.2 144.1 145.9 148.6 152.2 153.3
January February March April May June July August September October	189 189 190 187 185 184 176 182 186 2190	185 187 185 185 185 178 185 191	225 222 218 219 207 7211 218	176 176 175 172 170 168 163 169 172 ***********************************	146 148 143 151 148 #140 150 153	151 132 133 127 136 155 166 183	144 152 129 123 110 116 136 150 168 P174	134 142 140 152 170 179 195	139.8 140.0 138.9 139.8 139.0 140.1 141.5	154.4 154.6 153.8 151.9 151.7	153.7 154.0 152.9 150.6 151.4 150.1 154.3 156.7	310.6 314.1 310.7 312.2 319.6 314.2 323.5 337.2	142 146 137 142 137 134 143	268 273 276 291 289 287 282 *291	147.1 147.6 150.6 153.6 157.4	157.1 158.4 160.3 163.8

**DECEMBER** 1947 1527

<sup>\*</sup> Average per working day.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

1 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 the 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 Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average=100]

Toduston		1946						19	47				
Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct
Industrial Production—Total	182	183	182	189	189	190	187	185	184	176	182	186	p190
Manufactures-Total	188	191	190	196	197	198	194	191	191	183	188	192	p196
Durable Manufactures	214	214	211	221	222	225	222	218	219	207	<sup>7</sup> 211	218	r222
Iron and Steel	184	178	159	192	191	196	195	197	193	181	188	195	204
Pig iron. Steel <sup>1</sup> . Open hearth. Electric.	183 195 171 369	174 193 163 404	152 174 145 381	193 206 177 414	191 207 174 446	194 213 179 457	189 213 178 461	193 215 179 469	189 211 176 458	174 198 166 429	187 205 170 454	188 214 177 r477	198 224 184 507
Machinery		271	276	277	277	281	276	273	275	266	267	276	P278
Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots <sup>2</sup>				]	ļ								l
Transportation Equipment	Ι.	235	235	229	233	239	237	225	233	217	r215	228	P234
Automobiles (including parts)  (Aircraft; Railroad cars; Locomotives; Shipbuilding— Private and Government) 2	185	187	187	181	190	197	193	179	191	185	′182	198	₽198 
Nonferrous Metals and Products	184	192	197	r203	1208	r202	r 197	187	179	171	170	17-4	P177
Smelting and refining.  (Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin)2.	168	175	181	184	190	195	203	198	188	181	180	182	»176
Fabricating. (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) <sup>2</sup> .	191	198	203	r211	r215	r205	r195	r183	176	167	r167	171	    -
Lumber and Products	136	142	141	142	147	147	144	142	142	1 <b>3</b> 3	143	140	P143
Lumber Furniture	127 155	135 157	132 160	131 161	137 167	138 166	135 161	134 158	133 160	121 155	133 161	128 164	p130 p168
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	200	202	210	219	219	218	211	200	207	195	199	203	P200
Glass products. Plate glass. Glass containers. Cement. Clay products. Gypsum and plaster products. Abrasive and asbestos products Other stone and clay products <sup>2</sup>	227 158 250 156 149 212 241	226 152 251 162 150 215 252	232 135 265 177 152 219 263	245 149 278 182 168 227 271	235 154 263 203 164 232 260	241 159 269 192 165 224 258	234 151 263 175 164 218 249	229 163 251 141 162 210 247	230 154 257 171 164 216 239	207 124 235 164 160 r224 220	211 151 231 171 r162 r225 r214	r219 151 243 171 160 221 229	210 156 229 174 #158 #225 #227
Nondurable Manufactures	168	173	174	176	176	175	172	170	168	163	169	172	₽176
Textiles and Products	169	174	164	172	173	172	166	164	155	142	154	160	P165
Textile fabrics.  Cotton consumption.  Rayon deliveries.  Nylon and silk consumption <sup>2</sup> .	157 155 248	163 164 256	152 141 254	160 161 263	161 161 262	160 160 270	154 154 270	152 148 271	143 133 263	129 118 263	142 130 267	147 130 279	139 277
Wool textiles.  Carpet wool consumption.  Apparel wool consumption.  Woolen and worsted yarn.  Woolen yarn.  Worsted yarn.  Woolen and worsted cloth.	178 143 230 177 177 176 181	181 161 230 178 178 177 181	180 165 223 175 171 180 181	171 155 214 166 160 175 173	178 174 222 169 158 184 178	172 182 210 161 145 183 171	159 170 195 149 128 178 158	161 191 186 147 126 177 156	155 175 175 144 124 174 152	130 141 /149 121 108 139 132	156 184 *176 147 134 165 148	169 192 184 164 146 189 159	
Leather and Products	117	121	115	116	120	122	116	113	107	101	116	122	v124
Leather tanning. Cattle hide leathers. Calf and kip leathers Goat and kid leathers. Sheep and lamb leathers. Shoes.	97 103 78 67 141 130	110 121 91 70 137 129	110 122 94 68 130 117	113 127 98 67 117 118	118 134 99 81 108 121	122 140 99 84 102 121	119 137 102 79 95 113	119 138 96 88 83 109	114 130 94 92 84 103	106 121 78 90 84 97	115 130 93 87 101 117	120 131 103 94 118 123	 
Manufactured Food Products	146	156	162	161	156	157	158	155	154	155	156	157	v155
Wheat flour	135	145	155	162	158	160	149	144	152	143	148	₽137	p139
Cane sugar meltings <sup>2</sup> Manufactured dairy products. Butter. Cheese. Canned and dried milk. Ice cream.	79 164 142	77 172 143	P147 79 172 148	P148 82 178 147	P149 81 185 152	P153 85 198 164	p154 82 206 173	P152 79 191 173	82 196 184	*157 85 197 188	74 174 158		P147 75 164 157

Preliminary.
 Revised.
 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 one-fourth 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.
 Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

[Index numbers of the B	i oatu o	Gove	111015.	1933	-09 av	erage	- 100)						
		1946					<del>,</del> _	19	47		<del></del>		
Industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Manufactured Food Products—Continued													
Meat packing Pork and lard. Beef Veal Lamb and mutton.	115 116 107 140 131	163 179 150 160 116	151 151 162 138 105	163 172 164 133 108	159 165 167 121 104	149 143 169 122 101	150 153 159 121 105	151 154 159 119 102	152 157 154 141 104	156 171 149 154 93	145 155 140 158 91	146 144 153 174 99	142 141 146 171 109
Other manufactured foods. Processed fruits and vegetables. Confectionery. Other food products.	154 167 123 156	160 160 135 164	168 170 147 172	165 157 138 171	158 137 142 166	160 151 145 165	161 145 149 167	158 138 153 164	154 132 135 164	156 *133 119 168	159 138 118 172	162 146 125 173	p159 p133  p172
Alcoholic Beverages	206	213	234	241	223	208	189	162	159	164	176	198	229
Malt liquor. Whiskey Other distilled spirits. Rectified liquors.	179 68 241 460	194 64 191 463	202 158 333 426	183 188 623 408	157 179 695 372	160 151 619 314	154 131 503 276	149 106 350 194	150 79 319 215	157 55 329 231	168 56 385 238	196 78 277 297	204 71 323 468
Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants 1												ļ.	
Tobacco Products	173	169	148	158	168	158	160	142	159	156	160	163	175
Cigars	127 226 79	131 216 81	109 192 72	112 208 69	110 228 67	98 216 66	94 221 68	106 187 55	101 216 66	98 210 72	107 211 80	113 213 83	126 229 80
Paper and Paper Products	152	153	150	156	157	159	156	161	160	146	157	157	161
Paper and pulp Pulp Groundwood pulp Soda pulp Solphate pulp. Sulphite pulp. Paper Paper Paperboard Fine paper Printing paper Tissue and absorbent paper Wrapping paper Newsprint	108 244 141 144 172 89 144 155 135 85	147 162 96 109 248 139 145 175 90 142 156 136 84	146 159 98 109 236 139 144 168 86 155 152 134 87	150 166 99 109 252 145 147 179 83 153 148 137 87	151 171 100 109 260 150 148 181 83 155 142 137 89	154 174 99 113 266 151 151 180 88 160 151 139 89	150 169 97 112 254 150 147 178 87 158 144 132 93	155 173 97 112 265 151 152 184 88 160 148 141	155 178 105 116 277 151 151 179 88 162 147 144 91	140 160 108 98 253 131 137 166 75 147 136 124 91	151 178 113 105 278 151 147 178 86 157 148 127 94	151 171 110 104 259 149 147 182 87 157 151 123 97	155 178 107 107 275 154 151 184 89 165 153 128
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard)	132	130	138	138	140	142	141	142	146	139	7.55	144	152
Printing and Publishing  Newsprint consumption	119	118	120	122	125	124	124	125	131	131	145	131	138
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper)					· · · · ·		····						
Petroleum and Coal Products  Petroleum refining 2	₽179	p177	₽178	₽180	p185	p185	P179	P184	P191	₽195	₽201	r202	
Gasoline. Fuel oil Lubricating oil. Kerosene. Other petroleum products <sup>1</sup> . Coke. By-product coke. Beehive coke.	145 160 159 163 167 160 406	148 161 147 150 152 148 272	148 167 154 162  143 139 278	142 166 160 175 171 163 410	143 170 162 185 172 165 416	142 174 167 176 172 165 424	139 163 156 170 166 162 324	145 171 163 175 	154 173 168 182 165 160 340	157 178 157 186 161 156 307	163 180 164 177 171 164 415	162 183 154 169 170 162 439	177 169 448
Chemical Products	238	243	249	251	251	251	251	253	250	251	r249	248	v247
Paints. Soap. Rayon. Industrial chemicals. Explosives and ammunition <sup>1</sup> Other chemical products <sup>1</sup>	111 257 402	150 115 261 411	152 128 260 422	154 131 266 430	156 136 276 429	157 135 283 431	155 138 289 433	153 137 292 435	151 142 251 439	152 135 291 438	152 135 294 431	295	#152 #139 #295 #423
Rubber Products	234	243	252	247	246	239	234	220	216	207	209	i	p220
Minerals—Total	145	136	137	146	146	148	143	151	148	140	150	153	P154
Fuels	150	140	141	151	150	153	144	156	153	144	155	160	"162
Coal. Bituminous coal Anthracite Crude petroleum	152 160 124 149	118 116 123 150	128 130 121 147	162 173 118 146	151 162 107 150	153 163 113 153	122 127 102 155	153 165 104 157	140 147 110 159	113 117 93 160	143 151 114 161	153 161 122 164	p155 p162 p126 p165
Metals	111	117	111	117	122	117	136	124	122	117	117	p111	
Metals other than gold and silver  Iron ore		169	153	158	166	159	189	169	166	160	163	p153	
(Copper; Lead; Zinc) <sup>1</sup>	44	44 58	53 55	60 64	61 66	58 68	60 68	64 66	63 61	60 51	56 47		

P Preliminary.

Revised.

This series is in process of revision.

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]

		1946						19	47				
Industry	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	p193
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	p 224
Iron and Steel	184	178	159	192	191	196	195	197	193	181	188	195	p204
Pig iron Steel 1 Open hearth Electric	183 195 171 369	174 193 163 404	152 174 145 381	193 206 177 414	191 207 174 446	194 213 179 457	189 213 178 461	193 215 179 469	189 211 176 458	174 198 166 429	187 205 170 454	188 *214 177 *477	198 224 184 507
Machinery	268	271	276	277	277	281	276	273	275	266	267	276	₽278
Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots 2	<b>.</b>		<b></b> .	<b></b> .	 					<b> </b>	<b> </b>		
Transportation Equipment	237	235	235	229	233	239	237	225	233	217	r215	228	p234
Automobiles (including parts)	185	187	187	181	190	197	193	179 	191	185	*182	198	p198
Nonferrous Metals and Products	184	192	197	<sup>+</sup> 203	<i>₹208</i>	r202	r 197	187	179	171	170	174	P177
Smelting and refining	167	176	182	184	190	196	203	198	187	180	180	182	₽176
Fabricating.  (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) <sup>2</sup> .	191	198	203	r211	r215	r205	r195	r183	176	167	r167	171	
Lumber and Products	142	139	129	126	135	140	143	145	149	141	151	150	p150
LumberFurniture	136 155	131 157	114 160	107 161	118 167	126 166	134 161	138 158	143 160	133 155	147 161	143 164	<sup>p</sup> 141 <sup>p</sup> 168
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	209	207	203	208	205	209	208	206	209	196	r206	211	P210
Glass products. Plate glass. Glass containers. Cement. Clay products. Gypsum and plaster products. Abrasive and asbestos products. Other stone and clay products 2.	232 158 258 181 158 218 241	228 152 254 175 155 219 252	218 135 247 161 158 224 263	241 149 273 148 156 218 271	229 154 255 154 156 221 260	241 159 269 157 159 215 258	234 151 263 166 160 215 249	242 163 269 148 162 213 247	229 154 254 183 163 22 1 239	200 124 225 181 160 r224 220	218 151 241 193 *166 *226 *214	223 151 248 198 166 225 229	215 156 236 202 **166 **231 **227
Nondurable Manufactures	172	174	172	171	171	171	169	169	168	r165	173	178	p180
Textiles and Products	169	174	164	172	173	172	166	164	155	142	154	160	P165
Textile fabrics Cotton consumption Rayon deliveries Nylon and silk consumption 2.	157 155 248	163 164 256	152 141 254	160 161 263	161 161 262	160 160 270	154 154 270	152 148 271	143 133 263	129 118 263	142 130 267	147 130 279	139 277
Wool textiles Carpet wool consumption Apparel wool consumption Woolen and worsted yarn Woolen yarn Worsted yarn Woolen and worsted cloth	178 143 230 177 177 176 181	181 161 230 178 178 177 181	180 165 223 175 171 180 181	171 155 214 166 160 175 173	178 174 222 169 158 184 178	172 182 210 161 145 183 171	159 170 195 149 128 178 158	161 191 186 147 126 177 156	155 175 175 174 124 174 152	130 141 149 121 108 139 132	156 184 176 147 134 165 148	169 192 184 164 146 189 159	
Leather and Products	117	123	114	116	123	121	115	113	106	99	r116	121	p125
Leather tanning Cattle hide leathers. Calf and kip leathers. Goat and kid leathers. Sheep and lamb leathers. Shoes.	98 104 80 67 141 130	114 126 94 68 145 129	110 122 92 68 124 117	113 130 96 67 109 118	127 145 104 84 119 121	121 140 97 83 99 121	118 137 98 82 93 113	119 138 92 86 89 109	112 125 96 92 83 103	100 114 77 89 78 97	114 *126 97 84 105 *117	118 128 101 95 115 123	p127
Manufactured Food Products	158	158	157	149	140	140	144	149	154	166	r177	181	p166
Wheat flour Cane sugar meltings?. Manufactured dairy products. Butter. Cheese. Canned and dried milk. Ice cream.	143 P120 68 148 115	146 59 129 103	153 153 153 62 124 114	162 -95 68 132 119	160 P107 71 151 137	157 77 77 178 161	143 #161 84 214 196	138 102 102 256 240	146  p229 113 279 254	141 ••229 104 242 218	147 192 81 195 163	p150 p156 73 170 147	p147 p121 64 148 127

Preliminary.
 Revised.
 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 one-fourth of the increase from September 1946, when the influence of Labor Day was of some importance, to September 1947. Revision of allowances for holiday closines is under consideration.
 Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued (Without Seasonal Adjustment) [Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

[Index numbers of the B	oard o	Gove	rnors.	1933	-39 av	erage	= 100						
Industry		1	946					1947	<u> </u>				
industry	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Manufactured Food Products—Continued											1		
Meat packing  Pork and lard  Beef.  Veal  Lamb and mutton	117 109 117 160 136	181 210 156 172 116	175 199 162 130 103	191 225 168 124 115	152 162 153 106 105	138 133 154 115 99	139 139 149 118 102	151 154 159 124 104	150 157 151 141 96	146 150 151 154 90	127 119 141 155 89	136 114 165 191 106	144 133 159 195 113
Other manufactured foods Processed fruits and vegetables. Confectionery. Other food products	173 216 161 164	166 147 159 172	164 132 149 175	150 102 142 164	143 86 144 158	142 83 135 159	143 88 123 160	143 90 118 161	146 101 100 165	163 *173 97 171	185 r263 128 175	194 #285 162 176	p <sub>177</sub> p <sub>172</sub> p <sub>180</sub>
Alcoholic Beverages	221	196	210	206	195	187	182	167	178	182	181	206	252
Malt liquor. Whiskey Other distilled spirits. Rectified liquors	166 68 624 460	149 64 401 463	161 158 366 426	150 188 405 408	142 179 417 372	149 151 403 314	162 131 302 276	170 106 210 194	189 79 198 215	196 55 191 231	192 56 208 238	197 78 379 297	190 71 837 468
Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants 1				· • • • •	<b></b> .	<b></b>	<b> </b>						
Tobacco Products	179	172	138	157	160	149	151	142	165	162	165	172	181
Cigars Cigarettes Other tobacco products	127 235 85	131 221 83	109 177 63	112 208 68	110 215 65	98 201 66	94 205 68	106 187 55	101 227 67	98 221 72	107 222 78	113 228 89	126 238 85
Paper and Paper Products	152	153	150	156	157	159	156	161	160	145	156	157	161
Paper and pulp Pulp Groundwood pulp Soda pulp Sulphate pulp Sulphite pulp Paper Paperboard Fine paper Printing paper Tissue and absorbent paper Newsprint	141	147 162 101 109 248 139 145 175 90 142 156 136 85	146 159 99 109 236 139 144 168 86 155 147 134 85	150 167 103 109 252 145 147 179 83 153 147 137	151 171 104 109 260 150 148 181 83 155 147 137	154 175 106 113 266 151 151 180 88 160 151 139 89	150 171 106 112 254 150 147 178 87 158 146 132 95	155 174 105 112 265 151 152 184 88 160 148 141 93	155 178 106 116 277 151 152 179 88 162 150 144 92	140 159 96 98 253 131 137 166 75 147 131 124 89	151 176 100 105 278 151 147 178 86 157 148 127 93	150 170 98 104 259 149 147 182 87 157 151 123 97	155 177 100 107 275 154 151 184 89 165 154 128 91
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard)				***									
Printing and Publishing	135	135	141 126	133 114	138 122	145	131	145	146	130	139	145	155 145
Newsprint consumption Printing paper (same as shown under Paper)													
Petroleum and Coal Products	p179	p177	P178	P180	v185	₽185	P179	₽184	P191	₽195	p201	P202	
Petroleum refining <sup>2</sup> . Gasoline. Fuel oil. Lubricating oil. Kerosene Other petroleum products <sup>1</sup> . Coke. By-product coke.	145 160 159 163	148 161 147 155  152 148	148 167 152 167 143 139	142 166 155 179	143 170 160 194 172 165	142 174 165 180	139 163 162 174  166 162	145 171 170 176 	154 173 168 171  165 160	157 178 156 173  161 156	163 180 162 170  171 164	162 183 154 168 170 162	P162
Beehive coke	406	272	278	410	416	424	324	428	340	307	415	r439	448
Chemical Products	240	244	250	250	252	254	253	252	247	247	r245	249	P250
Paints. Soap Rayon. Industrial chemicals. Explosives and ammunition <sup>1</sup> Other chemical products <sup>1</sup>	257 402	149 116 261 411	152 128 260 422	151 128 266 430	154 134 276 429	157 135 283 431	157 135 289 433	157 133 292 435	156 140 251 439	150 134 291 438	151 r136 294 431	295 425	P152 P145 P295 P423
Rubber Products	j	243	252	247	246	239	234	220	216	207	209	216	P220
Minerals—Total	1	135	132	141	141	143	139	153	152	145	155	158	₽157
Fuels .	150	140	141	<i>151</i>	150	153	144	156	153	144	155	160	P162
Coal Bituminous coal Anthracite. Crude petroleum.	160 124	118 116 123 150	128 130 121 147	162 173 118 146	151 162 107 150	153 163 113 153	122 127 102 155	153 165 104 157	140 147 110 159	113 117 93 160	143 151 114 161	161 122	P155 P162 P126 P165
Metals	126	105	76	81	84	83	112	140	148	151	151	p144	
Metals other than gold and silver	252	144 174	92 58	97 69	104 73	103 72	153 173	200 279	213 306	220 334	219 326	p206 298	257
Gold Silver	51 59	49 58	54 55	57 65	55 67	51 70	54 68	56 65	59 59	58 50	61 46		

Preliminary. Revised. Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

This series is in process of revision.

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.

#### FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939=100]

			Factory	employ	ment					Factor	y pay ro	olls		<del></del>
Industry group or industry	194	6			1947				1946			194	7	
	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total	149.5 173.1 130.9	149.6 173.9 130.4	151.4 179.7 129.1	150.1 174.7 130.7	154.3 177.2 136.2	156.7 179.5 138.7	156.8 181.0 137.8	284.4 316.1 253.4	290.3 323.3 258.1		365.9	314.2 359.1 279.1	323.5 357.5 290.4	337.2 372.8 302.4
Iron and Steel and Products  Blast furnaces, steel works, etc Steel castings. Tin cans and other tinware. Hardware. Stoves and heating equipment Steam, hot-water heating appa-	152.7 124 169 141 133 129	151 2 122 162 133 136 131	157.5 128 162 133 139 137	156.1 128 158 138 136 134	158.5 130 162 148 134 140	159.3 129 163 150 137 146	159.6	265.9 204 295 270 257 234	273.6 206 298 274 267 248	273.7 203 291 249 278 259	316.1 247 322 264 305 283	304,4 235 315 295 297 275	314.4 250 313 331 289 281	325.7 253 326 343 305 314
ratus. Stamped and enameled ware Structural and ornamental metal work	161 147 158	166 148 155	157 149 165	148 147 165	150 150 168	150 153 167	. ,	290 280 272	307 289 275	326 301 274	321 326 326	296 319 317	289 328 336	311 345 335
Electrical Machinery Electrical equipment Radios and phonographs	217.3 166 196	223.4 170 203	221.5 174 188	215.0 170 178	215.6 169 185	218.9 171 190	222.8	378.9 283 370	397.2 298 390	408.1 304 409	432.6 344 390	422.3 333 386	420.3 330 385	442.2 344 420
Machinery except Electrical Machinery and machine-shop	210.3	214.0	224.2	217.1	221.7	224.3	234.7	362.2	376.2	388.0	134.6	119.2	424.8	<i>112.6</i>
products. Engines and turbines. Tractors Agricultural, excluding tractors Machine tools Machine-tool accessories. Pumps. Refrigerators	180 243 166 148 169 201 237 171	183 240 172 152 169 204 237 181	189 231 182 185 146 178 242 223	185 231 180 176 137 167 233 217	186 232 176 182 142 169 230 221	187 231 181 185 141 168 231 222		314 454 257 253 281 316 438 288	322 485 254 270 286 336 444 293	334 482 269 277 292 343 453 311	368 503 310 372 263 305 494 428	356 494 311 362 240 282 479 422	360 513 301 370 251 280 475 404	372 507 316 387 254 294 488 421
Transportation Equipment, except Autos. Aircraft, except aircraft engines. Aircraft engines. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	286.8 352 311 201	287.8 361 322 193	291.8 337 303 203	248 9 326 301 127	250.0 329 300 126	257.4 329 299 137	269.3	553.1 641 498 422	524.1 664 508 347	542.3 681 530 354	560.3 622 482 394	483.0 622 485 243	482.9 638 487 242	501.5 624 502 267
Automobiles	196.0	192.3	196.2	195.0	192.0	199.2	201.9	319 0	330.3	324.3	357.0	348.8	343.8	376.8
Nonferrous Metals and Products  Primary smelting and refining  Alloying and rolling, except alum-	179.5 136	182.0 140	175.1 145	168.6 146	170.4 143	172.1 142	174.5	324.2 240	331.8 247	338 8 251	346.2 296	326.6 297	330.7 289	344.4 299
inum Aluminum manufactures	159 211	158 215	147 184	139 168	136 172	135 178	· · · · · · ·	283 351	285 358	287 362	280 327	260 299	248 308	254 322
Lumber and Timber Basic Products Sawmills and logging camps Planing and plywood mills	138.6 149 144	140.4 151 147	158.2 171 163	156.5 169 160	161.5 176 161	161.6 175 164	160.7 	285.6 313 274	285.2 310 281	292.0 315 295	374.9 412 367	359.8 397 345	387.3 430 363	385.7 426 370
Furniture and Lumber Products  Furniture	123.5 122	125.2 124	129.8 128	127.8 126	131.9 129	133.5 131	135.7	250.0 247	254 . 4 250	264.2 260	290.4 285	281.4 274	293.3 285	305.0 298
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	142.5 172 143 122 158	143.8 174 142 122 159	141.0 169 145 126 164	140.2 159 147 126 160	144.6 166 151 129 166	145 . 5 166 152 130 165	146.0	260.1 294 243 240 275	267.0 310 250 244 281	271.3 316 243 249 286	298.2 341 279 279 322	285.9 313 284 276 309	301.7 334 297 289 330	306.8 341 298 295 327
Textile-Mill and Fiber Products.  Cotton goods except small wares.  Silk and rayon goods.  Woolen and worsted manufactures. Hosiery.  Dyeing and finishing textiles	105.2 115 78 107 72 96	106.2 116 78 108 73 96	103.1 115 76 98 68 96	101.2 112 74 95 69 92	102.5 113 75 98 70 93	104.2 114 77 102 71 95	106.1	229.4 276 181 234 141 188	235.5 282 181 243 144 187	241.1 285 189 244 150 195	242.5 294 194 240 131 211	237.5 289 191 231 135 195	239.8 291 196 222 144 201	256.4 302 207 255 152 218
Apparel and Other Finished Textiles Men's clothing, n.e.c Shirts, collars, and nightwear Women's clothing, n.e.c Millinery	132.9 116 88 145 97	134.9 118 88 146 95	131.7 124 101 136 79	131.7 121 97 140 80	142.2 128 102 153 93	145.6 130 104 158 93	149.6	272,5 236 185 306 166	283.0 243 191 320 180	283.6 246 196 312 168	274.9 273 229 264 128	278.9 260 219 283 147	302.3 265 226 323 171	318.5 285 243 334 173
Leather and Leather Products	103.1 89 95	102.2 88 94	99.8 91 93	100.6 91 94	103.8 92 97	104.8 93 98	105.6	<i>199.6</i> 161 188	204.7 160 195	199.5 158 188	211.5 185 202	214.2 187 205	220.4 190 210	231.6 199 222
Food and Kindred Products.  Slaughtering and meat packing. Flour Baking. Confectionery. Malt liquors. Canning and preserving.	137.5 77 134 108 102 158 244	127.7 69 140 108 113 157 180	130.3 131 136 112 108 175 103	143.1 135 142 114 104 183 164	157.3 136 143 115 112 188 233	161.1 135 142 116 122 188 252	145 .8	254.3 209 265 190 177 241 529	246.5 116 279 194 199 256 625	232.2 109 291 197 214 251 453	267.8 260 302 213 229 319 249	295.8 281 326 218 211 350 402	325.6 270 340 218 233 365 654	331.6 272 339 223 271 370 677
Tobacco Manufactures	93.5 123 79	95.8 124 81	90.2 122 75	89.8 120 75	91.6 120 77	92.3 119 79	94.7	186.2 219 167	196.0 227 181	207 . 4 239 192	194.8 240 168	200.0 254 163	203.0 249 174	204.9 244 180

Note.—Indexes for totals, major groups, and industries in the Furniture. Apparel. Lumber, Leather, Stone, Clay and Glass, Printing and Publishing, Paper, Rubber, Food and Miscellaneous groups have been adjusted to final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Back data and data for industries not here shown are obtainable from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Underlying figures are for pay roll period ending nearest middle of month and cover production workers only. Figures for October 1947 are preliminary.

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

#### FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939=100]

<del></del>			Factor	y emplo	yment					Fact	ory pay	rolls		
Industry group or industry	194	16			1947				1946			19	47	
	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Paper and Allied Products. Paper and pulp. Paper goods, n.e.c Paper boxes.	140.0 136 149 142	141.7 136 151 145	143.4 141 154 140	140.7 141 150 134	143, 0 143 150 138	143.5 143 152 139	145.0	256.5 253 260 262	259.8 253 271 264	268.5 260 280 274	298.0 302 302 284	298.7 310 297 274	300.6 311 293 280	308.5 316 309 292
Printing and Publishing	122.3 111 133	125.0 113 137	129.1 120 138	128.8 120 138	129.8 121 138	130.7 122 139	131.9	198.1 169 222	203.1 176 228	208.4 179 233	235.9 210 258	233.6 209 259	235.5 214 255	245.0 222 267
Chemicals and Allied Products.  Drugs, medicines, and insecticides Rayon and allied products.  Chemicals, n.e.c.  Explosives and safety fuses Ammunition, small arms.  Cottonseed oil.  Fertilizers.	184.0 190 119 168 177 174 86 119	187.2 194 120 170 178 161 115 117	188.5 191 104 182 191 163 65 114	189.8 187 120 181 177 159 64 109	189.7 186 129 179 190 103 72 115	195.2 188 122 178 191 161 100 122	198.0	320.0 314 206 288 273 201 159 275	329.1 317 211 290 293 339 197 297	335.3 332 210 294 292 326 278 280	373.3 355 205 339 341 359 169 302	378.7 348 238 342 325 356 162 288	380 4 363 240 337 353 204 185 305	395.1 375 247 336 357 376 264 335
Products of Petroleum and Coal.  Petroleum refining  Coke and by-products	147.8 137 119	146.8 136 119	150.8 139 123	153.7 141 125	154.1 142 125	153.4 140 125	152 6	253.1 229 218	257.3 233 220	252.7 228 216	286.2 254 256	295.6 265 248	297.2 262 264	<i>302.4</i> 266 267
Rubber Products	226	194.8 234 168	180.7 217 153	175.2 212 148	178 2 217 153	178.5 209 157	181.4	336,9 356 322	363.9 400 328	361.3 398 335	361.9 396 320	352.7 394 305	357.0 397 319	368.6 399 336
Miscellaneous Industries	400	180.2 252 199	174.4 248 211	170.1 243 217	173.5 243 216	177.8 244 216	182.3	329.3 444 325	339.3 446 322	350.7 449 334	355.4 468 392	341.2 453 386	347.5 458 388	368 . 1 465 398

For footnotes see p. 1532.

# FACTORY EMPLOYMENT (Adjusted for Seasonal Variation) [Index numbers of the Board of Governors, 1939=100]

		194	16						194	7				
Group	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total Durable Nondurable	172.7	173.8	176.4	177.1	178.7	180.8	181.5	181.2	178.2	151.7 179.5 129.8			179.1	P156.4 P180.9 P137.1

P 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics]

	(Com	pileu b	y the	Dureat	i Oi La	.001 50	austic	S}						
		Avera	ge hou	rs wor	ked pe	r week	:	A	verage l	ourly e	arnings	(cents	per hou	r)
Industry group	19	46			1947			19	46			1947		
	Aug.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
All manufacturing	40.5	40.3	40.1	40.2	39.8	39.8	40.4	111.2	112.6	120.7	122.6	123.0	123.7	124.9
Durable Goods	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.6	118.6	120.1	127.8	130.3	130.5	131.2	133.1
Iron and steel products.  Electrical machinery Machinery except electrical.  Transportation equipment except autos. Automobiles. Nonferrous metals and products. Lumber and timber basic products. Furniture and finished lumber products Stone, clay, and glass products.	40.6 40.9 39.7 39.2 40.8 41.8 41.9		39.8 41.4 40.2 38.3 40.6 42.0 41.5	39.8 41.3 40.1 38.7 40.5 42.8 41.7	39.8 40.9 40.1 37.7 39.7 42.2 41.1	39.2 40.5 39.7 37.6 39.6 43.2 41.2	40.3 41.1 39.7 39.3 40.2 42.7 41.5	116.9 124.6 135.9 137.3 117.7 92.8 95.7	118.5 126.0 135.6 138.5 119.2 93.5 97.7	133.4 137.6 146.3 126.0 102.5 104.6	129.5 136.3 138.7 148.5 128.6 105.3 106.1	130.8 137.1 139.5 149.6 128.9 103.3	131.4 137.7 140.6 150.4 129.2 104.8 107.0	142.2 151.8 131.2 105.4 109.3
Nondurable Goods:	40.4	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.1	103.6	105.0	113.0	114.0	115.0	115.8	116.5
Textiles—mill and fiber products. Apparel and other finished products. Leather and manufactures. Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures. Paper and allied products. Printing, publishing and allied industries Chemicals and allied products. Products of petroleum and coal. Rubber products. Miscellaneous industries.	37.8 43.7 38.6 43.4 40.8 40.8 40.3 39.4	36.9 38.2 43.0 39.5 43.0 41.0 40.9 40.4	35.8 38.1 43.0 36.3 43.1 40.1 41.1 40.0 39.0	38.1 43.2 38.2 42.9 39.9 41.1 40.7 39.1	35.8 38.2 43.2 39.6 42.9 39.6 40.9 40.5 38.6	38.2 35.2 38.1 43.4 39.2 42.4 39.4 40.9 40.6 38.4 39.4	35.9 39.1 43.4 39.1 42.9 40.1 41.1 40.9 39.5	97.2 101.5 88.5 102.0 129.9 110.2 134.7 129.5	101.0 98.2 101.3 89.3 103.7 131.5 111.0 136.8 132.3	103.5 111.0	99.4 105.3 111.9 95.0 116.5 149.9 123.2 146.4 141.9	112.1 95.3 119.0 149.8 124.7 149.5	103.9 105.7 114.0 95.1 119.1 150.9 125.2 149.4 144.8	104.7 107.3 113.1 95.3 120.4 153.2 126.1 151.4 145.0

Note.—Preliminary October 1947 figures for average weekly hours and hourly earnings are: All manufacturing, 40.5 and 125.7; Durable, 41.0 and 133.6; Nondurable, 40.1 and 117.3 respectively. Back figures are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

December 1947 1533

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

[Unadjusted, estimates of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Adjusted, Board of Governors] [Thousands of persons]

Year or month	Total	Manufac- turing	Mining	Contract construction	Transporta- tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Federal, State, and local government <sup>1</sup>
1939	30,287 32,031 36,164 39,697 42,042 41,480 39,977 40,712	10,078 10,780 12,974 15,051 17,381 17,111 15,302 14,365	845 916 947 983 917 883 826 836	1,150 1,294 1,790 2,170 1,567 1,094 1,082 1,493	2,912 3,013 3,248 3,433 3,619 3,798 3,872 4,023	6,705 7,055 7,567 7,481 7,322 7,399 7,654 8,448	1,382 1,419 1,462 1,440 1,401 1,374 1,383 1,523	3,228 3,362 3,554 3,708 3,786 3,795 3,891 4,430	3,987 4,192 4,622 5,431 6,049 6,026 5,967 5,595
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				1			1		1
1946—September October November December	41,669 41,854 42,139 42,207	14,953 15,019 15,233 15,310	884 883 883 874	1,648 1,670 1,679 1,731	4,064 4,093 4,101 4,091	8,609 8,581 8,639 8,630	1,549 1,548 1,551 1,554	4,412 4,537 4,578 4,596	5,550 5,523 5,475 5,421
1947—January	42,243 42,354 42,395 42,065 42,079 42,340 42,103 42,103 42,425 42,843 43,036	15,426 15,529 15,564 15,513 15,359 15,358 15,180 15,455 15,711 15,769	883 880 879 856 884 893 866 896 895	1,678 1,651 1,632 1,652 1,668 1,700 1,742 1,770 1,792 1,793	4,075 4,052 4,040 3,855 3,970 4,074 4,079 4,084 4,115 4,103	8,595 8,637 8,695 8,638 8,631 8,669 8,688 8,738 8,772 8,787	1,552 1,554 1,555 1,546 1,553 1,551 1,574 1,594 1,599 1,591	4,596 4,630 4,588 4,552 4,567 4,641 4,640 4,573 4,588 4,678	5,438 5,421 5,442 5,453 5,454 5,334 5,331 5,371 5,420
UNADJUSTED  1946—September October November December	41,848 42,065 42,439 42,928	15,035 15,064 15,271 15,348	884 883 883 874	1,747 1,753 1,713 1,644	4,064 4,093 4,101 4,071	8,523 8,667 8,898 9,234	1,534 1,540 1,543 1,546	4,456 4,514 4,555 4,573	5,605 5,551 5,475 5,638
1947—January February March April May June July August September October	41,803 41,849 42,043 41,824 41,919 42,363 42,201 42,600 43,033 43,257	15,372 15,475 15,510 15,429 15,237 15,328 15,233 15,797 15,816	883 880 879 856 884 893 866 896 895	1,527 1,502 1,534 1,619 1,685 1,768 1,847 1,894 1,900 1,883	4,014 4,011 4,020 3,836 3,970 4,115 4,140 4,145 4,115 4,103	8,552 8,507 8,565 8,552 8,545 8,582 8,582 8,563 8,684 8,875	1,544 1,546 1,555 1,554 1,561 1,567 1,590 1,602 1,583 1,583	4,527 4,561 4,565 4,552 4,590 4,711 4,686 4,619 4,634 4,655	5,384 5,367 5,415 5,426 5,447 5,399 5,281 5,288 5,425 5,447

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 15th 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]

	T T			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	····	S 14 years or a		
				Civi	lian labor force			
Year or month	Total non- institutional population	Total labor			Employed 1	,	Unem-	Not in the labor force
	population	force	Total	Total	In nonagricul- tural industries	In agriculture	ployed	
1940 2 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1946 1946 1947—January February March April May June 3 July August September October	101,370 102,460 103,510 104,480 105,370 106,370 106,760 106,840 106,940 107,060 107,190 107,260 107,330 107,407 107,504 107,590 107,675	56,030 57,380 60,230 64,410 65,890 65,140 60,820 61,160 60,980 60,320 59,510 59,630 59,630 59,630 61,760 64,007 64,035 63,017 62,130 62,219	55,640 55,910 56,410 55,540 54,630 57,520 58,970 58,970 58,430 57,790 58,010 58,390 59,120 60,290 62,664 61,665 60,784 60,892	47,520 50,350 53,750 53,750 53,960 52,820 55,250 57,030 57,040 56,310 55,520 56,060 56,700 58,330 60,055 60,079 59,569 58,872 59,204	37,980 41,250 44,500 45,390 45,010 44,240 46,930 48,410 49,140 49,100 48,890 48,600 48,820 48,840 49,370 49,678 50,013 50,594 50,145 50,583	9,540 9,100 9,250 9,080 8,950 8,580 8,320 8,620 7,900 7,210 6,500 6,920 7,240 7,860 8,960 10,377 10,066 8,975 8,727 8,622	8,120 5,560 2,660 1,070 670 1,040 2,270 1,960 1,930 2,120 2,400 2,490 2,330 2,420 1,960 2,555 2,584 2,096 1,912 1,687	44,200 43,990 42,230 39,100 38,590 40,230 45,550 45,600 45,860 46,620 47,460 47,230 46,610 45,570 43,399 43,469 44,573 45,544 45,535

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.
 <sup>2</sup> Annual averages for 1940 include an allowance for January and February inasmuch as the monthly series began in March 1940.
 <sup>3</sup> 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.

#### CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

	Total		Resid	ential			No	nresiden	tial build	ling			Public works	
Month			buile	building		ories	Comn	ercial	Educa	tional	Ot	her		ties
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
January February March April May June July August September October November December	387.4 697.6 734.9 952.4 807.9 718.0 679.9 619.9 573.2 503.7	442.2 596.8 602.3 674.7 605.1 660.3 823.2 650.0 793.3	102.1 275.2 370.6 463.6 332.2 281.2 284.0 293.8 235.1 221.1	254.1 209.5 240.9 308.9	113.7 105.1 140.5 159.4 129.3 109.4 73.7 140.2 73.6	88.0 73.8	88.7 55.2 72.8 56.6 50.0 41.0 36.1	75.9	7.8 18.8	21.4 22.7 47.7 40.1 38.5 45.6 42.8 41.1	28.3 40.9 37.9 38.3 35.2 45.8 37.7 27.1 31.5 36.0	9.4 35.8 29.6 57.7 44.7 51.2 80.0 47.4	128.1 197.9 202.5 153.1 184.4 156.4 112.8 121.8	161.4 184.7 185.7 165.9 223.5 141.5
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]

#### Total Public ownership Private ownership Month 1945 1946 1947 1945 1946 1947 1945 1946 1947 Tanuary... 147 329 396 331 551 608 346 453 425 February.. March.... 387 587 698 735 952 808 718 680 597 602 221 309 143 177 April..... May..... 87 95 127 243 227 675 605 197 215 234 226 756 593 441 379 148 82 108 67 43 61 146 Iune..... 258 264 278 317 149 196 235 256 309 660 823 202 205 203 516 475 433 439 458 605 August.... 620 573 504 September. October... 650 187 193 457 November. 370 130 61 373 December.. 62 109 269 348 Year..... 3,299 7,490 1,311 1,754 1,988 5,735

#### LOANS INSURED BY FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION [In millions of dollars]

		Title I	Loans	М	ortgages	on
Year or month	Total	Property improvement	Small home con- struc- tion	1- to 4- family houses (Title II)	Rental and group housing (Title II)	War and Vet- erans' housing (Title VI)1
1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1945.	320 557 495 694 954 1,026 1,186 1,137 942 886 684 798	224 246 60 160 208 251 262 141 96 125 189 363	13 25 26 21 15 1	94 309 424 473 669 736 877 691 243 216 219 347	2 2 11 48 51 13 13 16 (2) 7 4 3	13 284 601 537 272 85
1946—October November December 1947—January February March April May June July August September October	85 67 77 89 79 86 117 112 152 169 181 184 244	47 35 40 44 39 40 51 42 50 57 49 46 46	(2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	33 26 28 30 27 28 33 36 39 37 41 48		6 7 9 16 13 18 33 34 63 74 95 96 150

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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

NOTE.—Figures represent gross insurance written during the period and do not take account of principal represents on previously insured.

#### 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

<b>5.1</b> . <b>5</b>	19	947	1946
Federal Reserve district	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Boston. New York Philadelphia Cleveland. Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas.	50,402 31,026	33,852 125,217 37,595 64,840 69,395 65,209 111,350 52,781 28,937 21,921 38,899	36,899 83,076 21,897 50,187 59,282 74,533 133,294 34,530 17,495 14,676 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- mer- cial banks	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Sav- ings and loan associ- ations	Insur- ance com- panies	eral agen-	Other?
1936—Dec	2,755	228 430 634 902 1,162 1,246 1,318	8 27 38 71 130 146 157	56 110 149 192 224 230 237	41 118 212 342 542 606 668	5 32 77 153 201 210 220	27 53 90 133 150 160 154
Sept Dec 1942—June Dec 1943—June	2,942 3,107 3,491 3,620	1,400 1,465 1,623 1,669	171 186 219 236 252	246 254 272 276 284	722 789 940 1,032	225 234 243 245 235	178 179 195 163
Dec  1944—June  Dec  1945—June	3,626 3,554 3,399 3,324	1,705 1,669 1,590	256 258 260 265	292 284 269 264	1,134 1,119 1,072 1,047	79 73 68 43	159 150 140 134
Dec 1946—June Dec	3,102	1,506 1,488 1,429	263 260 252	253 247 233	974 917	13 11 9	122 122 106

¹The 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.

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.

#### MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

	Merchandise exports <sup>1</sup>					Merchandise imports 2					Excess of exports				
Month	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January February March	750 728 992	1,124 1,107 1,197	903 887 1,030	798 670 815	P1,114 P1,150 P1,327	230 234 249	301 314 358	334 325 365	394 318 385	P531 P437 P445	520 494 743	823 793 839	569 561 665	405 352 431	p583 p713 p883
April	989 1,092 1,003	1,231 1,455 1,296	1,005 1,135 870	757 851 878	P1,299 P1,421 P1,241	282	361 386 332	366 372 360	406 393 382	p512 p474 p463	732 810 707	870 1,069 965	639 763 511	351 457 496	₽787 ₽947 ₽778
July August September	1,265 1,280 1,269	1,197 1,191 1,194	893 737 514	826 883 643	p1,149 p1,150 p1,115	318	294 304 282	356 360 335	431 422 377	p450 p399 p481	963 962 981	903 887 912	537 378 180	395 461 266	p700 p751 p633
October November December	1,237 1,072 1,286	1,144 1,185 938	455 639 736	P537 P986 P1,097		329 312 282	329 323 336	344 322 297	p394 p478 p529		908 760 1,004	815 862 602	111 317 439	p142 p508 p567	
JanSept	9,369	10,992	7,976	7,120	₽10,965	2,457	2,931	3,172	3,507	P4,191	6,912	8,061	4,804	3,613	p6,774

#### FREIGHT CARLOADINGS BY CLASSES

[Index numbers: 1935-39 average = 100]

	Total	Coal	Coke	Grain	Live- stock	For- est prod- ucts	Ore	Mis- cel- lane- ous	Mer- chan- dise l.c.l.
Annual 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946	101 109 130 138 137 140 135 132	98 111 123 135 138 143 134 130	102 137 168 181 186 185 172 146	107 101 112 120 146 139 151 138	96 96 91 104 117 124 125 129	100 114 139 155 141 143 129 143	110 147 183 206 192 180 169 136	101 110 136 146 145 147 142 138	97 96 100 69 63 67 69 79
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1946—August September October November December	141 138 139 137 140	152 160 155 117 132	184 183 183 166 155	131 125 142 147 162	119 91 128 136 122	157 154 146 151 156	162 164 157 157 145	145 139 139 148 148	77 75 79 83 81
1947—January February March April May June July August September October	150 142 146 137 142 137 134 143 142 145	163 149 147 119 155 141 115 146 153 156	175 171 180 173 185 173 170 184 180 192	157 147 159 151 138 140 168 162 137 152	123 111 121 111 104 107 107 92 105 104	163 166 159 148 148 145 152 152 149 147	176 172 171 184 184 194 190 181 163	152 145 151 147 145 142 143 149 145	77 76 78 79 76 74 71 73 73
UNADJUSTED	145	153	177	140	112	165	212	112	
1946—August September October November December	145 149 149 141 131	152 160 155 117 132	177 181 180 166 163	142 140 142 144 152	113 120 197 171 118	165 166 154 148 139	243 245 216 169 45	146 150 r152 154 139	77 79 82 84 78
1947—January February March April May June July. August September October	138 133 137 134 144 142 140 148 153 156	163 149 147 119 155 141 115 146 153 156	184 182 182 169 183 170 165 177 178 188	157 144 146 133 121 143 202 175 153 152	118 89 96 98 94 87 87 87 139	147 159 159 148 154 151 153 160 161 155	44 43 50 157 267 286 311 284 272 235	139 136 144 145 146 146 145 150 157 163	74 74 79 80 76 73 71 73 77 78

### REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS

[In millions of dollars]

	(III minioi	is or donar		
	Total railway operating revenues	Total railway expenses	Net railway operating income	Net income
Annual  1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946  SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	3,995 4,297 5,347 7,466 9,055 9,437 8,899 P7,627	3,406 3,614 4,348 5,982 7,693 8,343 8,049 P7,008	589 682 998 1,485 1,362 1,093 849 P619	93 189 500 902 874 668 447
1946—July August September October November December	651 664 673 663 663 658	603 613 605 606 601 523	48 51 68 57 62 135	16 18 37 25 29
1947—January February March April May June July August September	698 696 723 685 698 731 683 719 716	624 631 642 637 633 649 634 655 681	74 65 81 48 65 82 48 64 36	42 33 48 15 32 49 18 31
UNADJUSTED  1946—July August September October November December	674 710 660 710 658 637	611 r628 593 625 594 534	63 82 768 85 64 103	733 754 39 57 38 89
1947—January February March April May June July August September	686 636 718 689 724 697 705 745 727	628 593 645 631 649 637 644 664	58 43 73 58 76 60 61 81 48	29 14 43 33 46 38 37 51

P Preliminary.
 Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.
 General imports including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.
 Source.—Department of Commerce.
 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.

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 Commission.

P Preliminary. 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.

#### DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS

[Based on retail value figures]

#### SALES AND STOCKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Index numbers, 1935-39 average=100]

						Fee	leral Res	erve dist	rict				
Year or month	United States	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
SALES <sup>1</sup> 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1944 1945 1946	106	104	101	104	106	109	113	107	111	106	105	112	109
	114	108	106	111	114	120	123	116	119	109	110	116	117
	133	126	119	129	138	144	145	135	143	123	127	138	139
	149	140	128	143	153	170	162	149	158	129	149	157	169
	168	148	135	151	167	194	204	161	179	148	184	217	200
	186	162	150	167	182	215	244	176	200	164	205	245	221
	207	176	169	184	201	236	275	192	227	185	229	r275	244
	264	221	220	236	257	r290	345	250	292	247	287	r352	306
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				Ì					İ				
1946—October	7258	216	179	232	248	7287	348	250	293	254	72° 8	r. 51	7318
	271	230	231	239	266	291	347	261	294	252	285	350	320
	276	231	232	250	277	293	363	264	303	251	299	<b>348</b>	317
1947 — January February March April May June July August September October	265	215	228	247	256	293	341	245	278	262	281	363	313
	268	219	224	234	256	281	338	262	290	261	272	347	330
	273	237	229	236	257	307	7347	260	294	279	298	347	325
	276	227	235	258	272	299	353	261	306	257	296	377	315
	291	244	253	275	298	303	367	276	321	270	316	379	323
	289	249	254	264	284	317	365	278	299	278	305	361	320
	287	237	254	257	281	301	336	281	320	268	294	378	329
	282	234	246	258	273	282	352	266	307	271	298	376	340
	291	236	234	267	290	303	361	290	337	287	346	368	321
	275	211	223	**253	271	297	348	266	308	276	p320	360	v325
UNADJUSTED													
1946October	278	240	7203	7257	265	7314	372	268	313	281	7313	*366	*327
November	336	284	301	318	333	370	416	318	371	302	340	<b>4</b> 35	376
December	441	398	392	408	430	494	570	409	463	385	448	<b>567</b>	504
1947 — Ianuary February March April May June Judy August September October	209	170	182	188	194	219	273	196	228	196	225	294	249
	222	171	188	192	210	226	298	210	244	202	247	306	278
	266	227	229	255	262	292	7347	250	288	258	283	337	295
	268	227	223	248	266	290	350	258	297	264	290	347	297
	280	241	237	261	283	301	7349	276	315	269	297	356	301
	265	232	231	238	267	278	307	270	269	264	281	307	294
	219	164	170	185	220	215	269	219	249	217	250	288	272
	236	176	179	193	237	233	310	224	264	242	277	327	306
	209	248	244	267	293	322	368	296	340	r311	336	387	335
	r298	234	252	**280	290	324	372	284	330	p304	2336	396	**336
STOCKS 1 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945.	102 108 131 179 155 162 166 213	99 105 124 165 142 147 153 182	97 102 123 181 143 150 160 195	96 99 119 167 141 148 150	99 106 130 182 144 151 156 205	107 113 139 191 175 190 198 250	107 115 140 178 161 185 188 258	103 111 134 186 160 161 159 205	102 108 134 176 152 159 166 225	103 110 138 171 151 169 165 211	99 105 125 159 152 157 158 210	105 113 130 161 159 177 190 250	106 113 137 187 172 177 182 238
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1946 — October.	237	207	192	217	232	274	297	235	264	244	234	274	270
November.	256	209	221	220	249	298	330	249	274	259	249	303	296
December	274	205	238	219	258	319	348	256	292	281	303	364	334
1947—January February March April May June July August September October.	268	197	234	216	257	315	311	262	291	278	298	327	315
	275	206	249	225	261	307	335	264	296	270	293	343	330
	273	211	242	223	264	295	321	263	288	266	302	343	331
	264	211	230	221	246	302	320	257	281	287	282	326	308
	252	198	221	215	238	292	309	243	272	268	267	333	287
	241	188	215	212	231	270	280	232	267	256	248	308	280
	230	188	204	205	217	265	270	226	247	254	212	276	267
	227	184	206	206	219	261	273	221	250	241	214	282	248
	231	189	210	210	222	252	282	225	246	246	224	285	253
	2252	213	224	**233	238	281	300	245	274	251	P239	306	288
UNADJUSTED	267	224	247	247	269	240	222	262	205	074	266	240	200
1946—October	267	231	217	247	268	312	333	263	295	271	266	310	299
November	277	236	247	242	263	316	347	274	293	279	266	324	313
December	235	186	213	187	214	266	293	231	246	246	248	306	274
1947.—January February March April May June July August September October	234	180	206	188	225	268	280	225	250	253	258	294	277
	252	194	231	218	242	290	312	240	266	257	264	305	290
	264	207	241	223	254	295	321	255	279	267	272	326	308
	262	202	233	225	253	304	317	252	281	273	273	316	304
	253	194	224	217	241	286	300	243	272	266	261	316	298
	236	180	206	201	222	259	283	227	267	248	248	298	285
	232	181	193	195	217	268	278	222	257	259	236	299	283
	245	195	215	214	236	294	295	236	273	255	240	318	271
	255	206	227	231	246	283	311	250	273	265	251	319	285
	\$\nu_{283}\$	239	253	*266	274	320	336	275	307	279	\$\mu_272\$	345	319

r 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<sup>1</sup>

	(In m	Amount pillions of d	ollars)
Year or month	Sales (total for month)	Stocks (end of month)	Out- stand- ing orders (end of month)
1939 average. 1940 average. 1941 average. 1942 average. 1943 average. 1944 average. 1945 average. 1946 average.	128 136 156 179 204 227 255 318	344 353 419 599 508 534 564 714	108 194 263 530 560 728 907
1946—September	309 341 404 526	829 #882 919 776	961 *846 691 557
1947—January February March April May June July August September October	256 250 332 321 336 304 252 273 340 #366	769 838 865 849 818 769 730 7793 819 \$\mu908	619 603 485 387 351 470 593 622 659 \$\mathref{p}\$649

Back figures.—Division of Research and Statistics.

#### WEEKLY INDEX OF SALES

[Weeks ending on dates shown. 1935-39 average = 100]

		W	ithout seaso	nal ad	justment		
	1946		1947		1946		1947
Jan.	5135 12188 19191 26188	Jan.	4188 11232 18223 25220	July	6192 13210 20201 27204		5208 12228 19217 26213
Feb.	9214 16209 23213	Feb.	8219 15246 22216	Aug.	10228 17239 24255	Aug.	2220 9223 16225 23243
Mar.	2217 9233 16243 23255 30257	Mar.	1238 8254 15267 22286 29283	Sept.	31281 7264 14293 21280 28257	Sept.	30277 6265 13291 20301 27316
Apr.	13282 20289 27232	Apr.	12265 19271 26267	Oct.	5277 12281 19295 26287	Oct.	4326 11304 18299 257306
May	11274 18246 25245	Мау	10311 $17273$ $24277$	Nov.	2277 9314 16342 23363	Nov.	1313 8347 15380 22395
June	1223 8273 15283 22248 29239	June	31250 7293 14300 21256 28245	Dec.	30334 7475 14519 21532 28281	Dec.	29367. 6 13 20 27

r Revised.

Note.—Revised series. For description and back figures see pp. 874-875 of BULLETIN for September 1944.

#### SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND BY CITIES

[Percentage change from corresponding period of preceding year]

	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	10 mos. 1947		Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	10 mos. 1947		Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	10 mos. 1947		Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	10 mos. 1947
United States	r+7	+12	+7					Chicago	p+6			Kansas City			
Boston	p-2	+10	+6	Toledo 1 Youngstown 1	+2 +9	+17 +17	+7 +9		+4 +5	+13 +13	+8 +9	Cont. Oklahoma City.	+5	+11	_L_2~
New Haven	-8	-5	-1	Erie 1	+14	+23	+11		p-5	-2	+5		17	+13	+3; +5
Portland	-17	+5	-5	Pittsburgh 1	+22	+48	+12	Indianapolis 1	0	+9	+4				
Boston Area	-2	+10	+8	Wheeling 1	-3	+14	0	Terre Haute 1 Des Moines	p -3 +9		+10 +9	Dallas	+3	+3 +5 +4	+4' +7 +4
Downtown Boston	-2	+8	+7					Des Momes	+11	$+15 \\ +20$	+11		+6 +1	13	1/
Springfield	0	+6	+3	Richmond Washington 1	+3 +5	$^{+5}_{+10}$	+3 +2	Flint 1	p+7	+15	+13	Dallas 1	-1	-1	-1
Worcester	-3	+11	+5	Baltimore		+10	+2	Grand Rapids	+8	+20	+12	Fort Worth	+7	+7	+6-
Providence	-3	+10	+2	Raleigh, N. C.	+2	+17	+10	Lansing Milwaukee 1	+11	+30		Houston 1	+7 -2	+5	+6
New York	+24	+19	+10	Winston-Salem.	+4	+4	+11	Green Bay 1	+6 +7	+10 +10	+5 +12	San Antonio	-2	0	+3
Bridgeport 1	+7	+2	+7	Charleston, S. C. Greenville, S. C.	-3	-1	$-3 \\ +1$	Madison	+8	+18	<b>+</b> 9	San Francisco	p +3	+5	+6-
Newark 1	+30	+17	+6	Lynchburg	T/2	T2		St. Louis	p+5	+12	+6	Phoenix 1	+8	+6	49
Albany	+4 +2	+18 +11	+8 +5	Norfolk	+7 +2 +2	+2 +2 +5	+1	Fort Smith	-6	-2	~11	Lucson	$-11 \\ p+16$	-1	+5 +12
Binghamton Buffalo <sup>1</sup>	+13	+17	<u>+</u> 9	Richmond	+17	3	+9	Little Rock 1	+1	+5	-1	Fresno 1	-1	+17 +8	+12
Elmira	-1	+13	十7	Roanoke Charleston.	+8	+13	+5	Quincy	-3	-7	0	Long Beach 1	+1	+17	+3
Niagara Falls	+11	+6	+7 +10	W. Va	+5	+17	+5	Evansville Louisville 1	$^{+7}_{p+6}$	+28 +18	+15 +9	Los Angeles	-3	+5	+6∙
New York City1.	+36 +7	+22 +12	+10	Huntington	+6	+9	+4	East St. Louis	+59	+98	+88	Oakland and Berkeley 1	+6	+7	1.4
Poughkeepsie Rochester 1,	+4	+12	+8	_	- 1			St. Louis 1	+6	+14	+7	Riverside and	70	+4	+4
Schenectady	+4 +1	+10	+6	Atlanta	0	+3 +7 +8 +5	+3	St. Louis Area	+7	+16	+9	San Bernardino	-4	+6	+6.
Syracuse 1	÷7	+5	+6	Birmingham 1.	+2	+7	+4	Springfield Memphis 1	$-5 \\ p+5$	+4 +1	+1 +1	Sacramento 1	+11	r +6	+7
Utica	+3	+9	+9	Mobile	+2 +9 +1	1-8	+6					San Diego 1	+5	+13	+3
Philadelphia	p+9	+14	+10	Jacksonville 1	70	70	+5 +1	Minneapolis .	p+8	+13	+11	San Francisco 1. San Jose 1	-1 +2	r + 5	+3 +10
Trenton 1	+15	+8	+5	Miami 1	+3	+2	+9	Minneapolis 1	+12 +7	+1 +12	+6 +12	Santa Rosa 1	+2 +2	+8	+5
Lancaster 1	+6	+11	+11	Orlando	+17	-11	+2 +8	Duluth-	11/	712	112	Stockton	-2	+6	+8
Philadelphia 1.	+9 +8	$+12 \\ +10$	$^{+10}_{+10}$	Tampa <sup>1</sup> Atlanta <sup>1</sup>	+2 +1	+4 +4 +2 +2 +1	+8 +1	Superior 1	+1	+18	+11	Vallejo and	_9		
Reading 1 Wilkes-Barre 1	+3	+14	+10	Augusta	-5i	T-2	Ŧil	Kansas City	p+7	+12	+7	Napa 1 Boise and	-9	-8	-14
York 1	-2	+3	+2	Columbus	-5 +3 -7	+2	+5	Denver	+8	+12	+10	Nampa	-15	-7	-3
1				Macon 1	-7	+1	-3	Pueblo	+4	+9	+8	Portland	+10	+12	+10
Cleveland	+9 +6	+21	+9	Baton Rouge 1	-6	$+\frac{1}{2}$	+4 +7		+6	+10	+5	Salt Lake City 1.	+6	r+7	+7
Akron 1 Canton 1	+6	+8 +10	+5 +10	New Orleans 1 Bristol, Tenn	$+2 \\ -10$	+3	+2		+1	+7 +4	+5 -3		(2) +3	+11	3 +6. +5
Cincinnati 1	+2	+10	+6	Jackson 1	-10 -4	+1	-1		+22	+11	+11		T3	+6	+3
Cleveland 1	+3	+11	+7	Chattanooga 1	-7	-5	-3	Kansas City	+7	+11	+7	Spokane 1		+12	+14
Columbus 1	+5	+7	+4	Knoxville 1	-3	-6	-9		+10	+11	+8		+12	0	+3
Springfield 1	+8	+19	<u>+6  </u>	Nashville 1	-3	0	1	Omaha	+13	+14	+6	Yakima 1	+9	+11	+8

P Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Indexes for these cities may be obtained on request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the city is located.
 Pata not available.
 Nine months 1947.

P Preliminary. Revised.

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 and are not estimates for all department stores in the United States.

#### DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued SALES AND STOCKS BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

			cent cl n a yea (value	r ago		io of ks to es 1	19		Index in the season age in the	nal adju		0 2
Department	Number of stores reporting		during iod	Stocks (end of month)	Septe	mber	Sa	des duri period	ing		oeks at e	
		Sept. 1947	Nine mos.	Sept. 1947	1947	1946	19	47	1946	19	47	1946
			1947				Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
GRAND TOTAL—entire store3	362	+10	+4	-2	2.5	2.8						
MAIN STORE—total	362	+8	+3	-1	2.6	2.9	217	173	201	570	544	572
Women's apparel and accessories. Coats and suits. Dresses. Blouses, skirts, sportswear, etc. Juniors' and girls' wear. Juniors' coats, suits, dresses. Girls' wear. Aprons, housedresses, uniforms. Underwear, slips, negligees. Knit underwear. Silk and muslin underwear, slips. Negligees, robes, lounging apparel. Infants' wear. Shoes (women's, children's). Furs. Neckwear and scarfs. Handkerchiefs. Millinery. Gloves (women's, children's). Corsets, brassieres. Hosiery (women's, children's). Handbags, small leather goods.	294 174 336 340 350	+6 +2 -2 +12 +13 +9 +6 +1 +16 +14 +12 +14 +12 +14 +17 +10 +17	-2 -9 -6 -5 -3 -4 +2 +10 -1 +7 +4 -6 -3 -4 -3 -6 -6	-15 -18 -8 -37 -36 -35 -36 -25 +4 +27 +19 -31 -10 -36 -38 -38 -27 -17 -22 +7 +4 +7 +40 -34	2.0 1.6 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.3 2.8 2.4 2.8 3.3 2.1 2.9 3.5 0.7 4.7 2.4 4.1	2.4 2.0 1.46 2.7 2.21 2.8 2.7 2.3 4.46 2.3 5.5 2.6 8 0.9 8 2.4 1.40	237 282 216 315 319 331 143 194 212 175 348 257 165 293 135 277 156 259 173 202	176 171 158 214 257 256 156 176 188 176 153 241 182 208 175 123 121 72 209 121	223 277 221 271 280 282 303 135 193 201 195 187 304 229 162 258 136 257 161 236 151	469 452 279 452 478 409 596 286 545 501 533 720 743 576 670 199 727 611 252 369	446 444 250 447 445 369 555 273 470 469 469 723 558 587 227 660 584 245 337	547 549 294 715 737 605 925 378 524 447 842 909 234 527 890 909 234 570 220 557
Men's and boys' wear  Men's clothing  Men's furnishings, hats, caps  Boys' clothing and furnishings  Men's and boys' shoes, slippers		+6 +18 -3 +8 +7	+6 +19 +1 -1 +8	+23 +104 +7 -8 +50	3.4 2.8 3.9 2.9 4.5	2.9 1.6 3.6 3.4 3.2	202 220 165 269 186	141 129 132 190 141	190 187 171 247 174	682 622 652 789 847	629 605 576 770 810	555 301 608 849 560
Home furnishings. Furniture, beds, mattresses, springs. Domestic floor coverings. Draperies, curtains, upholstery. Major household appliances. Domestics, blankets, linens, etc. Linens and towels. Domestics-muslins, sheetings. Blankets, comforters, spreads. Lamps and shades. China and glassware. Housewares.	319 240 266 301 237 307 207 176 191 241 243 243	+17 +23 +33 -3 +58 +3 -4 +21 -5 +8 +15 +10	+13 +5 +21 -4 +115 0 -7 +15 -5 -1 +8 +5	+14 +13 +63 -7 +159 +6 -2 +100 -8 -26 +34 -7	3.1 3.1 3.0 3.7 1.4 2.9 3.8 2.0 2.8 3.1 5.7	3.1 3.4 2.4 3.9 0.8 2.8 3.7 1.2 2.8 4.6 4.9 3.4	220 194 233 194 387 199 167 209 227 195 150 283	191 191 181 144 347 182 165 207 159 139 129 229	189 158 176 200 245 194 175 172 240 180 131 258	677 613 703 724 534 575 632 420 628 615 856 829	660 614 716 679 500 569 595 420 638 570 825 791	592 539 427 776 193 544 648 215 669 826, 633 910
Piece goods. Silks, rayons, and velvets. Woolen dress goods. Cotton wash goods.	300 112 94 129	+6 +11 +6 -1	+5 +6 -3 +10	+35 +45 +37 +49	2.6 2.2 1.9 3.1	2.0 1.7 1.4 2.1	278 260 487 188	204 212 324 188	262 234 458 190	709 575 915 592	721 589 1,019 548	531 406 669 401
Small wares.  Lace, trimmings, embroideries, and ribbons. Notions.  Toilet articles, drug sundries, and prescriptions. Jewelry and silverware Jewelry. Silverware. Art needlework. Stationery, books, magazines. Stationery. Books, magazines.	344 122 232 330 307 207 143 243 252 158 93	+2 -7 +19 0 -2 -7 +10 -2 +4 +6 -1	+1 -4 +11 -4 -1 -4 +6 +1 +1 +6 -4	-15 -22 -15 -13 -15 -25 +7 -14 -15 -14	3.4 3.6 2.7 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.5 3.8 3.6 3.6	4.2 4.3 3.7 4.2 4.3 4.4 3.6 4.4 4.3 4.1	174 220 233 139 192 189 198 168 172 179 148	143 159 181 125 160 148 166 129 134 129 119	169 237 195 139 196 203 181 170 166 169 149	604 789 620 505 718 684 699 637 625 619 536	556 765 582 475 658 608 667 605 553 562 474	703 992 721 577 842 915 641 740 722 715 587
Miscellaneous Toys and games. Sporting goods, cameras. Luggage	307 155 67 254	+3 +4 +16 +13	+2 -11 +14 +8	0 -10 +29 +9	3.7 6.4 5.3 3.2	3.8 7.4 4.8 3.4	162 131 176 203	160 113 155 235	158 127 151 179	598 841 931 655	522 631 774 588	607 936 722 594
BASEMENT STORE—total.  Women's apparel and accessories.  Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings.  Home furnishings.  Piece goods.  Shoes.	206 196 163 135 53 127	+20 +17 +27 +21 +3 +27	+12 +7 +22 +13 +7 +25	-10 -20 +4 -10 +23 +11	2.1 1.7 2.6 2.3 2.4 3.0	2.8 2.6 3.2 3.1 2.1 3.4	200 201 214 206 261 165	157 158 163 164 230 125	167 171 169 170 253 130	423 349 562 478 647 494	394 316 512 467 641 471	470 439 536 528 546 449

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 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]

			In	stalment cred	it		1		
End of year or month	Total consumer	Total instalment		Sale credit		Loans1	Single- payment	Charge accounts	Service credit
	credit	credit	Total	Automobile	Other	Loans	loans2		
1929 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1946 -September October November December 1947—January February March April May June July August September  July August September September	7, 637 6, 829 5, 526 4, 093 3, 929 4, 396 5, 439 6, 796 7, 064 7, 994 9, 146 9, 895 6, 478 6, 478 5, 334 5, 776 6, 638 10, 166 78, 652 79, 622 79, 542 10, 10, 10 110, 379 710, 631 710, 934 711, 230 711, 302 111, 431 11, 671	3,167 2,696 2,212 1,526 1,605 1,867 2,627 3,526 3,971 3,612 4,449 5,448 5,920 2,948 1,957 2,034 2,365 3,976 3,288 3,458 3,646 3,976 4,048 4,156 4,329 4,536 4,739 4,199 5,045 5,178	2,515 2,032 1,595 999 1,122 1,317 1,805 2,436 2,752 2,313 2,792 3,450 3,744 1,491 814 835 903 1,558 1,177 1,261 1,358 1,558 1,566 1,695 1,695 1,812 1,928 2,092 2,167 2,257	1,318 928 637 322 459 576 940 1,289 1,384 970 1,267 1,729 1,942 482 175 200 227 544 425 466 505 544 581 631 691 753 816 880 922 965 1,004	1,197 1,104 958 677 663 741 865 1,147 1,368 1,343 1,525 1,721 1,802 1,009 639 635 635 637 1,014 752 795 853 1,014 985 977 1,004 1,105 1,105 1,112 1,156 1,170 1,202 1,253	652 664 617 527 483 550 822 1,090 1,219 1,299 1,657 1,143 1,199 1,462 2,418 2,111 2,197 2,288 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,548 2,634 2,724 2,881 2,953 3,011 3,027	2,125 1,949 1,402 962 776 875 1,048 1,331 1,504 1,442 1,488 1,601 1,369 1,192 1,255 71,520 72,262 72,009 72,082 72,166 72,262 72,009 72,383 72,403 72,403 72,578 2,578 2,578 2,578 2,578 2,506	1,749 1,611 1,381 1,114 1,081 1,203 1,292 1,419 1,459 1,487 1,544 1,650 1,764 1,513 1,498 1,758 1,758 1,758 1,758 2,495 2,621 2,859 3,054 2,768 2,768 2,768 2,786 2,786 2,786 2,786 2,786 2,786 2,786	596 573 531 491 467 451 472 520 557 523 533 560 610 648 687 729 772 874 860 861 871 874 875 878 879 900 916 923 920 917

PPreliminary.
 Revised.
 Includes repair and modernization loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.
 Noninstalment consumer loans (single-payment loans of commercial banks and pawnbrokers).

#### CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

			F		utstandin period)	g			Loans m		incipal le iring perio		itutions
Year or month	Total	Com- mercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Small loan com- panies	Indus- trial banks²	Indus- trial loan com- panies <sup>2</sup>	Credit unions	Miscel- laneous lenders	Insured repair and modern- ization loans <sup>3</sup>	Com- mercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Small loan com- panies	Indus- trial banks²	Indus- trial loan com- panies <sup>2</sup>	Credit unions
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1945	1,143 1,199 1,462 2,418	43 45 39 31 29 44 88 161 258 312 523 692 784 426 316 357 477 956	263 277 287 268 256 264 287 326 374 380 448 498 531 417 364 439 608	21 21 18 14 12 15 15 13 131 132 134 89 67 68 76	8 44 3 11 5 6 6 11 11 95 99 104 107 72 59 60 70 98	32 31 29 27 27 32 44 66 93 112 147 189 217 147 122 128 185	95 93 78 58 50 60 79 102 125 117 96 99 102 91 88 88 93	25 168 244 148 154 213 284 301 215 128 120 179 344	69 130 248 368 460 680 1,017 1,198 792 639 749 942 1,793	463 485 494 393 322 413 455 610 662 664 827 912 975 784 809 956 1,251	238 261 255 262 238 261 255 255 182 151 155 166 231	176 194 198 198 146 198 128 128 139 151 210	42 41 38 34 33 42 67 105 148 179 257 322 247 228 339 228
1946—September October November December 1947—January February March April May June July August September October	2,111 2,197 2,288 2,418 2,482 2,548 2,634 2,724 2,811 2,883 2,953 3,011 3,027 3,080	824 865 907 956 991 1,030 1,079 1,123 1,167 1,196 1,221 1,248 1,255 1,279	536 547 565 608 611 611 617 627 633 638 649 652 643 647	103 108 112 117 122 125 128 133 138 143 143 152 154	86 90 94 98 102 105 108 113 116 119 121 124 125 127	164 171 176 185 186 190 197 204 213 224 233 240 245 250	103 104 106 110 110 111 112 113 113 113 114 114	295 312 328 344 360 377 394 412 431 450 467 481 491 505	156 176 1772 191 187 180 214 213 212 211 217 204 206 218	96 105 120 166 98 90 121 116 115 117 123 113 107	20 21 22 26 22 21 24 24 26 29 25 27	18 19 20 25 20 20 23 24 24 24 22 23 22 24 23	31 34 33 39 33 33 38 39 42 43 44 42 41

Preliminary. ¹ Figures include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans shown on the following page, and 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

[Esti	mated ame	ounts outs	tanding.	In million	ns of dolla	.rs]
End of year or month	Total, exclud- ing auto- mobile	Depart- ment stores and mail- order houses	Furni- ture stores	House- hold appli- ance stores	Jewelry stores	All 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	1 1	1				
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

### CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

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

## CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

[Estin	accs. II	111111101.	15 01 00	iaisj		
		Auton ret	nobile ail	Other retail, pur-	Repair and mod-	Per- sonal instal-
Year or month	Total	Pur- chased	Direct loans	chased and direct		ment cash loans
Outstanding at end of period: 1939	1,093 1,450 1,694 845 516 557 742	218 311 411 136 54 55 64	164 253 310 123 79 96 139	155 217 288 143 68 75	209 247 234 154 89 84 124	347 422 451 289 226 247 315
1946 1946—September October November December	1,591 1,334 1,413 1,494 1,591	165 136 145 156 165	306 252 268 285 306	275 214 233 251 275	273 226 242 256 273	572 506 525 546 572
1947—January February March April May June July August September* October*	1,668 1,732 1,821 1,922 2,027 2,125 2,200 2,271 2,332 2,411	181 196 215 237 254 276 288 301 314 327	325 348 373 397 423 439 456 470 478 491	296 305 317 337 364 388 405 416 429 449	280 284 296 314 334 358 379 401 430 455	586 599 620 637 652 664 672 683 681 689
Volume extended dur- ing month: 1946—September October November December	246 279 274 306	30 34 33 39	51 58 58 64	46 54 54 61	27 31 29 28	92 102 100 114
1947—January February March April May June July August. September* October*	307 289 343 364 375 392 384 363 387 409	44 42 54 60 59 59 63 58 66 66	69 70 81 84 83 80 84 79 80 86	65 55 59 69 77 92 75 70 76 86	24 25 31 36 42 44 45 54	105 97 118 115 114 117 120 111 111

## CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANIES, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Est	imates.	In millions	of dollars	s]	
Year or month	Total ·		instal- paper <sup>2</sup>	Repair and modern-	Personal instal- ment
Tear of month	Total	Auto- mobile	Other	ization loans 12	cash loans
Outstanding at end of period:					
1944	67.1 76.7 108.4	10.5 11.0 15.0	3.8 4.0 7.4	1.1 1.5 2.4	51.7 60.2 83.6
1946—September . October November December	95 3 99.7 103.7 108.4	13.8 14.5 14.9 15.0	6.2 7.0 7.6 7.4	2 0 2.2 2.3 2.4	73.3 76.0 78.9 83.6
February February February March April May June July August September* October*.	112.2 115.5 118.7 124.6 128.5 131.3 134.0 137.8 138.4 141.2	15.6 16.5 17.1 18.7 20.6 21.7 22.4 23.6 24.3 25.4	8.0 8.4 8.9 9.9 10.8 11.8 12.8 13.4 14.1 14.8	2.5 2.5 2.6 2.7 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8 3.9	86 1 88.1 90.1 93.3 94.1 94.6 95.4 97.2 96.2 97.1
Volume extended during month: 1946—September October November December. 1947—January February March April May June July August September October October October	20.0 22.5 23.0 26.2 22.4 22.2 25.6 27.4 26.9 27.3 26.4 25.6 27.1 27.2	3 4 4.1 3.4 3.6 3.9 4.8 4.7 4.8 5.1 5.1 5.2 5.5	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.8 1.8 2.4 2.7 2.9 2.7 3.0	0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.5	14.9 16.4 17.0 20.9 16.8 16.5 19.6 19.3 19.3 17.3 17.3 18.4

P Preliminary.
 Includes not only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration but also noninsured loans.
 Includes both direct loans and paper purchased.

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1947

June . . . . July . . . . August . . .

September<sup>p</sup> October<sup>p</sup>...

Ianuary February.
March...
April....
May.... 985 977 1,004 1,059 1,112 1,156 1,170 1,202 1,253 1,324

#### CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS—Continued

#### FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

Item		ntage con precede month		from	hange onding ceding						
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.					
	1947*	1947	1947	1947#	1947	1947					
Net sales: Total Cash sales Credit sales: Instalment Charge account	+8	+12	+7	+14	+19	+6					
	+8	+8	+4	-9	-5	-16					
	+6	+17	+9	+28	+39	+16					
	+12	+7	+6	+13	+14	+15					
Accounts receivable, end of month: Total	+5	+3	+2	+42	+39	+36					
	+6	+3	+2	+43	+38	+35					
Collections during month: Total	+3	+9	0	+16	+25	+13					
	0	+16	+1	+16	+28	+7					
Inventories, end of month, at retail value.	+7	+2	+2	+15	+16	+18					

Preliminary.

#### RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE 1

		3	Charge accounts		
Year and month	Depart- ment stores	Furni- ture stores	House- hold ap- pliance stores	Jewelry stores	Depart- ment stores
1946 September October November December	35 39 38 36	25 27 27 27 26	51 52 47 47	30 32 34 44	56 60 59 54
1947 January. February. March April. May. June. July August September October*	30 29 33 30 30 28 28 28 31	23 21 25 23 24 23 22 22 22 24 23	47 41 44 44 45 41 739 39	26 25 27 25 26 24 23 23 25 25 23	52 52 56 54 54 53 51 53 57

### DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND COLLECTIONS

		Index num	bers, witho		Percentage of total sales						
Year and month		Sales duri	ng month			receivable of month		ns during nth	Cash	Instal- ment	Charge-
	Total	Cash	Instal- ment	Charge account	Instal- ment	Charge account	Instal- ment	Charge account	sales	sales	sales
1941 average 1942 average 1943 average 1944 average 1945 average 1946 average	100 114 130 145 162 202	100 131 165 188 211 243	100 82 71 66 68 101	100 102 103 111 124 176	100 78 46 38 37 50	100 91 79 84 94 138	100 103 80 70 69 91	100 110 107 112 127 168	48 56 61 64 64 59	9 6 5 4 4	43 38 34 32 32 37
1946—September October November December	197 218 257 330	228 r247 297 384	98 *120 146 199	180 *203 233 292	50 55 61 75	145 156 176 223	89 104 112 121	152 186 197 205	57 56 57 57	4 5 5 5	39 39 38 38
1947—January February March April May June July August September October p	163 159 210 207 216 195 161 174 217 234	188 179 236 230 241 219 184 196 236 252	106 109 146 141 138 123 113 130 156	146 144 192 192 202 182 143 157 206 225	74 73 75 79 81 82 83 84 87	175 154 160 163 167 165 146 145 167	121 115 129 123 127 122 124 123 138 147	250 195 185 186 198 193 190 162 167 203	57 56 55 55 55 55 57 56 54 53	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7	37 38 39 39 39 39 37 38 40

p Preliminary. 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.

P Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Collections during month as percentage of accounts outstanding at beginning of month.

#### 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 1930	122.5 119.4	132.5 126.0	115.3 112.7	141.4 137.5	112.5 111.4	111.7 108.9	104.6 105.1
1931	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	98.0	104.1
932	97.6 92.4	86.5 84.1	90.8 87.9	116.9	103.4 100.0	85.4 84.2	101.7 98.4
934	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	92.8	97.9
935	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	94.8	98.1
936	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	96.3	98.7
937	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	104.3	101.0
938	100.8 99.4	97.8	102.2 100.5	104.1	99.9 99.0	103.3	101.5 100.7
940	100.2	95.2 96.6	100.3	104.3	99.0 99. <b>7</b>	100.5	101.1
941	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
942	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
943	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	125.6	115.8
944	125.5	136.1	138.8 145.9	108.2	109.8 110.3	136.4 145.8	121.3 124.1
945	128.4 139.3	139.1 159.6	160.2	108.3 108.6	112.4	159.2	128.8
945—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	128.9 129.3	139.3 140.1	148.5 148.7		110.5 110.1	146.9 147.6	124.7 124.6
November December	129.3	140.1 141.4	149.4	108.3	110.1	148.3	124.8
946January	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	131.1 131.7	141.7	154.5 155.7		110.4 110.3	152.0 153.7	126.7 127.2
May June	133.3	142.6 145.6	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
947—January	153.3	183.8	179.0	108.8	117.3	179.1	137.1
February	153.2 156.3	182.3 189.5	181.5 184.3	108.9 109.0	117.5 117.6	180.8 182.3	137.4 138.2
April	156.2	189.5	184.9	109.0	117.0	182.5	139.2
May	156.0	187:6	185.0	109.0	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	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.

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#### WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1926 = 100]

		[1	naex nu	inoers of	the bureau	1 Of Dation	Statistics.	1720 1	<i></i>			
							Oth	er commod	lities			
Year, month, or week	All com- modi- ties	Farm prod- ucts	Foods	Total	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and meta' products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House- furnish- ing goods	Miscel- laneous
1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945.	95.3 86.4 73.0 64.8 65.9 80.8 86.3 79.6 77.1 78.6 87.3 98.8 103.1 104.0 105.8	104.9 88.3 64.8 48.2 51.4 65.3 78.8 80.9 86.4 68.5 65.3 67.7 82.4 105.9 122.6 123.3 128.9	99.9 90.5 74.6 61.0 60.5 70.5 83.7 82.7 99.6 106.9 106.2	91.6 85.2 75.0 70.2 71.2 78.4 77.9 79.6 85.3 81.7 81.3 89.0 95.5 98.5 98.5	109 1 100.0 86.1 72.9 80.9 86.6 89.6 95.4 104.6 92.8 95.6 100.8 117.7 117.5 116.7 118.1	90.4 86.3 66.3 54.9 64.8 72.9 70.9 71.5 76.7 66.7 69.7 73.8 84.8 96.9 97.4 98.4 100.1 116.3	83.0 78.5 67.5 70.3 66.3 73.5 76.2 77.6 2 77.6 80.8 83.0 84.0 90.1	100.5 92.1 84.5 80.2 79.8 86.9 86.9 87.0 95.7 95.7 94.4 95.8 90.4 103.8 103.8 104.7 115.5	95. 4 89. 9 79. 2 71. 4 77. 0 86. 2 85. 3 86. 7 95. 2 90. 3 90. 5 94. 8 103. 2 110. 2 111. 4 115. 5 117. 8	94.0 88.7 79.3 73.9 72.1 75.3 79.0 78.7 82.6 77.0 76.0 77.0 84.4 95.5 94.9 95.2	94.3 92.7 84.9 75.1 75.8 81.5 80.6 81.7 86.8 86.3 86.3 102.4 102.7 104.3 104.5	82.6 77.7 69.8 64.4 62.5 69.7 68.3 70.5 77.8 73.3 74.8 82.0 89.7 92.2 93.6 94.7
1946—October November December	134.1 139.7	165.3 169.8 168.1	157.9 165.4 160.1	115.8 120.7 124.7	142.4 172.5 176.7	128.6 131.3 134.7	94.2 94.5 96.1	125.8 130.2 134.7	134.8 145.5 157.8	99.9 118.9 125.7	115.3 118.2 120.2	104 0 106 5 108.9
1947— January February March April May June July August. September. October	153.6	165.0 170.4 182.6 177.0 175.7 177.9 181.4 181.7 186.4 189.7	156.2 162.0 167.6 162.4 159.8 161.8 167.1 172.3 179.3 177.8	127.6 128.6 131.3 131.8 131.9 131.4 133.4 136.0 138.2 139.9	175.1 173.8 174.6 166.4 170.8 173.2 178.4 182.1 184.8 190.5	136.6 138.0 139.6 139.2 138.9 138.9 139.5 140.8 142.0 143.0	97.7 97.9 100.8 103.4 103.3 103.9 108.9 112.5 114.1 115.9	138.0 137.9 139.9 140.3 141.4 142.6 143.8 148.9 150.7	169 7 174 8 177.5 178 8 177 0 174 4 175 7 179.7 183.3 185.8	128.1 129.3 132.2 133.2 127.1 120.2 118.8 117.5 121.3 126.3	123.3 124 6 125 8 127.8 128.8 129.2 129.8 129.7 130.6 132.3	110 3 110.9 115.3 115.7 116.1 112.7 113.0 112.7 115.9 117.1
Week ending: 1947—Sept. 6 Sept. 13. Sept. 20 Sept. 27. Oct. 4. Oct. 11. Oct. 18. Oct. 25. Nov. 1. Nov. 8. Nov. 15. Nov. 15. Nov. 22. Nov. 29.	158.1 156.2 157.1 158.0 157.9 158.0 157.4 157.9 158.5 159.2	182.4 187.3 189.8 184.7 187.5 190.1 190.9 190.7 187.7 186.1 186.9 188.6 190.3	174.1 180.9 182.3 177.6 178.5 180.0 178.5 176.2 173.8 176.3 178.0 178.8	137.9 138.1 138.0 138.2 138.0 139.3 140.2 140.3 141.5 142.0 142.6	183.2 185.2 185.5 186.2 186.7 189.2 190.4 191.3 195.9 198.7 199.6 200.4 203.3	140.3 140.4 140.7 140.8 141.0 141.2 141.2 142.1 142.7 142.9 144.0 144.7	114.4 114.4 115.0 115.3 115.4 115.7 117.4 118.3 118.4 118.7 118.7	150.4 150.4 150.3 150.4 150.7 151.1 151.3 151.3 151.3 151.3 151.3	180.1 179.4 180.9 182.0 182.3 183.3 184.0 184.4 185.2 185.2 185.3 186.1	118 5 120 4 122 2 123 6 123 9 125 1 124 7 126 9 127 8 129 1 131 .3 136 .5 138 .0	131.9 132.1 131.9 131.9 132.7 132.7 132.9 133.4 133.4 133.5 134.7 134.8	117.2 117.9 115.1 114.9 115.9 116.5 117.1 117.2 117.2 117.2 117.2
		1946		1947					1946		1947	

0.1	1946		194	7		Sub-mana	1946		194	7	
Subgroups	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Subgroups	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Farm Products:						Metals and Metal Products:					
GrainsLivestock and poultry	174.2	202.3 209.9				Agricultural implements Farm machinery	108.7 109.9	118.4 119.7		119.6 120.8	
Other farm products	174.0	157.5					113.7			140.4	
Poods:	130.1	137.3	132.0	130.3	133.7	Motor vehicles 1		150.3			
Dairy products	185 5	152.8	164 3	170.6	167.3			141.8		142.0	
Cereal products	128.5	154.7		158.7				123.4		135.9	136.0
Fruits and vegetables	122.5	139.7			130.8	Building Materials:		1.00.1		10017	
Meats	191.4	217.9					127.8		144.3	145.4	
Other foods	136.2	141.7	140.7	150.7	157.2	Cement	106.5		116.9		
Hides and Leather Products:						Lumber	178.9	269.0	276.7		290.0
Shoes	145.2	173.2		175.2		Paint and paint materials	119,2	156.1	154.9		
Hides and skins	153.0	203.5					107.2	123.4		135.9	
Leather	138.5	187.4		197.4			120.1				
Other leather products  Textile Products:	118.0	138.8	139.1	139.5	139.6	Other building materials Chemicals and Allied Products:	122.5	146.1	150.1	150.6	152.5
Clothing	125 5	124 2	121 2	124 4	134.7		98.8	110.0	117 5	118.2	122.1
Cotton goods		195.9		134.4 202.3			111.5			136.6	
Hosiery and underwear		100.4				Fertilizer materials	91.9			109.8	
Silk		68.2		68.3	71.2		90.5		97.3		
Rayon	30.2	37.0					111.1			155.6	
Woolen and worsted goods	116.6	130.1				Housefurnishing Goods:		104.0	100.0	133.0	*****
Other textile products	130.6	171.2		175.1	176.3	Furnishings	121 3	138.1	138 1	138.5	139.3
Fuel and Lighting Materials:	100.0		1,1,0	1.0.1	1.0.0	Furniture	109.2				
Anthracite	113.5	114.2	121.7	122.5	122.8	Miscellaneous:	-07			122.1	
Bituminous coal	137.2	163.0		170.1	172.2		73.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8
Coke	147.5	160.7	170.2	181.9	182.0	Cattle feed	217.2	269.4	261.3	287.2	280.5
Electricity	64.1	65.0				Paper and pulp	124.6		157.6		
Gas	80.8	85.5				Rubber, crude	46.2	34.6			43.0
Petroleum products	73.1	89.8	92.2	93.7	96.5	Other miscellaneous	108.2	121.2	121.3	124.6	126.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Revision made beginning October 1946. Back figures.—Bureau of Labori Statistics, Department of Labor.

#### GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME

[Estimates of the Department of Commerce. In billions of dollars.]

#### RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME. AND SAVING

			Annua	l totals			Seasor	ally adj	usted a	nnual ra	ites by o	quarters
	1000	4000						1946			1947	
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1944	1946	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 7.0 .6 1	7.2 7.1 .7 1.2	8.1 9.4 .5 .5	9.3 11.3 .5 .5	11.8 14.0 .5 2.6	11.0 16.9 .5 -2.1	10.9 16.3 .5 -2.4	11.1 17.4 .5 -1.5		11.9 17.2 .5 -4.2	12.1 17.3 .5 7	12.2 17.6 .5 n.a.
enterprises	1 87.4	39.6	72.5	103.8	182.3	178.2	1.9 173.5	2 179.9	1 191 . 0	197.6	200.1	! n.a.
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance. Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. Plus: Government transfer payments. Net interest paid by government. Dividends. Physicae transfer payments.	.0 .9 1.0 5.8	-2.0 .3 .0 1.5 1.2 2.1	5.8 2.1 .0 2.5 1.2 3.8	14.6 2.8 .0 2.6 1.3 4.5	23.5 5.2 2 3.1 2.8 4.7	16.5 6.0 .0 10.8 4.5 5.6	17.2 6.4 9 11.0 4.6 5.4	15.6 5.8 .0 10.4 4.5 5.6	18.8 5.3 .0 9.8 4.5 5.9	22.4 5.9 .0 10.4 4.5 6.2	23.3 5.9 .0 10.1 4.5 6.3	n.a. 5.2 .0 13.7 4.6 6.5
Business transfer payments.  Equals: Personal income.  Less: Personal lax and related payments.  Federal.  State and local.  Equals: Disposable personal income.  Less: Personal consumption expenditures.  Equals: Personal saving.	85.1 2.6 1.3 1.4 82.5	46.6 1.5 .5 1.0 45.2 46.3 -1.2	72.6 2.4 1.2 1.2 70.2 67.5 2.7	95.3 3.3 2.0 1.3	164.9 18.9 17.5 1.4 146.0	177.2 18.8 17.2 1.6	172.5 18.7 17.1 1.6 153.8 138.2 15.5	179.5 19.1 17.5 1.6 160.4	187.5 19.5 17.9 1.6 168.0 154.9 13.1	190.9 21.2 19.4 1.7 169.7 158.0 11.7	192.3 21.4 19.6 1.8 170.9 162.0 8.9	200.4 21.7 19.9 1.9 178.7 166.0 12.7

#### NATIONAL INCOME, BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES

-			Annua	l totals			Seasor	ally adj	usted a	nnual ra	ites by c	quarters
	1020	1022	1020	1044	1014	1046		1946			1947	
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1944	1946	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  Wages and salaries 1 Private Military Government civilian Supplements to wages and salaries Proprietors' and rental income* Business and professional Farm Rental income of persons Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment Corporate profits tax liability Corporate profits tax liability Corporate profits after tax Inventory valuation adjustment Net interest	45.2 .3 4.6 .6 19.7 8.3 5.7 5.8 10.3 9.8 1.4	29.3 28.8 23.7 .3 4.9 2.9 2.9 2.0 -2.0 -2.0 -2.1 5.0	47.8 45.7 37.5 .4 7.8 2.1 14.7 6.8 4.5 3.5 5.8 6.5 1.5 5.0 7 4.2			116.8 111.1 90.2 8.0 12.9 5.6 41.8 19.7 15.7 6.9 16.5 21.1 8.6 12.5 -4.7 3.2	114.0 108.0 87.5 7.9 12.6 6.0 39.2 18.6 13.8 6.8 17.2 19.4 8.0 11.5 -2.3 3.2	119.2 113.6 93.8 6.7 13.2 5.5 41.9 15.2 6.8 15.6 22.9 9.3 13.5 -7.3 3.2		119.4	126.3 120.9 103.5 4.1 13.2 5.5 47.2 21.9 18.0 7.2 23.3 27.4 10.6 -4.1 3.3	129.7 124.7 107.3 3.9 13.4 5.0 47.3 22.1 17.9 7.3 n.a. n.a. n.a. -4.5 3.4

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n.a. Not currently available.

1 Less than 50 million dollars.

2 Includes employee contributions to social insurance funds.

3 Includes employee contributions to social insurance funds.

3 Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

Note.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source.—Figures in this table are 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 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 Bulletin.

#### GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME—Continued

[Estimates of the Department of Commerce. In billions of dollars]

#### GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE

			Annua	1 totals			Seasor	ally adj	usted a	nnual ra	ites by c	quarter
	4000	1022	4020	4044	1044	4046		1946			1947	
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1944	1946	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.  Durable goods.  Nondurable goods.  Services.  Gross private domestic investment.  New construction 1.  Producers' durable equipment.  Change in business inventories.  Net foreign investment.  Government purchases of goods and services.  Federal.  War.  Nonwar.  Less: Government sales 2.  State and local.	9.4 37.7 31.7 15.8 7.8 6.4 1.6 .85 1.3 1.3 (8)	46.3 3.5 22.3 20.6 1.3 1.1 1.8 -1.6 2.0 2.0 2.0 (3) 5.9	67.5 6.7 35.3 25.5 9.0 4.0 4.6 .4 .9 13.1 5.2 1.3 3.9	82.3 9.8 44.0 28.5 17.2 5.7 7.7 3.9 1.1 24.7 16.9 13.8 3.2 (3)	110.4 6.8 67.2 36.5 5.7 2.3 -2.0 -2.1 96.6 89.0 88.6 1.6	143.7 14.9 87.1 41.7 24.6 8.5 12.4 3.7 20.7 21.3 2.4 3.0 0.0	138.2 13.9 83.2 41.2 22.3 8.7 11.5 2.0 6.1 30.3 20.9 23.1 2.1 4.2	147.3 16.2 88.9 42.1 27.0 8.9 13.2 4.5 28.6 18.2 17.7 3.1 2.6 10.4	154.9 18.2 93.6 43.1 30.4 9.3 15.7 5.4 5.2 28.2 16.9 15.8 3.3 2.2 211.2	158.0 18.5 95.3 44.2 29.4 10.3 16.5 2.7 8.3 27.4 16.0 }18.2 2.2 11.4	162.0 19.2 97.8 45.0 29.1 9.6 18.0 1.5 10.5 27.5 17.4	

#### PERSONAL INCOME

[Seasonally adjusted monthly totals at annual rates]

				Wag	es and sal	aries	,						
	Per-			Wage and	salary dis	bursemen	ts	Less em- ployee	Other	Pro- prietors'	Divi- dends and	Trans- fer	Non-
Year or month	sonal income	Total receipts <sup>4</sup>	Total dis- burse- ments	Com- modity produc- ing in- dustries	Distrib- utive indus- tries	Service indus- tries	Gov- ern- ment	contri- butions for social insur- ance	labor income <sup>5</sup>	and rental income	per- sonal interest income	pay- ments <sup>7</sup>	tural income <sup>8</sup>
1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1944. 1945. 1946.  1946—September. October.	85.1 76.2 64.8 49.3 46.6 53.2 59.9 68.4 74.0 68.3 72.6 78.3 95.3 122.2 149.4 164.9 177.2 178.5	50.0 45.7 38.7 30.1 28.7 33.4 36.3 41.6 45.4 42.3 45.1 48.9 80.5 103.5 114.9 115.2 113.0	50.2 45.9 38.9 30.3 28.8 33.5 36.5 41.8 45.9 42.8 45.7 49.6 61.7 81.7 105.3 117.1 117.5 111.1 114.8	21.5 18.5 14.3 9.9 9.8 12.0 13.5 15.8 18.4 19.7 27.5 39.1 48.9 45.8 45.7 49.4	15.5 14.4 12.5 9.8 8.8 9.9 10.7 11.8 13.1 12.6 13.3 14.2 20.1 22.7 24.8 30.9 31.8	8.2 7.7 6.8 5.7 5.1 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.9 6.7 7.3 8.6 9.5 10.5 11.5 13.6	5.0 5.2 5.3 5.0 5.2 6.1 6.5 7.9 7.5 8.2 8.2 8.2 16.1 26.9 33.6 35.5 20.9	.1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	.55 .55 .4 .4 .4 .4 .55 .55 .66 .77 .13 1.5 1.6	19.7 15.7 11.8 7.4 7.2 8.7 12.1 12.6 15.4 14.0 14.7 16.3 20.8 28.1 32.1 34.4 37.1 41.8 39.5 45.3	13.3 12.6 11.1 9.1 8.2 8.6 8.6 10.1 10.3 8.7 9.2 9.4 9.9 9.7 10.0 10.7 11.6 13.3 13.3	1.5 1.5 2.7 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.4 3.5 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.0 6.2 11.3	76.8 70.0 60.1 46.2 43.0 49.5 53.4 62.8 66.5 62.1 108.7 134.3 149.0 154.4 157.9 162.0
November December.  1947—January February March April May June July August September.	188.4 189.9 190.3 190.7 191.8 190.2 191.5 195.1 196.1 7194.9 \$\mu\$210.3	115.4 117.0 117.1 117.5 116.7 118.3 121.1 121.2 7122.5 p124.3	117.2 118.8 119.2 119.6 119.6 118.9 120.4 123.2 123.3 7124.6 p126.3	50.6 52.3 53.1 53.2 53.7 53.2 54.1 55.5 55.1 756.2 p57.4	33.0 33.5 33.5 33.7 33.7 33.4 34.2 35.3 35.5 35.7 \$\nu_{36.2}\$	14.4 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.8 14.9 15.2 15.4 15.3 p15.2	19.2 18.6 18.0 18.1 17.5 17.2 17.2 17.3 *17.4 *17.5	1.8 1.8 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	1.6 1.6 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8	47.6 47.2 46.6 46.8 47.7 46.9 47.6 47.8 745.9 ************************************	13.5 13.7 13.9 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.1 14.2 14.3 p14.8	10.3 10.4 11.1 10.7 10.9 10.5 10.5 11.1 *10.4 *21.2	165.6 167.3 168.2 168.5 168.8 167.8 169.2 171.9 172.3 173.1 187.5

Preliminary.

 n.a. Not currently available.
 Revised.
 Includes construction expenditures for crude petroleum and natural gas drilling.

 Consists of sales abroad and domestic sales of surplus consumption goods and materials.

 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.
 Includes compensation for injuries, employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, and other payments.
 Includes business and professional income, farm income, and rental income of unincorporated enterprise; also a noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment

Includes business and professional income, farm income, and rental income of unincorporated enterprise; also a noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.
 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.
 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 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 Bulletin.

#### CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS

BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS\*

	Chart			1947				Chart			1947		
	book page	Oct. 29	Nov.	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26		book page	Oct. 29	Nov.	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
WEEKLY FIGURES RESERVES AND CURREN			In bill	ions of	dollars		WEEKLY FIGURES 1- MONEY RATES, ETC.—(			Per ce	nt per a	nnum	
Reserve Bank credit, total. U. S. Govt. securities, tota Bills Certificates Notes	al 3 3 3	22.79 22.13 13.62 7.07	22.12 13.59 7.05 .86	22.69 22.05 13.23 7.11 .97	23.04 22.22 12.90 7.22 1.31	22.24 12.67 7.24 1.40	Corporate bonds: AaaBaaHigh grade (Treas. serie	37	2.71 3.39 2.68	2.73 3.41 2.70	2.75 3.43 2.74	2.78 3.45 2.78	2.81 3.46 2.80
Bonds	2	.71 22.29 28.52	.71 22.34 28.64	.74 22.44 28.71	28.60	22.60 28.73	Ļ			In u	nit indi	cated	
Treasury cash and deposits Member bank reserves Required reserves Excess reserves Excess reserves (weekly av	2, 4 4 4 g.):	2.69 16.86 16.14 .72	16.14 .95	16.07 .77	2.89 17.07 16.14 19.93	17.12 p16.11	Stock prices (1935-39=10 Total	40 40 40	126 132 103 100	124 131 101 99	124 131 99 98	124 131 101 97	122 129 100 95
Total*	5 5	.73 .01 (2) .19 .52	.88 .04 .01 .25	.86 .02 (²) .22 .62	.07 .01 .20	.03 .01 .19	BUSINESS CONDITION	00): 48	1.01	.83 157.9	.79 158.5	.92 159.2	.88
MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING	CITIES						Farm products Other than farm and for Production:	69	187.7 140.9	186.1 141.3	186.9 141.5	188.6	190.3 142.6
All reporting banks: Loans and investments. U. S. Govt. securities, total Bonds Certificates	al 16 18	65.03 38.19 30.97 4.03	64.91 37.98 30.99 3.92	64.94 37.83 31.00 3.76	64.92 37.83 30.99 3.77	37.72	Steel (% of capacity) Automobile (thous. cars Paperboard (thous. tons Electric power (mill. kw.	) 73 3) 74	97.0 107 182 5,009	96.1 107 186 5,057	96.9 111 183 5,084	97.0 115 183 5,180	96.3 83 170 4,983
Notes	18	2.42 .77 4.27	2.35 .72 4.23	2.26 .81 4.22	2.03 1.04 4.22	2.00 1.02 4.22	(1939=100) Department store sales (1935-39=100)		341.1 313	342.3 347	348.5 380	351.9 395	357.7 367
Demand deposits adjuste U. S. Govt. deposits Loans, total Commercial Real estate	ed 16 16 16 20	47.77 1.05	47.45 1.17 22.69 13.97 3.33	47.28 1.19 22.88 14.15 3.35	47.62 1.12 22.87 14.21 3.37	47.98 1.13 23.10	Freight carloadings (thous cars): Total	76	941 430	910	878 406	903 415	792 368
For purchasing securiti TotalU. S. Govt, securitie	ies: 20	1.95	1.82	1.85	1.76 .81	1.85					1947		
Other securities	20	1.06 3.49	.87 .95 3.57	.95 3.53	.95 3.53	.96 3.60			Aug	;.	Sept.		Oct.
New York City banks: Loans and investments U.S. Govt. securities, total	al 17	20.05 11.90	11.74	11.64	19.88 11.63	11.55	MONTHLY FIGUR			In bill	ions of	dollars	
Bonds	19 19 19 d 17	10.30 .77 .50 .33 16.08	.71 .45 .27	.61 .42 .37	10.19 .59 .32 .54 15.89	.61 .31 .46 16.02		7 7	22 21 28 1	65 25	22.62 21.87 28.65 1.32	2 2	2.80 2.15 8.60 1.33
Interbank deposits Time deposits Loans, total. Commercial. For purchasing securit	17 17 17	4.17 1.40 6.95 5.00	4.26 1.39 6.98	4.22	4.31 1.39 7.08 5.24	4.13	Treasury deposits Member bank reserves: Total	7 .4, 7, 14 .ks 14		96 48 18	16.87 5.27 6.69	1	7.07 5.35 6.78
To brokers: On U. S. Govts On other securities	21	.32	.31	.35 .32	.28 .29	.34	Country banks Required reserves:	15	4. 15.	76	4.91 15.93		4.94 6.12
To others  All other  Banks outside New York  Loans and investments	21 21 City:	.27 .98 44.99	1.00 45.02	.26 .99	.29 .99	.26 1.01	Central reserve city ban Reserve city banks Country banks	ks 14 15 15	5. 6. 4.	17 32 20	5.24 6.43 4.26		5.27 6.52 4.33
U. S. Govt. securities, tot: Bonds Certificates Notes Bills Demand deposits adjuste	19 19 19 ed 17	26.29 20.67 3.26 1.92 .44 31.69	3.21 1.90 .45	3.15	20.20 20.80 3.18 1.71 .50 31.73	1.68 .56 31.96	Reserve city banks Country banks Money in circulation, total	5 5 5	28.	23 56 43	93 02 01 26 65 2857 869	2	.95 .06 .01 .26 .62 28.55 8.72
U. S. Govt. deposits Interbank deposits Time deposits Loans, total Commercial Real estate	17	6.91 13.14 15.63 8.82 3.21	7.13 13.14 15.72 8.89 3.23	7.16 13.14 15.78 8.96 3.24	7.15 13.12 15.80 8.98 3.26	6.77 13.08 15.90 9.01	\$10 and \$20 bills Coins, \$1, \$2, and \$5 bil ALL BANKS	ls 9	15.	33	15.35 4.53	5   1	5.30 4.54
For purchasing securiti All other	ies. 21	.98 2.62	.93 2.68	.93 2.65	.91 2.65	.92	Total deposits and current Demand deposits adjusted Time deposits adjusted	cy* 10 10	p83.	50 70	p168.50 p84.30 p55.90 p26.40	p 5	59.70 55.50 56.10 26.30
MONEY RATES, ETC.		~_	1 er ce	nt per a	nnum		Currency outside banks. U. S. Govt. deposits	10	P20. P1.		P1.90		1.80
U. S. Govt. securities: Bills (new issues) Certificates	34	.895 .98 1.42 1.64 2.31	.912 .98 1.45 1.68 2.34	.931 .98 1.47 1.71 2.36	.940 1.00 1.47 1.73 2.36	1.01 1.49 1.76	U. S. Govt. securities.	tale. 11	p114. p34. p70. p8.	90 30	P115.36 P35.66 P70.86 P8.96	$\begin{array}{c c} p \\ p \\ \end{array}$	16.40 36.90 70.50 99.00

For footnotes see p. 1550.

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#### CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS-Continued

BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS\*-Continued

<del></del>	Chart		1947			Çhart		1947	
	book page	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.3		book page	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.3
MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.		In bil	lions of a	dollars	MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.	•	In bill	lions of d	ollars
MEMBER BANKS All member banks: Loans and investments, total. Loans U. S. Govt. securities Other securities Demand deposits adjusted Time deposits Balances due to banks Balances due from banks. Central reserve city banks: Loans and investments, total. Loans U. S. Govt. securities	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	95. 91 29. 70 59. 07 7. 14 70. 53 28. 15 11. 19 5. 54 25. 06 8. 29 15. 13	97.00 30.30 59.44 7.27 71.14 28.29 11.69 5.75 25.50 8.41	31.53 59.17 7.28 72.12 28.39 12.05 5.98 25.47 8.81	Marketable public issues—Cont. By earliest callable or due date: Within 1 year: Total outstanding Commercial bank and F. R. Bank. F. R. Bank. 1-5 years: Total outstanding	31 31 31 31	52.13 36.91 21.35 42.52	51.79 37.48 r21.62 42.42	55.05 21.63 38.32
Other securities.  Demand deposits adjusted.  Time deposits.  Balances due to banks.  Reserve city banks:  Loans and investments, total.  Loans.  U. S. Govt. securities.  Other securities.  Demand deposits adjusted.  Time deposits  Balances due from banks.	14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15	1.64 19.82 2.35 5.16 35.38 12.02 21.00 2.37 24.72 11.28 1.76	1.68 20.03 2.37 5.36 35.74 12.35 20.98 2.41 24.70 11.34 1.81	20.07 2.36 5.41 36.21 12.91 20.85 2.44	Bank. F. R. Bank 5-10 years: Total outstanding Commercial bank and F. R. Bank. F. R. Bank. Over 10 years: Total outstanding.	31 31 31 31 31 31	30.68 .70 18.93 11.85 .04 54.81	30.11 .57 18.93 12.05 .04 54.81	.40 18.93 
Country banks: Loans and investments, total Loans U. S. Govt. securities. Other securities. Demand deposits adjusted Time deposits. Balances due from banks CONSUMER CREDIT.	15 15 15 15 15 15	35.47 9.39 22.95 3.13 25.99 14.53 3.59	35.76 9.53 23.04 3.19 26.41 14.59 3.73	9.81 23.26 3.24 26.97 14.65	Commercial bank and F. R. Bank	31 31	5.42 .10	5.44 .10	.10
Consumer credit, total <sup>4</sup> .  Single-payment loans <sup>4</sup> .  Charge accounts.  Service credit. Instalment credit, total Instalment loans Instalment sale credit, total.  Automobile Other.	22 22 22 22 22, 23 23 23 23 23 23	11.43 2.58 2.76 .92 5.18 3.01 2.17 .97 1.20	P11.67 P2.61 P2.86 P.92 P5.28 P3.03 P2.26 P1.00 P1.25	p3.04 p.92 p5.45 p3.08 p2.37	High-grade (Treas. series) U. S. Govt. bonds. 15 years or more	33 33 33, 37 37 37 37	1.00 .748 2.56 3.17 2.51 2.24	1.00 .804 2.61 3.23 2.57 2.24	1.00 .857 2.70 3.35 2.68 2.27
U. S. Govt. securities outstanding, total interest-bearing	28 28 28 28 28 28	257.18 119.32 48.90 59.50 29.22	256.18 119.32 48.46 58.64 29.52	118.56	Industrial Railroad	39 39 39 39 39	125 130 105 101 .67	123 128 104 102 .76	125 131 104 101 1.14
Commercial banks.  Fed. agencies and trust funds F. R. Banks Individuals. Corporations. Insurance companies. Mutual savings banks. State and local govts. Marketable public issues: By class of security:	29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	69.70 33.72 22.19 66.30 21.80 24.90 12.20 6.40	21.50 24.70 12.10	33.94	Credit extended to customers  Money borrowed  Customers' free credit balances  BUSINESS CONDITIONS  Personal income (annual rate, bill. dollars):* 5	41 41 41	550 241 656	570 7280 630	606 256 616
Bills: Total outstanding Commercial bank and F. R. Bank F. R. Bank	30 30 30	15.74 14.89 14.21	15.72 14.79 14.02		Proprietors' income, dividends, and interest	48 48 48	r194.9 r122.5 r60.2 r12.2	210.3 124.3 63.0 23.0	
Certificates: Total outstanding Commercial bank and F. R. Bank F. R. Bank Notes: Total outstanding	30 30 30 30	25.03 14.79 6.90 8.14	24.89 14.87	24.81 	Labor force (mill. persons):  Total	49 49 49 49	63.0 61.7 2.1 59.6 50.6	62.1 60.8 1.9 58.9 50.1	62.2 60.9 1.7
Commercial bank and F. R. Bank F. R. Bank Bonds: Total outstanding Unrestricted issues: Nonbank, commercial bank, and F. R. Bank.	30 30 .30	5.21 .37 119.49 71.32	5.24 .47	.81 118.73	lishments (mill. persons):*5 Total. Manufacturing and mining Trade. Government. Transportation and utilities. Construction. Hours and earnings at factories:	50 50 50 50 50 50	42.4 16.4 8.7 5.3 4.1 1.8	42.8 16.6 8.8 5.4 4.1 1.8	P43.0 P16.7 P8.8 P5.4 P4.1 P1.8
Commercial bank and F. R. Bank	30 30	r49.98 .72	50.19	.71	Weekly earnings (dollars) Hourly earnings (cents)	51 51 51	49.19 123.7 39.8	50.45 124.9 40.4	p125.7

For footnotes see p. 1550.

#### CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS-Continued

BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS \*-Continued

	Chart		1947			Chart		1947	<del></del>
	book page	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		book page	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.		In 1	ınit indic	ated	MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.	•	In u	nit indice	ited
BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont.					BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont.				
Industrial production:  Total (1935-39 = 100)  Groups (points in total index):  Durable manufactures	53	182 -79.8	186. 82.6	p190 p84.2 p44.6		67 67 67	160.3 196.5 185.9 111.2	163.8 203.5 187.6 113.6	163.8 201.6 189.0 114.9
Machinery and trans. equip Iron and steel Nonferrous metals, lumber, and building materials Nondurable manufactures	54 54 53	742.1 20.7 17.0 779.3	44.0 21.4 17.1 80.6	22.4 p17.3 p82.3	Farm products. Other than farm and food. Prices paid and received by farmers	69 69 69	153.6 181.7 136.0	157.4 186.4 138.2	158.5 189.7 139.9
Textiles and leather	54 54	19.9 22.3	20.7 22.8	p21.4 p23.3	Paid	71 71	235 276	r238 286	239 289
Paper and printing  Minerals  Selected durable manufactures	54	r22.8 r14.3 22.8	22.9 14.2 23.3	p14.8 p23.4	Tivestock and products	72 72 72 72 72	2,517 1,318 1,187 12	3,060 1,552 1,497 11	p3,773 p1,637 p2,122 p14
(1935-39 = 100): Nonferrous metals Steel Cement Lumber Transportation equipment Machinery Selected nondurable manufactures	55 55	180 205 171 133 *215. 267	182 214 171 128 228 276	P176 224 174 P130 P234 P278	INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINAL Short-term foreign liabilities and assets reported by banks (bill. dollars): Total liabilities. Official. Invested in U. S. Treasury bills and certificates. Private.		62.33	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • •
(1935-39 = 100): Apparel wool consumption Cotton consumption Manufactured food products Paperboard Leather. Industrial chemicals	56 56 56 56	7176 130 156 178 115 431	184 130 157 182 120 425	139 p155 184	Total assets Exports and imports (mill. dollars): Exports Excluding Lend-Lease exports Imports Excess of exports or imports ex-	77 79 79 79	p1,150 p1,149 p399	p1,115 p1,114 p481	
Rayon  New orders, shipments, and inventories (1939 = 100):  New orders:	56	294	295	₽295	cluding Lend-Lease exports Foreign exchange rates: See p. of this 1569 BULLETIN.	79 80-81	»750 	p633	
Total Durable Nondurable Shipments:	57	231 7260 7214	257 287 238		•		Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.
Total Durable Nondurable Inventories:	57 57	r282 r301 r269	313 332 300		QUARTERLY FIGURES TREASURY FINANCE		In bill	lions of a	lollars
Total Durable Nondurable Construction contracts (3 mo. moving	57 57	231 259 7206	234 263 208		Budget receipts and expenditures: Total expenditures. National defense. Net receipts.	26 26 26	10.63 4.30 13.90	13.39 4.55 10.89	9.66 2.89 9.81
avg., mill. dollars):5 Total Residential Other	59 59	681 276 406	751 309 442	p773 p321 p452	Internal revenue collections, total	26 26 26 26	12.61 7.95 2.62 2.03	8.29 4.45 1.98 1.86	8.46 4.14 2.29 2.02
Residential contracts (mill. dollars):5 Total	60 60 60	304 9 295 197 98	279 20 259 177 82	323 20 303 235 68	Cash income	27 27 27	14.96 9.77 +5.19	11.43 12.20 77	10.47 10.50 03
Value of construction activity (mill.		90	82		MONEY RATES Bank rates on customer loans:			ent per un	
dollars): * Total Nonresidential: Public Private		1,242 296 476	1,279 309 472	1,317 330 462	Total, 19 cities	33 35 35 35	2.31 1.82 2.37 2.80	2.38 1.83 2.44 2.95	2.21 1.77 2.25 2.69
Residential: Public	61	9 461	8 490	10 515	CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES			init indic	
Freight carloadings:5 Total (1935-39 = 100) Groups (points in total index):	63	r143	142 79.7	145 81.9	Commercial and Financial Chronicle data (bill. dollars): Total issues. New capital	42	.95	1.70 1.10	1.25
Miscellaneous	63	31.1 30.9	32.6		Securities and Exchange Commission	43	1,018	1,605	1,266
Indexes (1935-39=100); <sup>5</sup> Sales	. 64	*282 227	r291 r231	p275 p252	Industrial Railroad Public utility New money:	43 43 43	438 53 442	634 82 854	389 57 753
Sales (mill. dollars)	. 65 ) 65	273 r793 622 2.9	340 7819 9659 2.4	p366 p908 p649 p2.5	All issuers Industrial Railroad Public utility	43 43	673 283 43 284	932 428 60 414	79 <b>7</b> 285 4 <b>9</b> 420

For footnotes see p. 1550

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#### CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS-Continued BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS \*-Continued

1t. 44 44 44 45 45 45 45 46		AprJune  nnual rat. ions of d  229.1  27.5 162.0 19.2 97.8 45.0 39.6	232.3 28.2 166.0	U. S. Govt. securitiesIndividuals: Total holdings	Dook page TES  24 24 24 24 24	June  In billions  220.5 138.9 81.6	223.2 143.3 79.9
44 44 44 45 45 45 45 45	223.1 27.4 158.0 18.5 95.3 44.2	229.1 27.5 162.0 19.2 97.8 45.0	232.3 28.2 166.0 19.9 100.0	LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS* Individuals and businesses: Total holdings Deposits and currency U. S. Govt. securities. Individuals: Total holdings.	24 24 24	220.5 138.9 81.6	223.2 143.3 79.9
44 44 45 45 45 44	27.4 158.0 18.5 95.3 44.2	27.5 162.0 19.2 97.8 45.0	28.2 166.0 19.9 100.0	Individuals and businesses: Total holdings Deposits and currency U. S. Govt. securities. Individuals: Total holdings	24 24	138.9 81.6	143.3 79.9
46 46 46	16.5 10.3 2.7 8.3	18.0 9.6 1.5 10.5	18.0 10.4 2.0	U. S. Govt. securities. Corporations: Total holdings. Deposits and currency. U. S. Govt. securities. Unincorporated businesses: Total holdings.	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	151.2 96.2 55.0 41.8 24.6 17.2 27.5 18.1 9.4	156.9 101.5 55.4 39.1 23.5 15.6 27.2 18.3 8.9
47 47 47 47	190.9 169.7 158.0 11.7	192.3 170.9 162.0 8.9	178.7 166.0			1946	1947
	June 29	Dec. 31	1947 June 30	OWNERSHIP OF DEMAND DEPOSITS	; •	July 31	Feb. 26*
ļ	In bil	lions of a	iollars	Individuals, partnerships, and corpora-			77.8
12 12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13	45.44 10.47 15.29 1.07 9.69 .88 4.27 2.46 2.40 2.48	46.23 5.60 10.04 1.17 13.15 .88 5.36 3.31 1.51	4.37 7.54 .77 13.82 .97 6.24 4.00 1.51	Nonfinancial: Total. Manufacturing and mining. Trade. Public utilities. Other Financial: Total. Insurance companies. Other. Individuals: Total. Individuals: Total. Individuals excl. farmers.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	38.3 16.4 13.0 4.4 4.5 6.6 2.1 4.5 27.6 21.4	37.2 16.0 12.5 4.2 4.5 6.5 2.1 4.5
14444444444444444444444444444444444444	146 146 147 147 147 147 147 112 112 113 113 113 113	10.3 16.3 16.3 16.4 17.1 190.9 169.7 158.0 11.7 19 11.7 19 11.7 12.2 1.07 13.2 14.7 15.29 1.07 13.3 14.7 15.29 1.07 15.29 1.07 13.3 14.7 15.29 1.07 13.3 14.7 15.29 1.07	10.3 9.6 10.3 9.6 10.3 9.6 10.3 9.6 10.5 1.5 10.	166   10.3   9.6   10.4   167   1.5   2.0   168 .3   10.5   7.7   169   192.3   200.4   169.7   170.9   178.7   171   158.0   162.0   166.0   18.0   10.5   170.9   11.7   8.9   12.7	10.3	10	10.3

<sup>•</sup> Estimated P Preliminary.

¹ Figures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period.

² Less than 5 million dollars.

² 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.

¹ 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.

#### CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS-Continued CONSUMER CREDIT\*

	Chart		1947			Chart		1947	
	book page <sup>1</sup>	Aug.	Sept.p	Oct.p		page <sup>1</sup>	Aug.	Sept.p	Oct.
		In mi	llions of	dollars			In mil	lions of	dollars
Consumer credit outstanding, total <sup>2</sup> .  Instalment credit, total	5 5 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 6	11,431 5,178 3,011 2,167 2,755 2,578 920 11,431 6,253 3,498 920 2,167 1,202 753 313	5,284 3,027 2,257 2,864 2,606 917 11,671 6,387 3,523 917 2,257 1,253 787	5,454 3,080 2,374 3,035; 2,646 915; 12,050 6,596 3,561 915 2,374 1,324	By automobiles dealers By furniture and household appliance stores By department stores and mailorder houses By all other retailers. Consumer instalment loan credit outstanding, cumulative totals:3 Commercial and industrial banks. Small loan companies. Credit unions. Miscellaneous lenders Insured repair and modernization loans	7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8	412 256 166 79 3.011 1.611 959 719 481	478 306 200 99 3,027 1,618 975 730 491	495 310 198 90 3,080 1,643 996 746 505

#### NOVEMBER CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

### BASED ON ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BY STATES, AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1947

[In thousands of units]

	Con	ton	C	orn	Winte	r wheat	Spring	wheat
Federal Reserve district	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947 <sup>1</sup>	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947
	Bales	Bales	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Boston			7,120 31,175 53,294	6,884 24,368 51,002	6,498 17,856	10,481 19,960	21 189	20 76
Cleveland Richmond Atlanta	1,154 1,777	1,098 2,212	223,470 149,589 162,801	184,088 160,922 167,171	53,578 26,028 5,748	55,032 30,939 8,222		
Chicago	3 2,830	4 3,206	1,394,302 416,064 407,287	912,771 305,600 316,886	55,570 38,914 40,437	70,912 55,491 34,019	1,313 16 243,224	1,523 12 263,537
Cansas City           Dallas           San Francisco	2,062	249 3,866 874	372,024 64,640 6,161	254,409 57,269 6,052	439,505 63,901 125,858	566,369 132,823 111,400	4,249 84 32,726	4,558 92 41,295
Total	8,640	11,505	3,287,927	2,447,422	873,893	1,095,648	281,822	311,113
	O	ats	Tam	e hay	Tob	oacco	White	potatoes
Federal Reserve district	Production	Estimate	Production	Estimate	Production	Estimate	Production	Estimate

	0	ats	Tam	e hay	Tob	acco	White	potatoes
Federal Reserve district	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947 <sup>2</sup>	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947 <sup>2</sup>	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947	Production 1946	Estimate Nov. 1, 1947
	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Bushels	Bushels
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	33,681 18,919 75,131 39,915 33,262 592,327 82,353 399,186 158,727	4,723 14,681 12,056 28,235 37,042 33,862 455,390 55,671 372,503 149,767 35,659 31,972	3,911 6,795 2,753 6,182 5,077 4,210 17,788 9,298 9,590 8,372 1,883 13,471	4,078 6,673 2,671 5,811 4,424 3,989 18,285 8,725 9,702 9,175 1,742 13,350		35,726 1,596 61,100 142,790 1,280,515 272,433 36,764 353,107 2,860 3,855	88,945 49,845 23,406 14,710 31,369 18,718 32,940 11,171 43,833 37,972 6,634 116,426	70,369 39,394 21,224 12,147 25,560 12,416 23,222 8,268 40,020 33,414 5,078 88,774
Total	1,509,867	1,231,561	89,330	88,625	2,312,080	2,190,746	475,969	379,886

Estimate is for Aug. 1, 1947; no estimate made since that date.
 Estimate is for Oct. 1, 1947; no estimate made since that date.
 Includes 10,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.
 Includes 12,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.

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P Preliminary. Annual figures for charts on pp. 9-19, inclusive, will be published as soon as they become available.
 Revised from November 1945 to date to incorporate new estimates for single-payment loans.
 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.

#### NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES ON FEDERAL RESERVE PAR LIST AND NOT ON PAR LIST, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND STATES

		s, branches	0		On p	ar list			Not on	par list
Federal Reserve district or State		s on which re drawn	To	otal	Me	mber	Nonr	nember		ember)
	Banks <sup>1</sup>	Branches and offices <sup>2</sup>	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices
United States total: Dec. 31, 1945 Dec. 31, 1946 Oct. 31, 1947 <sup>p</sup>	14,002 14,043 14,076	3,947 3,981 4,098	11,869 11,957 12,029	3,616 3,654 3,772	6,877 6,894 6,924	2,909 2,913 3,009	4,992 5,063 5,105	707 741 763	2,133 2,086 2,047	331 327 326
By districts and by States Oct. 31, 1947 <sup>p</sup>									ı	
District				1				İ		
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland	486 928 845 1,156	284 829 131 233	486 928 845 1,156	284 829 131 233	336 797 648 719	210 761 96 202	150 131 197 437	74 68 35 31		
RichmondAtlantaChicagoSt. Louis	1,012 1,159 2,484 1,467	428 159 558 130	790 540 2,428 1,115	302 123 532 71	475 340 1000 495	199 108 214 40	315 200 1,428 620	103 15 318 31	222 619 56 352	126 36 26 59
Minneapolis	1,278 1,751 1,003 507	111 6 36 1,193	604 1,740 894 503	40 6 28 1,193	475 757 611 271	26 4 19 1,130	129 983 283 232	14 2 9 63	674 11 109 4	71
State	222	22	112	22	87	22	25		110	
AlabamaArizonaArkansasCaliforniaColorado	222 10 228 193 142	22 37 19 890 1	112 10 99 193 142	22 37 5 890 1	5 66 115 92	22 30 1 848 1	25 5 33 78 50	7 4 42	110	14
Connecticut	115 39 19 177 374	22 14 38 2 30	115 39 19 114 95	22 14 38 2 27	64 17 16 71 64	11 4 35 2 26	51 22 3 43 31	11 10 3	63 279	3
IdahoIllinoisIndianaIndianaIowaKansas	48 876 487 664 611	45 3 88 162	48 874 487 664 609	45 3 88 162	26 503 237 163 214	43 3 32	22 371 250 501 395	56 162	2	
KentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusetts	385 160 63 168 183	36 63 67 101 149	385 58 63 168 183	36 40 67 101 149	113 46 38 78 148	25 35 35 67 138	272 12 25 90 35	11 5 32 34 11		23
Michigan	443 677 206 593 112	205 6 54	443 262 39 525 112	205 6 7	229 208 31 180 82	159 6 1	214 54 8 345 • 30	6	415 167 68	47
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico	409 8 65 342 47	18 2 135 7	409 8 65 342 47	18 2 135 7	145 6 52 294 33	1 1 1 119	264 2 13 48 14	1 1 16 7		
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	659 204 151 668 384	707 169 24 187	659 86 46 668 374	707 46 4 187 1	574 53 41 424 224	651 27 164 1	85 33 5 244 150	56 19 4 23	118 105	123 20
OregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth Dakota	68 1,001 19 151 170	79 137 41 31 47	68 1,001 19 57 69	79 137 41 29 21	32 767 11 31 63	74 114 29 27 20	36 234 8 26 6	5 23 ·12 2 1	94 101	2 26
Tennessee	294 885 60 69 314	71 4 15 10 89	194 826 60 69 307	55 4 15 10 88	81 561 34 40 202	44 4 13 2 43	113 265 26 29 105	11 2 8 45	100 59 7	16
Washington	123 182 553 55	119	119 179 444 55	98	54 108 163 38	112 21	65 71 281 17	7	4 3 109	51

Preliminary. <sup>1</sup> Excludes mutual savings banks, on a few of which some checks are drawn.
 <sup>2</sup> 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.

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	PAGE
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.

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#### GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of month	United States	Ar- gen- tina <sup>1</sup>	Bel- gium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Co- lombia	Cuba	Czecho- slo- vakia	Den- mark	Egypt	France	Ger- many	Greece	Hun- gary
1940—Dec 1941—Dec 1942—Dec 1943—Dec	22,726	431 466 353 354 1658 1939 11,111 403	581 609 734 734 735 734	32 48 51 70 115 254 329 354	192 214 17 5 6 5 6	30 30 30 31 36 54 79 82	24 21 17 16 25 59 92 127	1 1 1 16 46 111 191	83 56 58 61 61 61 61 61	53 53 52 44 44 44 44 38	55 55 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	2,430 2,709 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,777 1,090	29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	37 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
Dec	20,748 20,330 20,463 20,774 20,933 21,266 21,537 21,766 21,955	#483 #563 #645 #706 #726 #726 #723 #623 #495	726 735 723 691 633 634 639 643 644 649 650 599	354 354 354 354 354 354 354 354 354 354	7 1543 6 7 7 6 7 8 6 7 8 6	71 65 63 54 53 53 53 45 46 45	144 145 147 125 126 98 92 93 87 88 89	221 226 231 236 229 234 239 259 259	61	38 38 38 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	796 796 796 796 696 696 696 544 544 444			24 24 24 24 27 27 27 27 30 30 30 33
End of month	India	Iran (Persia)	Italy	Japan	Java	Mexico	Nether- iands	New Zealand	Nor- way	Peru	Poland	Portu- gal	Ruma- nia	South Africa	Spain
1938—Dec 1939—Dec 1940—Dec 1941—Dec 1942—Dec 1943—Dec 1944—Dec 1945—Dec	274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274	26 26 26 26 34 92 128 131	193 144 120	164 164 164 164	80 90 140 235 4 216	29 32 47 47 39 203 222 294	998 692 617 575 506 500 270	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	94 94 4 14	20 20 20 21 25 31 32 28	85	69 69 59 59 59 60 60	133 152 158 182 203 260 267 269	220 249 367 366 634 706 814 914	3 525 42 42 91 105 110
1946 - Nov. Dec. 1947 - Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June July Aug. Seot. Oct.	274 274 274	123 127 127 130				191 181 170 148 149 149 141 131 98 99 100 100	265 265 265 245 197 197 196 190 190 190 190	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2		24 24 24 21 20 19 20 20 20 20			p270 p270 p268	941 939 886 851 803 798 788 757 752 775 805	111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111
End of month	Swe-	Switz-	Tur-	United King-	Uru-	Vene-	Yugo- slavia	B.I.S.	Other coun-	Gove	ernment		serves <sup>1</sup> is figure		ded 13

End of month	Swe- den	Switz- er- land	Tur- key	United King- dom	Uru- guay	Vene- zuela	Yugo- slavia	B.I.S.	Other coun- tries <sup>7</sup>
1938Dec	321	701	29	2 590	69	52	57	14	166
1939—Dec	308	549	29	81	68	52	59	7	178
1940-Dec	160	502	88	i	90	29	82	12	170
1941 Dec	223	565	92	1	100	41	4 83	12	166
1942—Dec	335	824	114	j i	89	68	] <i></i> .	21	185
1943—Dec	387	1965	161	1 1	121	89		45	229
1944Dec	463	1,158	221	i	157	130		37	245
1945Dec	482	1,342	241	1	195	202		39	247
1946Nov	426	1.418	235		200	215		40	237
Dec	381	1,430	237	1 1	200	215		32	240
1947—Jan	348	1,432	238	i	200	215		28	239
Feb	324	1,431	238	î	200	235		28	239
Mar	265	1,432	233	ĩ	197	235		27	240
Apr	217	1,427	226	1	194	235		27	240
May	190	1,416	207	1	192	235		27	240
June	168	1,355	191	1	189	235		27	P240
July	144	1,370	185	1	189	235		27	P240
Aug	126	1,373	174	1	183	215		26	p240
Sept	93	1,386	169	1 1		215		29	P240
Oct	101	• • • • • •	169	1	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	28	p240

Preliminary.
 Figures through March 1940 and for December 1942, December 1943, and December 1944 include, in addition to gold of the Central Bank held at home, gold of the Central Bank held abroad and gold belonging to the Argentine Stabilization Fund.
 On May 1, 1940, gold belonging to Bank of Canada transferred to Foreign Exchange Control 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 Courtol Board are included also.
 Figure for December 1938 is that officially reported on Apr. 30, 1938.
 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
 Figure for February 1941; beginning Mar. 29, 1941, gold reserves no longer reported separately.

racely.

8 Reginning December 1943, includes gold holdings of Swiss Government.

7 For list of countries included, see BULLETIN for June 1947, p. 755, footnote 7.

8 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 affecting the reported data, see pp. 524–535 in the same publication.

Government					included	13
	pre	vious	figur	es		

	previous	nguies		
End of month	United States	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium
1938Dec 1939Mar	80 154	<sup>2</sup> 759 1,732	331 559	44
Aug Dec	156	3876	4460	17
1940—Aug Dec	48	292	1293	17
1941—Sept Dec	24 25	4151		17 17
1942—Dec 1943—Dec 1944—Dec	12 43 12	62.354	214	17
1945—Dec 1946—June	18 71	<sup>5</sup> 2,341 <sup>5</sup> 2,196	457	17
Sept Dec	113 177	52,535 52,587		
1947—Mar June	163 151	52,345 52,382		

¹ Reported at infrequent intervals or on 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. ⁵ Gross official holdings of gold and U. S. dollars as reported by British Government; total British holdings (official and private) of U. S. dollars, as reported by banks in the United States are shown in table on p. 1560.

Note.—For available back figures see Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 526, and BULLETIN 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 footnote 4 and p. 1564 footnote 6.

#### GOLD PRODUCTION

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

	Estimated world		-				Production	on report	ed mont	hly				
Year or	production	Total	1	Afr	ica		1	Nort	h and So	outh Ame	erica		Oth	ier
month	outside U.S.S.R. <sup>1</sup>	reported monthly	South   Africa	Rho- desia	West Africa <sup>2</sup>	Belgian Congo <sup>3</sup>	United States	Can- ada <sup>5</sup>	Mex- ico6	Colom-   bia	Chile	Nica- ragua <sup>7</sup>	Austra- lia <sup>8</sup>	India*
				\$1:	=155/21	grains of	gold 9/10 f	îne; i. e.,	an ounc	e of fine s	old=\$3	5.		
1938	1,136,360		425,649			8,470	178,143	165,379	32,306					
1939	1,208,705						196,391			19,951				
1940 1941	1,297,349 1,288,945			29,155 27,765			210,109 209,175						55,878 51,039	
1942			494,439				130,963				6.409			
1943			448,153					127,796						
1944			429,787	20,746				102,302			7,131			
1945			427,862				32,511			17,734	6,282			
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	<b></b>	5,454	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		315
		56,501			1,820		5,779			1,088				
1947—Jan		58,127		1,524				8,195		1,423				
Feb		41,044		1,502			5,483			1,276				
		51,824		1,574						1,273				
				1,537 1,508						1,464				
May		57,215	33,984	1.498			6,117	0 418		1.065				
							7,319			1,112				
Aug			34,875							1,079		1		
Sept							6,979							

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

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.

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 figures \$475,641 so that the aggregate for the year is equal to the annual estimate compiled by the United States Mint.

5 Figures for Canada beginning 1946 are subject to official revision.

6 Beginning April 1942, monthly figures on longer reported.

7 Gold exports, reported by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, which states that they 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.

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

Note.—For explanation of table and sources, see BULLEINI 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 UNITED STATES

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

-							Net im	ports from	or net ex	ports ( –	) to:					
Year or mo.	Total net imports	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium	Neth- er- lands	Swe- den	Switz- er- land	Canada	Mexico	Other Latin Ameri- can Re- publics	Phil- ip- pine Re- public	Aus- tralia	South Africa	Japan	India	All other countries
1939	3,574,151 4,744,472 982,378 315,678 68,938	3,779 1,955 88 -695,483 160	3,798 241,778 1	165,122 977 1	341,618	28,715 161,489 1,747	86,987 90,320 899 5	612,949 2,622,330 412,056 208,917 66,920	33,610 29,880 16,791 40,016 -3,287 -109,695 15,094	57,020 128,259 61,862 39,680	35,636 38,627 42,678 321 	103,777 67,492 528 152 199 106	22,862 184,756 292,893 4,119 307 3,572 357	111,739 9,444	50,956 49,989 9,665 129	168,623 2284,208 363,071 20,008 -8,731
1946 Nov. Dec.	77,903 -61,193							25,248 27,473		621 -110,276		·····i7	38,601 18,883	<b></b>		6 12,415 6 3,279
1947 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept Oct. P	-16,820 20,361 153,634 44,050 129,734 200,233 219,201 111,657 109,600 450,830	-120 -75 -1,002 -449 2 -5	-31 -108			13,903	1	26,442 52,913 51,820 2,220 499	222 221 -9,793 262 217 282 330	-13,269 2,898 24,352 96,026 103,894 90,369 24,730	-49 -129 122 -87 -70 -1,111 -1,543 -286	17 28	37,490 66,674 26,376 80,446 53,228 60,081 16,042 37,760		-556 -1,140 -1,390 -78 -334 -551	7-16,734 -214 -515 -1,529 -638 \$ 5,233 \$ 4,221 \$ 10,215

P Preliminary.
¹ 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 Spain, and \$15,570,000

Kong, \$20,583,000 from Netherlands Indies, \$16,310,000 from Yugoslavia, \$11,873,000 from Hungary, \$10,416,000 from Spain, and \$15,570,000 from other countries.

Includes \$44,920,000 from U. S. S. R. and \$18,151,000 from other countries.

Includes \$133,980,000 to China and \$509,000 from other countries.

Includes \$137,28,000 from Russia, \$55,760,000 to China, and \$3,949,000 from other countries.

Includes imports from U. S. S. R. as follows: 1946—November, \$11,793,000; December, \$4,492,000; 1947—July \$5,626,000; August, \$5,627,000; September, \$11,287,000; October, \$5,346,000.

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.

publication.

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

#### INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

#### NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935

[Net movement from United States, (-). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 1 TOTAL	CAPITAI	MOVEMENT	RV TYPES

From Jan. 2, 1935,	Total	Increas	se in foreign b funds in U.S.	anking	Increase in funds of in- ternational	Decrease in U. S. banking	Foreign securities: Return	Domestic securities: Inflow of	Inflow in
through—		Total	Official 1	Other	institutions in U. S.	funds abroad	of U. S. funds	foreign funds	balances
1935—Mar. (Apr. 3) June (July 3) Sept. (Oct. 2) Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936).	265.9 632.5 920.2 1,440.7	64.1 230.3 371.5 631.5	4.4 22.6 16.3 38.0	59.7 207.7 355.2 593.5		155.0 312.8 388.6 361.4	31.8 43.7 40.1 125.2	-6.2 15.8 90.3 316.7	21.1 29.8 29.8 6.0
1936—Mar. (Apr. 1) June (July 1) Sept. 30 Dec. 30	1,546.3 1,993.6 2,331.9 2,667.4	613.6 823.4 947.1 989.5	79.6 80.3 86.0 140.1	534.0 743.1 861.1 849.4		390.3 449.0 456.2 431.5	114.4 180.5 272.2 316.2	427.6 524.1 633.3 917.4	16.5 23.2 12.9
1937—Mar. 31	2,998.4 3,639.6 3,995.5 3,501.1	1,188.6 1,690.1 1,827.2 1,259.3	129.8 293.0 448.2 334.7	1,058.8 1,397.1 1,379.0 924.6		411.0 466.4 518.1 449.1	319.1 395.2 493.3 583.2	1,075.7 1,069.5 1,125.1 1,162.0	4.1 18.3 31.9 47.5
1938—Mar. 30 June 29	3,301.3 3,140.5 3,567.2 3,933.0	1,043.9 880.9 1,275.4 1,513.9	244.0 220.6 282.2 327.0	799.9 660.4 993.2 1,186.9		434.4 403.3 477.2 510.1	618.5 643.1 625.0 641.8	1,150.4 1,155.3 1,125.4 1,219.7	54.2 57.8 64.1 47.6
1939—Mar. 29	4,279.4 4,742.0 5,118.2 5,112.8	1,829.4 2,194.6 2,562.4 2,522.4	393.2 508.1 635.0 634.1	1,436.2 1,686.5 1,927.3 1,888.3		550.5 607.5 618.4 650.4	646.7 664.5 676.9 725.7	1,188.9 1,201.4 1,177.3 1,133.7	63.9 74.0 83.1 80.6
1940—Mar. (Apr. 3) June (July 3) Sept. (Oct. 2) Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941).	5,207.8 5,531.3 5,831.2 5,807.9	2,630.9 2,920.7 3,175.9 3,239.3	631.0 1,012.9 1,195.4 1,281.1	1,999.9 1,907.8 1,980.5 1,958.3	,	631.6 684.1 773.6 775.1	761.6 785.6 793.1 803.8	1,095.0 1,042.1 987.0 888.7	88.7 98.9 101.6 100.9
1941—Mar. (Apr. 2) June (July 2) Sept. (Oct. 1) Dec. 31	5,607.4 5,660.1 5,612.6 5,354.1	3,229.7 3,278.0 3,241.8 2,979.6	1,388.6 1,459.8 1,424.0 1,177.1	1,841.0 1,818.2 1,817.7 1,802.6		767.4 818.6 805.3 791.3	812.7 834.1 841.1 855.5	701.8 631.2 623.5 626.7	95.9 98.2 100.9 100.9
1942—Mar. (Apr. 1) June 30 <sup>2</sup>	5,219.3 5,636.4 5,798.0 5,980.2	2,820.9 3,217.0 3,355.7 3,465.5	1,068.9 1,352.8 1,482.2 1,557.2	1,752.0 1,864.2 1,873.5 1,908.3		819.7 842.3 858.2 888.8	849.6 838.8 830.5 848.2	624.9 632.0 646.1 673.3	104.3 106.2 107.5 104.4
1943—Mar. 31	6,292.6 6,652.1 6,918.7 7,267.1	3,788.9 4,148.3 4,278.0 4,644.8	1,868.6 2,217.1 2,338.3 2,610.0	1,920.3 1,931.2 1,939.7 2,034.8		898.7 896.9 888.6 877.6	810.5 806.8 929.3 925.9	685.9 687.9 708.1 701.1	108.6 112.1 114.8 117.8
1944—Mar. 31	7,611.9 7,610.4 7,576.9 7,728.4	5,034.4 5,002.5 4,807.2 4,865.2	3,005.0 2,812.2 2,644.8 2,624.9	2,029.4 2,190.3 2,162.3 2,240.3		868.0 856.6 883.5 805.8	904.1 929.8 1,026.2 1,019.4	685.8 702.4 737.8 911.8	119.6 119.1 122.2 126.3
1945—Mar. 31	8,002.6 8,422.8 8,858.6 8,802.8	5,219.4 5,671.0 6,042.2 6,144.5	2,865.1 3,313.2 3,554.9 3,469.0	2,354.3 2,357.9 2,487.2 2,675.5		848.5 760.4 865.3 742.7	983.7 1,011.2 998.2 972.8	820.6 848.4 818.4 798.7	130.5 131.8 134.6 144.1
1946—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31	8,822.9 8,775.1 8,730.8 8,674.4 8,405.8 8,338.2 8,496.2 8,344.2 8,250.1 8,280.2 8,270.4 8,009.5	6,234.7 6,156.8 6,098.8 6,076.2 5,850.7 5,662.7 5,729.0 5,681.7 5,681.7 5,495.4 5,272.3	3,601.6 3,457.7 3,384.6 3,296.2 3,074.2 2,852.0 3,186.7 2,917.3 2,834.4 2,776.9 2,532.7 2,333.6	2,633.2 2,699.1 2,714.1 2,780.0 2,776.5 2,810.7 2,763.0 2,811.7 2,847.3 2,884.0 2,962.7 2,938.7	16.2 70.6 48.5 45.4 190.8 200.0 280.3 249.1 264.4 441.5 453.8	729.2 728.7 703.6 701.2 644.8 624.5 574.1 554.0 519.8 492.9 427.2	1,097.8 1,067.2 1,073.0 1,076.1 1,104.2 1,103.9 1,125.3 1,141.9 1,170.7 1,196.9 1,231.5 1,237.9	625.9 672.4 645.1 630.7 619.7 615.0 506.1 492.2 478.3 472.1 454.4 464.5	135.1 133.9 139.9 141.7 140.9 141.4 140.9 146.8 150.4 153.1 154.7 153.7
1947—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31.	8,077.3 9,959.9 9,736.7 9,771.5 9,508.2 9,440.8 9,443.6	5,300.6 5,047.3 4,841.3 4,815.4 4,498.0 4,591.9 4,703.2	2,416.0 2,006.2 1,725.4 1,718.8 1,448.7 1,447.2 1,616.8	2,884.6 3,041.1 3,115.9 3,096.7 3,049.3 3,144.7 3,086.4	449.0 2,705.6 2,707.0 2,702.5 2,819.4 2,694.3 2,861.1	404.8 380.9 337.1 333.6 255.3 202.5 156.3	1,308.2 1,229.8 1,282.6 1,341.6 1,380.7 1,398.0 31,177.3	464.4 439.7 414.3 416.3 398.5 393.4 385.9	150.4 156.6 154.5 161.6 156.4 160.8 159.8

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 banks maintaining accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve 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.

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.)

NOTE.—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.

DECEMBER 1947 1557

#### INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935-Continued [Net movement from United States, (-). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 2.—TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total <sup>1</sup>	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia²	All other <sup>2</sup>
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) 1936—Dec. 30 1937—Dec. 29 1938—Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) 1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30	2,667,4 3,501,1 3,933,0 5,112,8 5,807,9 5,354,1 5,980,2 7,267,1 7,728,4 8,802,8 8,001,0 8,015,0 8,015,0 7,555,7 7,628,4 7,254,3 7,029,7	829. 3 993. 7 1,183. 8 1,101. 3 865. 2 674. 1 837. 8 1,257. 7 1,090.0 892. 5 624. 1 665. 1 736. 3 640. 9 563. 1 585. 6 558. 2 489. 6	299. 5 281. 7 339. 6 468. 7 670. 3 639. 9 625. 9 636. 8 393. 2 421. 1 401. 7 384. 8 336. 3 351. 4 336. 3	114.5 229.7 311.9 328.6 470.3 455.6 464.4 474.0 487.7 506.2 376.4 370.1 322.8 326.4 319.1 295.6 256.7	130.4 335.5 607.5 557.5 7773.0 911.5 725.7 592.1 629.1 629.1 629.1 722.3 752.5 745.9 766.1 769.5 776.8 786.1	50.5 48.1 48.2 63.1 106.5 201.0 203.5 213.4 228.0 287.5 342.8 256.2 215.8 221.7	311.6 436.1 612.5 918.9 1.098.6 1.071.7 1,030.3 1.133.3 1.132.5 1.311.8 1.248.7 1.248.7 1.248.7 1.248.7 1.248.3 1.248.3 1.259.5 1.232.8 1.259.5 1.232.8	4,056.6 3,626.3 3,608.1 4,192.8 4,081.8 4,037.0 3,612.0 3,612.0 3,638.9 3,638.9 3,574.2 3,574.2 3,574.8 3,575.8 3,562.5	150.5 106.3 155.3 229.4 411.7 340.5 425.1 760.3 976.4 1,395.7 1,177.7 1,110.6 1.067.0 979.7 967.1 933.3 853.1 853.1 764.8	410.6 384.6 483.4 606.8 567.5 835.8 951.0 1,193.7 1,366.2 1,566.2 1,546.4 1,546.4 1,474.0 1,476.3 1,431.2 1,384.3 1,384.3	243.0 315.4 302.7 522.6 642.6 691.1 932.9 1,161.6 1,273.6 1,784.1 1,425.4 1,365.9 1,327.4 1,258.3 1,247.1 1,185.9 1,179.8	21.4 15.9 36.2 87.4 90.2- 128.6 178.3 201.4 203.0 247.5 236.7 263.2 270.0 284.4 269.6 302.0 248.1 250.0 244.6
May 31	6,746.5	441.7	390.2	356.8 340.5 336.0	804.6 799.3 811.8	181.2	1,093.2	3,294.9 3,246.2 3,341.6	803.4	1,318.6 1,447.1 1,477.0		239.6 231.1 4-2.9

#### TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN FOREIGN BANKING FUNDS IN U. S., BY COUNTRIES

1936 - Dec. 30	From Jan. 2, 1935, through –	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin Americ <b>a</b>	Asia²	All Other*
	1936—Dec. 30 1937—Dec. 29 1938—Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) 1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1945—Oec. 31 1945—Oec. 31 1945—Oec. 31 1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31	989. 5 1,259. 3 1,513. 9 2,522. 4 3,239. 3 4,644. 8 4,865. 2 6,144. 5 5,681. 7 5,681. 7 5,682. 3 5,300. 6 5,272. 3 5,300. 6 4,841. 3 4,815. 4 4,498. 0	163.5 189.3 364.0 376.1 293.3 328.6 493.3 939.4 646.4 464.4 550.0 576.8 485.5 397.6 423.0 331.2 2423.1	144.2 111.8 155.3 256.1 446.5 394.5 404.1 356.6 195.4 204.5 181.2 165.8 157.0 146.2 129.6	65.9 76.3 87.9 190.9 160.3 161.0 170.0 176.7 193.1 265.0 210.5 222.4 199.1 185.8 208.2 195.6 197.8 166.7 205.0	109. 8 288. 4 205. 1 362. 7 494. 7 340. 2 166. 3 192. 7 221. 4 286. 3 341. 1 345. 5 353. 0 363. 6 370. 5 378. 5 388. 9	23.0 6.9 1.7 19.7 -3.4 -6.2 -6.9 7.0 158.6 168.6 168.6 168.5 2247.6 300.7 198.2 227.1 198.2 184.4	82.4 119.1 196.8 449.9 580.8 558.0 479.8 565.3 6611.2 745.8 691.2 6679.4 668.7 6673.1 701.0 673.1 719.1 689.2	588.9 791.7 1,010.7 1,655.4 1,986.3 1,697.5 2,271.2 2,193.7 2,223.4 2,031.4 2,031.4 2,097.9 2,183.0 2,065.5 2,141.0 1,979.3 1,979.3 1,979.3 1,979.3 1,979.3	86.8 76.3 101.6 174.5 334.1 273.1 399.5 704.7 818.6 1,414.6 995.4 937.4 823.9 748.0 7670.2 519.6	149.3 166.3 127.6 215.1 326.4 296.7 7482.8 578.7 779.7 924.9 1,105.0 1,105.0 1,059.2 1,058.9 1,029.3 983.3 1,010.3 981.0 956.1 1,000.0	149.4 217.0 251.8 417.0 531.2 541.4 743.9 928.2 888.6 1,369.1 1,256.9 1,215.8 1,178.7 1,183.9 1,135.7 1,112.9 1,043.5 1,042.5 1,042.5 1,042.5 1,042.5	15.2 8.0 22.2 60.5 61.3 101.6 141.9 162.0 169.7 212.9 224.1 239.3 244.8 260.8 263.9 288.5 258.7

#### TABLE 4.—DECREASE IN U. S. BANKING FUNDS ABROAD, BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through	Tota!	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia²	All other²
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) 1936—Dec. 30 1937—Dec. 29 1938—Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) 1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31	361.4 431.5 449.1 510.1 650.4 775.1 791.3 888.8 877.6 805.8 742.7	208.8 178.0 207.4 206.2 252.2 269.2 271.2 279.4 272.1 266.1 266.6	48.1 62.0 65.3 68.4 73.8 74.6 76.9 77.8 77.7 78.0	4 -3.3 -4.4 -5.6 12.9 17.7 17.6 18.1 18.3 -17.7	2.7 2.6 2.6 2.9 6.5 5.4 6.6 5.1	13.7 16.3 6.5 13.7 15.5 25.3 25.8 26.2 26.2 26.2	38.5 88.0 132.0 175.6 206.2 241.4 250.5 253.5 256.8 231.5 235.1	310.2 343.7 409.3 460.9 563.5 634.7 647.4 661.5 656.5 626.6 593.4	-4.6 36.9 -21.7 35.9 56.5 60.3 62.7 58.6 55.1 64.8 39.5	20.1 24.9 51.6 66.8 52.6 43.2 17.7 68.3 55.7 37.0	18.7 -46.5 -21.5 34.8 64.7 93.8 102.7	-1.6 -4.4 -8.7 -7.0 8 2.1 -1.2 6.6 7.5 3 1.5
1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31. June 30 July 31	554.0 519.8 532.8 492.9 427.2 404.8 380.9 337.1 333.6 255.3 202.5 156.3	226.2 226.7 235.5 236.1 244.3 241.5 252.6 256.2 249.6 252.4 252.7 255.1	76.0 76.1 75.1 75.0 73.4 69.2 66.1 63.4 57.9 60.2 59.0 57.6	-104.2 -118.4 -110.2 -120.2 -132.3 -117.9 -135.1 -137.1 -32.4 -20.6 -30.4 -28.6	1.8 -1.7 -3.5 -4.1 -3.3 2 -1.4	17.8 15.9 16.0 13.7 10.6 11.7 8.9 6.0 4.5 2.7 2.5 2.3	246.0 236.3 232.0 229.0 226.9 226.0 225.9 217.1 203.4 196.7 182.2 170.9	465.2 439.2 452.0 435.4 421.3 426.9 414.3 402.4 482.8 490.0 466.2 455.3	49.3 42.6 43.2 40.0 40.7 44.1 49.9 53.9 56.5 56.1 56.5	-17.3 -14.6 -14.1 -32.2 -58.8 -92.4 -111.6 -140.6 -213.7 -270.0 -256.9 -276.9	31.0 1.8 -44.3	-4.2 -3.7 -3.1 -4.4 -5.8 -8.4 -15.7 -18.7 -23.0 -22.6 -19.1 -24.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total capital movement by countries differs from total capital movement in Table 1 by reason of exclusion of international institutions.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."

<sup>3</sup> Inflow less than \$50.000.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 1, footnote 3.

#### INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935-Continued

[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 King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia <sup>1</sup>	All other1
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936). 1936—Dec. 30. 1937—Dec. 29. 1938—Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939). 1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940). 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31.	125 . 2 316. 2 583 . 2 641 . 8 725 . 7 803 . 8 855 . 5 848 . 2 925 . 9 1 ,019 . 4 972 . 8	116.1 136.8 127.7 125.5 128.6 127.6 125.4 127.6 126.5	6.8 18.2 22.8 26.1 42.1 43.4 51.6 52.4 50.6 51.0 51.2	7.4 10.4 21.2 27.3 29.4 31.0 31.5 31.6 33.0 33.6	-1.2 13.7 30.4 36.1 45.0 46.0 44.3 44.9 44.7 44.5 45.2	2.9 9.4 13.5 22.0 27.6 28.1 28.1 28.0 27.9 27.6 27.5	59.4 110.4 141.8 201.3 225.6 232.9 238.4 244.1 246.6 246.9 249.2	143.1 278.3 366.4 440.6 495.2 510.0 521.3 526.3 530.3 530.1 523.8	-39.7 10.5 -9.7 -7.6 25.0 35.4 -3.0 41.2 104.9 49.1	12.7 15.7 175.0 167.4 184.0 202.3 221.1 245.4 272.3 302.0 317.1	7.9 17.0 24.5 33.8 42.8 53.0 61.2 61.5 62.2 61.3 60.8	1.1 3.5 6.8 9.7 11.3 13.5 16.6 18.0 19.9 21.0 22.0
Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31	1,196.9 1,231.5 1,237.9 1,308.2 1,229.8 1,282.6 1,341.6 1,380.7 1,398.0	100.4 98.3 95.0 96.8 98.1 101.3 101.4 102.9 103.6 105.7	49.9 49.5 49.1 50.2 50.0 49.9 50.1 50.0 49.6 49.5 48.3	31.4 30.3 29.1 27.5 26.0 24.7 23.6 22.8 22.5 2.2 1.7	36.4 37.4 34.5 31.0 31.2 31.5 31.8 30.9 31.9 31.4 31.2	27.1 27.1 26.8 26.7 26.7 27.0 26.8 26.8 26.9 26.9 26.8	257.6 258.2 258.0 257.2 260.2 261.8 264.6 265.1 257.7 258.3 265.4 266.4	503.8 503.4 496.2 486.5 491.2 493.0 497.9 497.1 491.8 472.0 480.4 477.5	193.7 200.2 207.7 226.4 236.6 290.0 218.9 253.7 309.5 358.8 374.7 389.1	378.2 390.3 414.2 439.9 448.4 453.2 457.6 464.4 468.2 474.2 478.8 481.8	59.7 59.4 59.4 59.5 61.1 61.0 61.1 61.0 61.1 61.2	6.5 17.4 19.3 19.3 10.9 -5.7 6.4 11.1 14.7 3.0 2-232.2

### TABLE 6.—DOMESTIC SECURITIES: INFLOW OF FOREIGN FUNDS, BY COUNTRIES (Net Purchases by Foreigners of U. S. Securities)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia¹	All other <sup>1</sup>
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	1,219.7	149.8 367.7 448.7 472.6 328.1 157.1 -70.1 -77.6 -100.3	64.7 70.3 76.9 76.6 74.4 74.9 80.5 82.7	50.5 157.6 213.8 212.1 227.7 233.2 236.7 236.9 239.9	55.1 200.2 275.3 304.1 344.7 348.1 360.5 367.3 368.5	1 -3.3 -4.9 -5.5 -4.9 2.7 1 1	7.6 31.1 38.3 33.9 32.2 35.8 37.1 44.4 55.4 72.4	286.2 818.0 1,041.6 1,094.1 1,004.4 851.3 615.0 644.7 645.7 633.7	2.8 32.6 37.6 25.7 -2.6 -18.4 -44.7 -45.1 -58.2	15.5 18.2 23.7 30.1 25.6 28.1 35.2 40.5	21.4 44.1 54.7 65.2 87.6 17.5 27.7 62.5 240.5	2.6 7.1 9.8 11.1 14.3 12.6 10.9 10.9
1945—Dec. 31 1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 Jane 39 July 31.	439.7 414.3 416.7	-196.2 -197.5 -197.9 -198.3 -200.5	73.0 77.6 81.6 74.3 74.9 73.0 71.4 71.2 73.8 72.3 71.8	233.5 222.9 220.1 216.8 213.6 207.0 199.4 194.4 188.0 179.3 168.6 158.4 149.7	355.4 335.8 334.7 336.3 337.9 338.4 338.7 338.4 344.2 345.4 343.1 351.2	2.2 1.6 1.7 1.6 2.0 2.1 3.0 -7.0 -15.5 -15.6 -15.4 -15.3	68.0 56.3 56.0 56.0 55.4 57.3 56.6 55.3 47.8 46.0 45.2 42.6 40.8	582.9 502.8 501.6 497.2 486.7 484.3 474.2 435.2 432.0 429.5 415.5 398.0 394.2	-126.6 -150.3 -153.9 -155.7 -158.2 -143.0 -137.1 -141.9 -144.6 -141.9 -126.3	87.5 91.5 93.4 94.1 87.6 84.9 86.2 88.2 90.6 86.5 85.3	251.3 43.4 30.5 29.7 25.0 26.8 33.4 32.1 30.6 30.3 28.8 28.4 27.5	9.9 8.8 8.6 7.5 6.9 8.8 9.1 8.0 8.1

# TABLE 7.—INFLOW 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 King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia <sup>1</sup>	All other <sup>1</sup>
1935— Dec. (Jan. I, 1936)	12.9 47.5 47.6 80.6 100.9 100.9 104.4 117.8	(3) 4.0 11.5 13.4 19.4 17.0 16.8 17.4 18.8	2.4 10.4 11.5 12.9 20.1 19.9 19.9 20.7 21.5	1.3 9 5.0 6.8 9.3 13.4 17.6 17.5	2.5 9.1 10.8 9.6 17.8 16.2 13.5 13.7 19.3	.1 .3 .1 .2 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2	1.3 3 5.0 5.0 4.9 7.7 7.7 8.5 9.2	7.6 22.6 44.0 47.9 71.6 74.3 75.7 78.1 89.1	-4.5 -7.6 3.5 1.8 8.7 10.7 14.1 15.2 17.6	1.0 -4.2 5 9 1.6 9.2 3.9 4.2 3.8	2.9 2.1 .5 -1.5 -3.4 6.0 6.3 6.0	9 (4) (4) (3) 2.1 .7 .8 .9 1.3
1944—Dec. 31. 1945—Dec. 31. 1946—Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31.	126.3 144.1 146.8 150.4 153.1	18.5 19.8 19.2 18.6 19.2	23.1 23.4 23.7 22.1 22.4	22.3 26.0 15.8 15.7 16.3	23.0 30.3 35.9 36.9 37.9	.3 .4 .5 .3	10.4 13.6 13.7 14.0 14.1	97.7 113.6 108.9 107.5 110.4	16.2 19.5 19.1 19.2 20.1	5.1 5.9 12.9 18.3 17.1	5.6 3.8 4.4 3.7 4.0	1.8 1.3 1.6 1.6
Nov. 30. Dec. 31.  1947—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31.	154.7 153.7 150.4 156.6 154.5 161.6 156.4 160.8	19.2 19.2 19.2 19.8 17.7 18.6 18.4	22.0 20.5 20.1 20.0 20.4 20.5 19.9	16.1 17.5 17.3 14.9 16.3 17.3 16.9 18.2	38.6 39.6 39.5 39.9 41.5 42.1 40.4 43.2	.5 .4 .4 .4 .5 .4	14.8 14.7 14.1 14.0 13.8 13.7 13.5	111.2 112.0 110.8 109.0 110.0 112.7 109.5 114.5	21.5 21.5 22.1 21.7 20.0 21.2 19.6 19.7	15.3 13.4 10.3 18.0 16.3 19.5 18.5	5.0 4.8 5.3 5.2 5.5 7.0 8.0 6.7	1.8 2.0 1.9 2.8 2.8 1.2
July 31	§ 159.8	20.2	19.7	17.0	43.2	.5	14.0 14.3	114.0	19.7	19.0	6.9	1.0 .8

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."

<sup>2</sup> 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.)

<sup>3</sup> Inflow less than \$50,000.

<sup>4</sup> Outflow less than \$50,000.

<sup>5</sup> 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

<del> </del>	In- terna-	Total f		United		Neth-	Switz-				_			
Date	tional insti- tutions	Official and private	Official	King- dom	France	er- lands	er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia <sup>2</sup>	All 2 Other
1934—Dec. <sup>3</sup>		669.7 1,301.1 1,623.3 1,893.1 2,157.8 3,221.3 3,938.2 3,678.5 4,205.4 5,374.9 5,596.8 6,883.1	3,320.3 3,335.2	76.9 205.5 235.7 261.5 436.1 448.2 365.5 400.8 554.6 1,000.8 865.7 707.7	163.5 176.3 143.9 187.4 288.2 490.1 448.6 432.3 439.3 401.2 310.0	12.9 68.6 78.8 89.1 101.8 204.9 174.3 174.9 186.6 193.3 209.7 281.6	13.7 86.1 123.5 302.1 218.8 376.3 508.4 339.9 184.2 210.6 239.3 304.2	18.8 26.1 41.7 25.7 20.4 38.5 17.9 15.4 12.1 11.3 27.3 70.4	76.7 136.5 158.3 194.9 273.3 526.4 657.3 614.6 650.9 728.6 774.5 909.1	232.9 686.3 814.3 1,017.1 1,237.8 1,882.6 2,213.5 1,994.0 2,020.7 2,584.5 2,517.8 2,583.0	186.1 175.6 201.8 274.6 434.3 373.2 507.4 812.6 926.5	156.3 263.9 280.9 248.5 336.0 447.3 417.7 597.7 693.7	202.8 289.8 331.9 399.5 435.5 655.7 769.9 780.0 930.0 1,108.8 1,069.2 1,549.7	113.6- 149.6- 175.3- 174.0- 181.8-
1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31	269.0 284.4 461.4 473.7 468.9 2,725.6 2,726.9 2,722.5 2,839.3 2,714.2	6,420.3 46,395.1 6,229.6 6,006.5 6,034.8 5,781.4 5,575.4 5,575.4 5,549.6 5,232.2 5,326.0	3,487.2 3,243.0 3,043.9 3,126.3 2,716.5	525.3 570.3 638.1 546.8 458.9 484.4 443.3 373.6 484.4 341.0 328.5 499.5	275.5 284.6 261.4 245.9 237.2 209.1 226.4 209.8 197.9 270.3	239.0 215.7 202.4 224.9 212.2 214.4 183.3 221.6 206.3 209.2	359.0 351.1 4359.1 366.8 372.6 377.2 384.1 392.2 397.2 402.5 395.1 402.5	174.3 178.9 188.9 205.5 267.9 321.0 247.4 218.5 225.7 204.4 187.1 167.1	854.5 842.7 851.9 856.4 850.5 864.3 836.3 882.4 852.5 811.1 752.3 783.1	2,391.0 2,457.4 42,538.3 2,439.3 2,420.7 2,496.2 2,276.3 2,391.2 2,163.3 2,142.5 2,255.8	1,177.5 1,103.3 1,045.3 5 931.8 855.9 892.7 778.2 627.5 577.6 586.8	1,180.7	1,396.4 1,359.3 1,364.5 1,316.4 1,293.5 1,224.2 1,223.1 1,193.3 1,153.7	208.1 213.7 229.7 232.8 257.3 227.5 220.3 216.0

#### LIABILITIES—SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Other Europe

Date	Other Europe	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Fin- land	Ger- many	Greece6	Luxem- bourg6	Nor- way	Portu- gal <sup>6</sup>	Ru- mania <sup>6</sup>	Spain <sup>6</sup>	Sweden	USSR•	Yugo- slavia <sup>6</sup>	All other
1939—Dec.3	526.4 657.3 614.6 650.9 728.6 774.5 909.1 854.5 842.7 851.9 856.4 850.5 864.3 836.3 836.3	159. 2 144. 8 117. 3 121. 8 122. 9 124. 3 185. 0 160. 1 158. 7 177. 0 186. 0 159. 5 165. 3 149. 3 178. 8 163. 0 150. 150. 9	28.1 17.3 18.1 17.7 13.9 14.8 25.9 56.8 54.9 56.5 73.3 68.3 62.5 57.9	21.4 16.5 5.7 7.9 7.7 7.1 5.5 13.1 13.6 17.0 18.6 22.2 21.6 28.9 31.3 26.8	9.5 6.7 6.6 7.5 6.8 7.0 6.5 6.4 6.8 7.1 5.3 7.1 5.3 6.9 9.1.5	39,3 43,5 48,7 70,8 60,1 64,4 58,4 55,5 49,3 43,7 43,0 39,7 39,8 37,7		56.3 48.7 65.2 132.4 158.9 220.8 216.1 142.3 140.8 136.0 123.1 123.5 117.4 106.8 105.3 111.2	35. 7 53. 4 54. 5 47. 9 50. 2 49. 1 48. 8 43. 5 39. 0 45. 4 44. 0 54. 2 52. 2 52. 2	9.4 9.3 9.5 9.3 8.5 8.7 9.8 9.8 9.9 8.9 8.9 12.2 11.3	17.5 31.8 43.4 31.7 18.2 18.9 20.2 15.3 16.4 19.8 20.0 18.8 18.1	142.2 235.4 210.7 153.5 163.2 152.1 210.1 196.3 183.1 159.9 165.4 172.6 164.2 159.1 165.2 157.3	14.3 12.3 16.1 28.0 47.9 37.5 46.4 53.2 60.5 60.5 58.5 58.5 50.0		109.8 187.9 191.0 57.9 76.9 52.1 43.7 67.7 74.7 87.8 90.3 89.9 103.4 107.8 111.4 108.6
June 30 July 31	752.3 783.1	142.5 164.0	52.0 45.6	22.7 36.2	27.3 46.3	32.2	22.3	91.2 80.0	42.5 40.1	8.2	11.8	133.2	50.6 50.3	11.8	104.0

#### Latin America

Date	Latin Amer- ica	Argen- tina	Bo- livia <sup>7</sup>	Brazil	Chile	Co- lom- bia <sup>7</sup>	Costa Rica <sup>7</sup>	Cuba	French West Indies and Gui- ana <sup>7</sup>	Mex- ico	Neth- er- lands West Indies and Suri- nam <sup>7</sup>	Pana- ma <sup>8</sup>	Peru <sup>7</sup>	Vene- zuela <sup>7</sup>	Other Latin Amer- ica
1939—Dec.³	1,046.4 1,226.6 1,180.7 1,180.5 1,150.8 1,104.8 1,131.8	115.4 75.7 67.6 69.8 93.9 77.3 147.9 144.5 147.9 131.4 112.6 166.0	10.8 12.6 17.7 14.5 11.5 13.5 14.3 13.6 14.0 12.4	36.4 36.2 50.5 67.7 98.7 140.8 195.1 255.9 231.0 223.5 205.6 174.0 183.4 157.8	26.8 28.5 27.3 34.5 54.0 55.0 66.3 53.9 51.2 49.8 50.5 50.7 46.2	43.4 67.1 83.6 79.2 67.4 65.2 61.5 60.7 57.8 51.0	12.4 12.2 7.4 6.9 6.5 6.7 7.1 8.6 7.7 7.3	37.0 47.9 62.5 100.3 70.4 139.3 128.3 175.6 160.6 158.0 159.1 153.5 147.3	4.9 2.6 4.4 7.1 7.4 7.8 6.7 6.0 5.4 4.9 2.6 4.4 7.1	58.8 55.0 37.7 95.7 70.4 83.1 116.4 143.1 142.2 133.2 143.2 143.2 149.3	20.7 41.2 36.0 28.2 14.1 13.7 13.6 13.5 16.1 13.6 11.8	34.0 58.7 42.1 36.9 57.6 69.1 88.7 84.3 85.4 84.1 77.2 78.2	17.7 17.4 27.7 43.9 38.8 39.1 43.8 40.7 40.9 37.0 34.3	20.9 24.2 31.5 49.7 50.9 52.5 68.7 67.3 74.0 51.5	85.3 105.6 121.8 64.2 95.4 119.8 144.8 169.4 167.3 167.6 166.7 168.7 183.8
Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31	1,077.6 1,121.6 1,130.9 1,242.5	181.4 223.0 252.0 265.0	12.8 11.7 10.3 16.4 14.6	127.6 115.3 96.7 85.2 98.8	51.0 53.4 45.3 50.7 41.2	51.9 56.2 57.8 42.4 32.0	8.5 9.3 8.5 8.6 6.9	150.8 168.0 162.0 289.6 284.0	3.9 4.0 3.2 3.6 2.9 3.2	139.1 127.6 128.8 126.7 137.7	10.5 10.6 9.0 10.3 10.1	73.2 71.0 68.9 69.9 69.7	34.0 35.9 38.9 39.7 38.2	46.7 49.4 46.3 53.6 66.2	186.1 186.6 202.9 181.4 178.6

For footnotes see p. 1561.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

### INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL 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]

#### LIABILITIES-SUPPLEMENTARY DATA-Continued Asia and all Other

Date	Asia	China and Man- chu- ria	French Indo- China <sup>1</sup>	Hong Kong	India, Bur- ma, and Cey- lon <sup>1</sup>	Brit- ish Ma- laya <sup>1</sup>	Japan	Neth- er- lands East Indies <sup>1</sup>	Phil- ippine Is- lands	Tur- key¹	Other Asia	All other²	4	New Zea- land	Angio-	French Mo- rocco	Union of South Africa	Other
1939—Dec. <sup>1</sup>	769.9 780.0 930.0 1,108.8 1,069.2 1,549.6 1,437.5 1,396.4 1,359.3 1,364.5 1,316.4 1,293.5 1,224.2 1,223.1 1,193.3 1,153.7	207.5 156.8 360.9 574.2 427.3 582.3 561.8 525.3 490.1 456.5 431.9 428.7 389.7 373.2 369.1 354.3 354.3 354.3 354.3	27.4 27.4 27.4 28.0 55.0 42.9 37.7 36.2 39.1 36.0 39.1 38.4 40.5 37.2	91.1 61.6 41.6 23.9 22.9 27.4 34.1 37.9 35.6 46.1 44.9 39.2 40.8 38.9 39.0 41.1	13.1 18.2 22.1 33.4 28.3 35.8 33.3 40.1 43.5 42.5 44.2 40.7 36.1 33.4 41.2	1.00 .99 1.32 10.33 9.53 17.23 17.33 8.88 7.11 7.22 8.33 9.88	110.3 69.9 4.8 4.1 4.0 4.1 13.4 9.5 14.1 16.6 17.2 17.7 18.7 18.9 18.0 16.7	110.5 113.7 120.1 128.9 133.4 134.5 127.1 117.4 116.6 122.9 103.7 95.4 94.9	198.6 226.8 254.7 259.1 365.8 629.1 466.9 465.2 466.6 448.3 430.5 447.1 438.9 432.2 448.8	29.9 35.4 23.7 52.5 62.9 61.0 58.6 64.3 54.7 60.8 55.8 55.8 57.0 51.0	162.4 264.9 36.2 55.5 64.2 78.0 84.6 80.6 80.5 89.2 93.8 88.5 179.4 75.6 71.8 68.5	72.5 73.3 113.6 149.6 175.3 174.0 181.8 192.9 208.1 213.7 229.7 232.8 257.3 227.5 220.3 226.7 206.7 207.0 214.1	23.1 25.3 52.9 28.9 33.6 39.9 41.1 35.1 45.5 40.9 59.4 40.4 38.7 36.2 47.8	4.81 5.55 5.55 5.70 8.30 9.67 8.60	6.1 7.3 18.9 19.0 20.2 21.8 22.3 20.8 19.8 19.6 19.0 20.5	10.3 4.3 10.0 11.0 13.4 13.3 14.5 14.9 16.0 16.9 16.1 14.9	8.3 6.4	124.1 97.6 113.4 110.1 104.5 102.5 99.8 96.4 89.9 90.7 90.5 86.2 74.5

Corrected.

<sup>1</sup> Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Asia."
<sup>2</sup> Country breakdown not available until June 30, 1942.
<sup>8</sup> 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 1940—
Jan. 1, 1941.

¹ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁵ Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "All other."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."

† Prior to June 30, 19

#### ASSETS

1936—Dec. 30	Date	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin Amer- ica	Asia 1	All other 1
Feb. 28. 754.6 39.4 13.0 153.7 12.2 17.7 83.9 319.8 43.0 279.6 85.0 Mar. 31. 798.4 35.8 15.6 155.8 11.4 20.6 92.6 331.8 39.0 308.6 88.9 Apr. 30. 801.8 42.4 21.1 51.0 8.3 22.0 106.4 251.3 36.4 381.7 98.1 May 31. 880.2 39.6 18.8 39.3 9.5 23.8 113.1 244.1 36.8 438.0 127.3 June 30. 933.0 39.3 20.1 49.0 7.8 24.1 127.6 268.0 36.4 424.9 173.3	1935 - Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) 1936 - Dec. 30 1937 - Dec. 29 1938 - Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) 1939 - Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) 1940 - Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) 1941 - Dec. 31 1942 - Dec. 31 1943 - Dec. 31 1945 - Dec. 31 1946 - Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947 - Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30	778.6 672.6 655.0 594.0 598.7 384.0 367.8 246.7 257.9 392.8 581.5 615.7 602.7 642.6 708.3 730.7 754.6 880.2 933.0	88. 1 114.1 84.8 86.0 39.9 23.0 20.9 12.6 19.9 25.4 65.8 65.3 56.5 55.9 47.7 50.5 39.4 35.8 42.4 39.6	32.5 16.8 13.5 10.3 4.2 1.8 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.1 3.0 4.1 5.7 9.9 13.0 15.6 21.1 18.8	19. 0 21. 9 23. 0 24. 2 5. 7 9 1. 1 .5 .4 .3 36. 3 122. 8 137. 1 128. 8 138. 8 151. 0 136. 0 153. 7 155. 8 51. 0 39. 3	6.6 5.5 5.5 5.5 2.5 2.5 3.0 1.3 2.9 4.7 5.5 4.3 9.8 11.2 12.4 18.3 9.8	13.5 10.9 20.8 13.5 11.8 2.0 1.5 4 .4 .3 .3 8.8 10.7 10.5 12.9 16.0 14.9 17.7 20.6 22.0 23.8 24.1	273.3 223.0 179.0 135.4 104.7 69.5 60.5 56.3 78.3 74.6 63.8 73.4 77.8 80.8 82.8 83.8 83.8 92.6 106.4 113.1	433. 0 392. 1 172. 2 101. 0 88. 4 72. 6 107. 5 140. 7 269. 0 294. 9 282. 1 298. 8 312. 9 307. 3 319. 8 331. 8 251. 3 244. 1	100.9 59.4 118.0 60.4 39.7 36.0 33.6 34.3 37.8 28.1 53.3 49.7 52.2 48.8 43.0 36.4 36.4	154. 5 141. 1 114. 4 99. 1 113. 3 122. 7 148. 3 99. 7 112. 2 131. 0 158. 9 185. 3 182. 6 182. 1 200. 2 226. 8 279. 6 308. 6 381. 7 438. 0	80. 1 67. 22 78. 9 144. 1 174. 1 117. 8 87. 9 35. 3 26. 3 51. 4 29. 9 68. 0 72. 7 74. 3 75. 0 99. 2 94. 5 85. 0 88. 9 98. 1 127. 3	8.5 10.1 12.9 17.2 15.5 9.3 6.4 9.7 4.8 3.9 11.7 9.9 15.6 15.1 14.5 15.8 17.2 19.8 17.2 19.8 13.3 34.0 30.3 36.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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### INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL 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

Date	Other Europe	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Fin- land	Ger- many	Greece1	Luxem- bourg <sup>1</sup>	Nor- way	Por- tugal <sup>1</sup>	Ru- mania¹	Spain <sup>1</sup>	Swe- den	USSR1	Yugo- slavia <sup>1</sup>	
1939—Dec. <sup>2</sup>	104.7 69.5 60.5 56.3 52.9 78.3 74.6	6.5 1.5 1.1 .8 .7 .7	3.2 .3 (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	1.4 1.8 1.9 5.6 7.6 (3)	53.4 39.6 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9	1.1 .6 .6 .7		3.6 .9 .5 .2 .2 .2 35.1 31.6		(3) (3) (3) (3)		8.7 1.0 .6 .4 .2 .2	(3) (3) (3)		28.0 24.5 22.1 8.4 5.0 5.1 4.7
1946—Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1947—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31.	73.4 77.8 80.8 82.8 83.8 83.9 92.6 106.4 113.1 127.6	9.1 6.9 7.2 7.7 7.5 7.1 7.4 8.0 8.9 10.1 9.0	.3 .2 .4 .5 .5 .6 .4 .3 .4 .6 .6	4.0 3.5 4.3 5.9 6.2 6.4 6.1 8.3 7.1 9.1 11.4 17.8	33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 30.4 30.3 30.4 30.4 30.3	2.1 12.6 12.6 13.0 12.4 12.5 13.2 12.8 13.0 12.9 13.0	.1 .1 .1 .1 .1 (*) .1 .1 .1 .1 .3	.5 .7 .7 2.1 3.3 3.7 4.0 4.2 5.2 5.9 6.3 7.0	.7 1.0 1.3 .9 1.0 .9 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.3	(8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) 4.2 6.9 7.0 6.9 11.9	3.3 3.6 7.2 6.5 7.2 7.3 6.2 3.8 3.7 3.5 4.3	5.5 5.5 4.1 3.9 4.9 5.5 6.0 7.1 7.5 8.7	(5) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.3 5.5 6.1 6.2 9.4 9.5 10.2 13.2 22.9 26.3 35.4 37.5

#### Latin America

Date	Latin Amer- ica	Argen- tina	Bo- livia	Brazil	Chile	Co- lom- bia4	Costa Rica	Cuba	French West Indies and Gui- ana <sup>4</sup>	Mexico	Nether- lands West Indies and Suri- nam <sup>4</sup>	Pana- mas	Peru <sup>4</sup>	Vene- zuela <sup>4</sup>	Other Latin Amer— ica
1939—Dec <sup>2</sup> . 1940—Dec. <sup>2</sup> . 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1944—Dec. 31.	148.3 99.7	11.9 16.8 6.9 15.3 3.1	3.0 1.8 1.8 1.3	32.2 33.1 38.0 16.7 18.9 25.3 24.7	9.7 13.4 14.9 15.3 16.6 9.0 6.6	20.7 12.2 15.5 16.8		10.5 11.7 11.3 8.3 20.1 47.4 33.3	2 (3) (3)	5.9 6.1 7.6 4.8 11.2 8.6 11.0	.3 .5 .3 .5	1.0 2.1 2.4 2.1 1.1 .8	2.8 1.4 1.2 1.9		37.2 44.4 57.3 14.2 8.7 11.7 33.4
1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31	182.6 182.1 200.2 226.8 260.4 279.6 308.6	22.5 24.0 41.8 49.1 45.5 49.9 57.8 60.7 57.6	5.3 3.6	41.3 37.2 40.4 43.9 49.8 54.4 63.1 69.6 115.4 150.2 160.9	10.6 14.5 13.8 14.0 14.6 13.1 15.3 16.0 18.6 20.3 17.4 20.5	22.6 23.8 21.0 19.8 26.4 29.9 30.2 26.8 30.4 36.4 40.3 35.7	9.8 1.7 2.6 2.5 2.9 3.4 3.7 4.0 3.6 3.9	15.6 21.1 27.9 41.1 25.7 35.5 37.9 45.2 53.8 60.1 46.0 53.3	.2 (3) .5 .1 .2 (3) .1 (3) (3) .3 .6	17.2 22.0 17.6 20.6 25.5 27.0 28.8 30.7 33.7 34.8 32.9 27.6	.4 .4 .5 .8 .9 .8 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.3 .9 .8 1.3 1.6 1.7 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.6 2.7	3.6 3.0 2.7 2.7 3.7 5.4 6.5 7.0 7.8 7.6 5.6	8.1 7.0 4.8 6.6 8.7 10.4 15.6 19.6 15.4 19.2 16.7 18.2	25.8 27.0 24.9 21.7 23.1 27.1 27.1 27.9 33.9 37.3 36.3 42.3

#### Asia and All Other

Date	Asia	China and Man- chu- ria	French		India, Bur- ma, and Cey- lon <sup>6</sup>	Brit- ish Ma- laya <sup>6</sup>	Japan	Neth- er- lands East Indies <sup>6</sup>	Phil- ippine Is- lands		Other Asia	All other?	Aus- tra- lia	New Zea- land		French Mo- rocco	Union of South Africa	Other
1939—Dec. <sup>2</sup>	117.8 87.9 35.3 26.3 51.4	23.7 23.5 11.1 1.7 1.5	(3) (3) (3)	1.7	2.2 2.0 22.3		55.8 18.9 5	1.7	22.6 23.0 14.4 13.9 13.8	3.2 1.8	14.0 19.5 2.0 1.8 8.8	6.4 9.7 4.8 3.9 11.7	1.0 .5 .6	 .7 .2		(3) (3) (3) (3)	1.7 2.4 9.7 4.7	1.0
1946—Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 1947—Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apr. 30 May 31 June 30 July 31	72.7 74.3 75.0 99.2 94.5 85.0 88.9 98.1 127.3 173.3	34.7 34.6 40.8 53.9 43.8 36.8 41.2 47.0 76.1 104.8	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	2.9 3.2 6.5 4.0 5.9 5.0 5.1 4.1 4.0 3.5 3.5 3.5	11.7 10.1 9.1 12.0 12.7 12.9 14.6 14.2 13.2 32.8	.2 .2 .2 .5 .5 1.0 1.3 1.1 2.2	.3 .5 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	1.2 1.0 .9 1.0 1.1 .9 1,4 1.9	16.6 16.0 14.7 20.2 25.3 23.0 20.3 22.4	1.3 .9 1.4 1.5 2.0 2.5 2.7 3.3	3.9 4.2 4.4 4.5 4.0 3.9 4.5 5.8	15.1 14.5 15.8 17.2 19.8 27.1 30.1 34.3 34.0 30.5	3.3 2.7 3.1 3.4 4.3 6.2 6.5 7.5	1.2 1.0 .9 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.0	.3 .4 .4 .4 .4 .5	(3) (3) (3) (3)	8.1 7.7 8.4 9.1 10.5 14.7 16.0 18.3 18.9 15.2 18.8	2.5 2.0 2.4 2.2 3.4 4.5 5.5 6.8 6.0 5.0

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.
Less than \$50,000.
Included "Canal Zone" prior to June 30, 1942.
Country breakdown not available until June 30, 1942.

Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."
Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Asia."

#### CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England		s of issue rtment	Asse	ets of ban	king depart	ment	<b>N</b> 7	Liabilities of banking department			
(Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Gold 1	Other	Cash r	eserves	Dis- counts	Securi-	Note circula- tion <sup>3</sup>		Deposits		Other liabili-
	Goid .	assets 2	Coin	Notes	and ad- vances	ties		Bankers'	Public	Other	ties
1935—Dec. 25.  1936—Dec. 30.  1937—Dec. 29.  1938—Dec. 28.  1939—Dec. 27.  1940—Dec. 25.  1941—Dec. 31.  1942—Dec. 30.  1943—Dec. 29.  1944—Dec. 27.  1945—Dec. 26.  1946—Nov. 27.  Dec. 25.  1947—Jan. 29.  Feb. 26.  Mar. 26.  Apr. 30.  May 28.  June 25.  July 30.  Aug. 27.  Sept. 24.	200. 1 313.7 326. 4 326. 4 2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	260.0 200.0 220.0 230.0 580.0 \$630.0 \$780.0 \$780.0 \$1,250.0 \$1,400.0 \$1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0 1,450.0	.6 .6 .8 .8 .8 .9 .3 .9 .9 .9 .1 .9 .4 1.1 1.3 1.0 .9 .6 1.0 .9 .6 1.3 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9	35.5 46.3 41.1 51.7 25.6 13.3 28.5 26.8 11.6 20.3 34.2 22.1 85.8 74.7 59.5 62.6 56.1 55.2 30.9 56.8 73.7	8.5 17.5 9.2 28.5 4.3 4.0 6.4 3.5 2.5 5.1 8.4 25.3 13.6 25.4 16.0 11.1 18.0 8.7 20.6 6.4 16.6	94.7 155.6 135.5 90.7 176.1 199.1 267.8 267.9 307.9 317.4 327.0 333.9 327.6 271.0 294.6 338.7 344.8 353.9 364.6 332.0 325.9	424.5 467.4 505.3 504.7 554.6 616.9 751.7 923.4 1,088.7 1,238.6 1,379.9 1,366.0 1,428.2 1,364.5 1,375.6 1,390.7 1,387.6 1,394.1 1,394.1 1,394.1 1,395.7 1,397.7	72.1 150.6 120.6 101.0 117.3 135.7 219.9 223.4 234.3 260.7 274.5 310.1 278.9 288.4 285.2 286.4 303.7 301.9 299.6	12.1 12.1 11.4 15.9 29.7 12.5 11.2 9.0 10.3 5.2 5.3 10.1 10.3 16.0 22.4 10.6 6.9 5.0 8.0 8.0 11.3 14.0	37.1 39.2 36.6 36.8 42.0 51.2 54.1 48.8 60.4 52.3 58.5 56.3 57.3 60.6 95.1 98.4 99.1 93.4	18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 18.1 18.3 18.4 18.5 11.8

			Assets					Liabilities		
Bank of Canada (Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Gold	Sterling and United	Dominion a cial gove secur	ernment	Other	Note		Deposits		Other
,	Gold	States dollars	Short- term <sup>6</sup>	Other	assets	circulation <sup>7</sup>	Chartered banks	Dominion govern- ment	Other	Jiabilities <sup>2</sup>
1935—Dec. 31 1936—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1938—Dec. 31 1939—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 30 1945—Dec. 31		4.2 9.1 14.9 28.4 64.3 38.4 200.9 .5 .6 172.3 156.8	30.9 61.3 82.3 144.6 181.9 448.4 391.8 807.2 787.6 906.9 1,157.3	83.4 99.0 91.6 40.9 127.3 216.7 209.2 472.8 573.9 688.3	8.6 8.2 21.7 5.2 5.5 12.4 33.5 31.3 47.3 34.3 29.5	99.7 135.7 165.3 175.3 232.8 359.9 496.0 693.6 874.4 1,036.0 1,129.1	181.6 187.0 196.0 200.6 217.7 232.0 259.9 340.2 401.7 521.2	17.9 18.8 11.1 16.7 46.3 10.9 73.8 51.6 20.5 12.9 153.3	.8 2.1 3.5 3.1 17.9 9.5 6.0 19.1 17.8 27.7 29.8	7.7 13.4 14.4 9.3 13.3 28.5 35.1 24.0 55.4 209.1 198.5
1946—Nov. 30 Dec. 31		1.0	1,283.8 1,197.4	605.0 708.2	40.9 42.1	1,161.1 1,186.2	<b>57</b> 9.5 <b>56</b> 5.5	63.9 60.5	79.4 93.8	46.8 42.7
1947—Jan. 31.  Feb. 28.  Mar. 31.  Apr. 30.  May 31.  June 30.  July 31.  Aug. 30.  Sept. 30.  Oct. 31.		1.0 1.2 1.0 1.0 4.0	1,196.8 1,172.3 1,146.9 1,186.0 1,063.7 1,081.9 1,141.5 1,088.0 1,136.4	718.8 738.9 757.5 751.2 731.0 716.0 722.6 720.3 744.7 799.4	39.3 47.6 40.4 59.2 41.3 40.4 42.0 39.0 49.5 53.1	1,138.6 1,137.9 1,153.2 1,153.9 1,148.1 1,152.6 1,153.7 1,158.9 1,172.2 1,179.4	533.3 493.6 536.3 542.6 477.6 474.4 468.3 515.0 481.1 548.7	150.1 215.7 159.8 195.7 179.4 105.6 124.1 133.6 128.2 143.4	82.9 75.3 64.6 69.3 58.5 54.4 63.7 58.7 62.0 71.2	51.0 37.3 32.1 35.9 32.6 36.9 37.3 37.1 40.5 46.9

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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 shillings and three pence.

² Securities and silver coin held as cover for fiduciary issue, the amount of which is also shown by this figure.

² 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 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.

⁵ Securities maturing in two years or less.

⁵ Includes notes held by the chartered banks, which constitute an important part of their reserves.

⁵ Beginning November 1944, includes a certain amount of sterling and United States dollars.

⁰ 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.

			Assets  Domestic bills						Liabilities				
Bank of France (Figures in		Foreign	Do	mestic bil	ls	Advan Gover		0.1	Note		Deposits		Other
millions of francs)	Gold 1	ex- change	Open market²	Special <sup>2</sup>	Other	For oc- cupation costs 3	Other <sup>2</sup>	Other assets 4	circula- tion	Govern- ment	C.A.R.	Other	liabili- ties
1938—Dec. 29 1939—Dec. 28 1940—Dec. 26 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 30 1944—Dec. 28 1945—Dec. 27	87,265 697,267 684,616 84,598 84,598 84,598 75,151 6129,817	821 112 42 38 37 37 42 68	7,422 11,273 43,194 42,115 43,661 44,699 47,288 23,038	1,797 2,345 661 12 169 29 48 303	7,880 5,149 3,646 4,517 5,368 7,543 18,592 25,548	72,317 142,507 210,965 326,973 426,000 426,000	69,500 68,250 64,400 15,850	18,498 20,094 23,179 22,121 21,749 21,420 35,221 39,122	151,322 218,383 270,144 382,774	1,914 984 1,517 770 578 748	41,400 64,580 16,857 10,724	25,595 14,751 27,202 25,272 29,935 33,137 37,855 57,755	2,718 2,925 3,586 3,894 4,461 4,872 7,078 4,087
1946—Oct. 31 Nov. 28 Dec. 26	94,817 94,817 94,817	5 6 7	71,224 74,739 77,621	3,124 3,344 3,135	63,127 67,396 76,254	426,000 426,000 426,000	55,500	52,693 47,116 47,577				55,612 58,549 63,468	4,241 4,748 7,213
1947—Jan. 30 Feb. 27 Mar. 27 Apr. 30 May 29 June 26 July 31 Aug. 28 Sept. 25	82,817 82,817 664,817 64,817	5 8 5 6 6 6 6 3 7	75,500 82,958 83,613 85,120 82,221 82,983 99,114 97,490 107,877	2,209 1,435 694 134 125 84 8 20 130	82,674 85,917 85,221 80,901 88,429 87,134 85,195 98,224 101,935		54,000 79,500 55,000 63,700 95,000 113,600 124,900	54,507 53,066 58,083 \$108,758 \$103,846 \$119,662 \$120,046 \$105,639 \$103,067	746,266 770,670 775,053 807,064 831,587			55,020 54,512 63,880 62,304 66,745 76,747 71,329 70,651 71,299	4,849 5,166 5,021 4,992 4,599 9,040 5,075 7,250 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 BULLETIN for July 1940, p. 732.

³ By a series of Conventions 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.

⁵ 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, 1945, 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.

³ 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."

³ Includes a non-interest loan to the Government, which was raised from 10,000 million francs by law of Mar. 29, 1947.

Note.—For back figures see Banking and Monetary 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		1947		1946	Central Bank		1947		1946
(Figures as of last report date of month)	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	(Figures as of last report date of month)	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Cct.
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (millions of pesos): Gold reported separately Other gold and foreign exchange. Government securities Temporary advances to Govt Rediscounts and loans to banks!		2,384 953 12,262	1,540 2,399 952 1	3,537 2,069 860 84 6.633	Claim against Bank of Issue Other assets Note circulation Demand deposits	4.391	4,939 64,597 2,196 78,125 3,653	4,296 64,597 2,379 77,818 3,893	64,597 2,358 71,439 5,174
Other assets. Currency circulation 2. Deposits—Member bank Government		4,657 498 1,513	4,596 366 1,277	3,676 969 560	Other liabilities	1,805	1.754	1,775	
Nationalized 1 Other Certificates of participation in Government securities		78	76					922 338 250 631	920 244 185 431
Other liabilities		831	796	599	Other assets			11 1,671 256	18 1,625 166
Gold and foreign exchange		3.011	1 2.064	1 2.189	National Bank of Bulgaria 5			225	7
Other assets		13,333 200,393	13,834 205,643	6,905 197,680	Gold contribution to Int'l. Fund.		200 3 241 855	200 43 658	326 451
SpecialOther liabilities		29,341	26,822	23.282	Other loans and discounts		1,136 1,375 1,457	1,162 1,394 1,662	1,048 883 1,807
(millions of francs): Gold Foreign exchange Net claim on Int'l. Fund 3	26,260 13,074 1,000		12,161		Deposits—BankOther		3,803 639 322 501	3,658 675 280 506	3,243 591 216 466

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 all subsidiary money.
³ 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.
⁴ 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.

## CENTRAL BANKS-Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1947		1946	Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1947		1946
date of month)	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	date of month)	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.
Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):					Bank of Finland (millions of markkaa):				
Gold		155,099	153,568	250,979	Gold	628	937	980	1 1,408
Net claim on Int'l. Fund 1		21,867	21,867	33,243	Clearings (net)	-2,375	-2,813	-3,920	-7.991
Paid-in capital—Int'l. Bank		1,225	1,225		Loans and discounts Securities				
Government loans and securities.		81.383	88.302	85.713	Other assets	397 1,074	$\frac{417}{1,179}$		
Other assets		42,223	44,126	41,030	Note circulation	25.129	24,484	23,945	19,667
Note circulation	\ · · · · · · ·	249,838	250,298	224,910	DepositsOther liabilities	1,716 6,579	1,669 6,446		1,643 5,300
Other assets  Note circulation  Deposits  Other liabilities		38,158	36.752	38,680	Bank of Greece (billions of drach-	0,379	0,440	6,339	3,300
National Bank of Costa Rica-					mae);	i .	650		941
Issue dept. (thousands of colones):					Gold and foreign exchange (net). Loans and discounts		650 23	684 18	14
GoldForeign exchange		11,448	11,420 13,777		Advances—Government	<i></i>	734	674	484
					Other conto		993 122	945 101	556 42
to Int'l, Bank		30,321	30,321		Note circulation		764	732	505
Securities		3.992	62,515 3,996	61,760	Deposits—Government		74	82	78 113
Other assets		1,158	1,166	1,618	Other liabilities		198 1,486	165 1,443	1,341
Demand deposits		75,904   36,057	79,153 37,180	69,499 6,813	Bank of Guatemala (thousands of		-,	1,110	
to Int'l, Bank Loans and discounts Securities Other assets Note circulation Demand deposits Other liabilities		6,810	6,862	6,341	quetzales);	27 220	27 220	27 220	28,476
National Bank of Czechoslovakia					GoldForeign exchange	27,229 20,136	27,229 20,839		
(millions of koruny):		1	1		Gold contribution to Int'l. Fund	1.250	1,250	1,250	
Gold and foreign exchange 2 Loans and discounts	5,002 9,019	4,833 5,117		3,817 5,514	Rediscounts and advances Other assets	2,922 8,391	2,820 8,377	2,442 7,978	1,600 3,285
Other assets				120,708	Circulation—Notes	29.240	28,852	29,433	27,803
Note circulation—Old	(3)	(3)	(3)	936	_ Coin	2,876	2,855	2,838	
New Deposits—Old	50,933	48,946 (3)	47,288	38,665 75,515		11 729	7,803 12,451	6,990 13,127	4,652 11,331
New	7,657	6,193	7,730	7,203	Other liabilities		8,554	8,517	2,288
Other liabilities	13,195	12,670	12,457	7,718	National Bank of Hungary (millions of forint):				
National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):	İ				Gold		393	355	284
Gold	71	71	71	83	Foreign exchange		92	111	54
Foreign exchange	93	82	88	140	DiscountsLoans—Treasury		1,291 340	1,178 340	399 342
Clearing accounts (net) Loans and discounts	14 16	16	26 20	94 22	Other				1
Securities		16 123		101	Other assets	<i>.</i> <b>.</b> .	242	280	384 843
Govt. compensation account	5,720	5,840	5.930	7,572	Note circulation	[::::::/	1,834 25	1,754	49
Other assets		256 1,452	259 1,450	101 1,551	Other	[ <i></i> ]	114	104	25
Deposits—Government	1,934	2,159	2,347	2,717	Other liabilities Reserve Bank of India (millions of		385	376	549
Other	2,700 164	2,640	2,562 151	3,606	rupees):				
	104	152	131	240	Issue department:		444		
Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands of sucres):				i	Gold at home and abroad		444 11,353	11,353	444 11,353
(thousands of sucres): Gold. Foreign exchange (net). Net claim on Int'l. Fund 1. Loans and discounts. Other assets. Note circulation. Demand deposits. Other liabilities.			274,525	242,375	Sterling securities Indian Govt, Securities		578	578	578
Foreign exchange (net)			18,730	116,259	Rupee coin		348 11,736	326 11,806	211 11,952
Loans and discounts			200 914	221.291	Banking department:		11,750	11,000	11,952
Other assets			119,398	94,743	Notes of issue department.		988 3,870	896	635
Demand deposits		• • • • • • •	341,906	352,313 283 016	Balances abroad Treasury bills discounted		3,870	3,825 65	4,956 18
Other liabilities			80,854	39,339	Loans to Government	1 <i></i> . l	1	10	
vational Bank of Egypt (thou-					Other assets	· · · · · · ·	912 5,578	889 5,538	399 5,702
sands of pounds):	i i			6 244			213	146	307
Gold			13 432	16.088					
Foreign exchange.  Loans and discounts			3,124	4,578	Gold	2.646	2,646	2,646	2,646
						41,873	40,510	38,503	36,358
Other assets			26,780	28,355	Note circulation	44,519	43,157	41,148 (June)4	39,005
Note circulation			119,946	141,806	Gold	<i>.</i>		523	523
Other			85,349 127 437	119.314	Foreign exchange			4,352	8,586
Other liabilities			14,535	13,394	Sterling funds Note circulation  Bank of Italy (millions of lire): Gold. Foreign exchange Advances—Treasury Other Govt. agencies Loans and discounts. Government securities. Other assets Bank of Italy notes. Allied military notes. Deposits—Government Demand. Other Other liabilities.  Bank of Japan 5			14,040	402,915 28,891
Central Reserve Bank of El Salva-					Loans and discounts			91,395	41,487
dor (thousands of colones): Gold		36 070	37 020	32,773	Other assets	[ · · · · · ·		115,629	82,810
Foreign exchange (net)	l	32,686	37,528	r37,303	Bank of Italy notes			501,174	357,885
Net claim on Int'l. Fund 1	<b></b>	1,563	1,563		Allied military notes			76,417	87,634
Loans and discounts		$\frac{2,146}{5,510}$	1,833 5,516	1,651 6,023	Deposits—Government			57.500	64.254
Other assets		1,803	1,751	1,840	Other			83,921	143,170
Note circulation		49,053	50,122	43,844	Other liabilities			21,800	12,714
Deposits		26,102 5,532	27,588 7,508	76.320	Bank of Japan <sup>5</sup> Bank of Java <sup>5</sup>				
						. 1			

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r 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.

1 Change due to transfers in accordance with the law of July 2, 1947, relating to the Monetary Liquidation Fund.

4 Latest month available.

5 For last available report from the central bank of Japan (September 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 281; of Java (January 1942), see BULLETIN for March 1943, p. 278.

Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1947	-	1946	Central Bank (Figures as of last report		1947		1946
date of month)	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	date of month)	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.
ank of Mexico (millions of pesos):					Bank of Spain—Continued			i	
Metallic reserve 1		656	653	697	Other assets			2,851	2,8
"Authorized" holdings of securities, etc		1,490	1,522	1.645	Note circulation Deposits—Government			23,148 1,946	21,5
Bills and discounts	l <i>.</i> l	610	617	520	Other			3,071	3,4
Other assets		163 1,662	90 1,683	1 600	Other liabilities			596	5
Note circulation Demand liabilities Other liabilities	. Y	963	927	1,097	Gold	223	204	278	1,0
Other liabilities		294	271	220	Foreign assets (net)	390	343	339	8
etherlands Bank (millions of guilders):					Swedish Govt. securities and advances to National Debt Office <sup>5</sup>	2,865	2,638	2,707	9
Gold	504	502	502	699	Other domestic bills and advances	89	234	120	
Silver (including subsidiary coin) Foreign bills	292	379	418	$\frac{1}{4,529}$	Other assets		311 2,664	346 2,632	
Loans and discounts	156	154	152	162	Note circulation	558	570		5
Govt. debt and securities	3,600	3,600	3,600		Other	279	135		
Other assets	141 125	152 125	155 126	104 261	Other liabilities	359	360	362	3
New	2,829	2,856	2,785	2,576	francs):				1
Deposits—Government Blocked	967 95	860 79	900 82	1,333 119	Gold	5,374 32	5,307 65	5,234	4,8
Other	467	647	724	663	Loans and discounts	133	157	111	
Other liabilities	211	220	213	542	Other assets	101	99		
eserve Bank of New Zealand (thousands of pounds):					Note circulation Other sight liabilities	4,192 1,098	4,108 1,174		
Gold		2,802	2,802	2,802	Other liabilities	351	346		
Sterling exchange reserve Advances to State or State un-		79,705	90,666	84,248	Central Bank of the Republic of				
dertakings		30,107	23,462	33,866	Turkey (thousands of pounds): Gold 6	473,960	473,960	487,705	659.4
dertakings Investments		3,868	3,868	3,949	Foreign exchange and toreign	Ì			
Investments Other assets Note circulation Demand deposits Other liabilities unk of Norway (millions of kroner):		944 47,135	850 47,420	1,073 45,832	clearings	286,535 615 055	292,756 633 178	309,078	145,2
Demand deposits		65,449	68,262	75,040	Securities	185,780	187,642	187,669	165,5
Other liabilities		4,842	5,966	5,067	Other assets	40,175	33,857	31,839	86,8
Gold		339	339		Deposits—Gold	149.338	149.338	148.378	196.4
GoldForeign assets (net)Loans and discounts		575	499		Other	258,567	287,951	328,299	221,1
Loans and discounts		72 73	87		clearings Loans and discounts. Securities. Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits—Gold. Other Other liabilities. Bank of the Republic of Uruguay	245,990	242,008	229,399	523,1
Occupation account (net)		8,103			(thousands of pesos):				}
Securities .  Occupation account (net) .  Other assets .  Note circulation .  Deposits—Government .		65	63	. <b></b>	(thousands of pesos): Gold			277,278	310,8
Note circulation		$\frac{1,967}{3.917}$	3 968		Paid-in capital—Int'l. Bank			13,047	13,4
BanksBlocked		1,505	1,266		Advances to State and govern-			310	
Blocked Other		896 327	897		ment bodies.			29,110	15,2
Other liabilities		757	744		Advances to State and government bodies. Other loans and discounts. Other assets. Note circulation Deposits—Government. Other Other Blabilities.			316,908	359.9
ink of Paraguay—Monetary					Note circulation	}		212,753	191,8
Dept. (thousands of guaranies):	722	722	722	3,415	Deposits—Government			54,736 245 181	250 5
Foreign exchange	33,257	34,349	34,602	34,058	Other liabilities			278,031	323,5
Loans and discounts Government loans and securities	17,319 9,249	17,338 9,451	17,399 9,607		Central Dank of Venezuela (thou-	i			
Other assets	4,641	4,510	4,510	9,761 900	Gold 7	l	557,408	557.408	557.0
Note circulation	40,753	41,289	42,668		Saints of borrares): Gold 7 Foreign exchange (net) Other assets Note circulation—Central Bank. National banks. Deposits Other liabilities		94,278	80,131	56,1
Demand depositsOther liabilities	6,994 17,442	9,328 15,753	9,273 14,900		Note circulation—Central Bank.		495,612	495,669	421.4
ntral Reserve Bank of Peru	,	-,		0,000	National banks.		4,335	4,531	7,2
(thousands of soles): Gold and foreign exchange			120.910	164,432	Other liabilities		187,156	184,287	204,4
Net claim on Int'l. Fund 2			20,491		National Bank of the Kingdom		10,000	01,010	11,0
Contribution to Int'l. Bank Discounts			2,480	15 138	of Yugoslavia <sup>3</sup> Bank for International Settle-	ļ	1	j	
Government loans			697,373	622,686	ments <sup>8</sup> (thousands of Swiss gold			İ	
Other assets			121,141	24.865	francs):	05.040	00 00	50 405	
Note circulation				569,071 244,563		85,919	89,695	79,485	123,0
Other liabilities				43,487	account with banks	18,523			
ink of Portugal 3 ational Bank of Rumania 3				ľ	Sight funds at interest Rediscountable bills and accept-	3,572	496	1,726	1
outh African Reserve Bank	]				ances (at cost)	30,338	34,157	36,159	6.3
(thougands of nounds):	]	107 710	100 205	227 110	Time funds at interest	16,129	19,785	10.363	5.8
Gold 4	[:::::	[30,969]	18,870	21,219	Sundry bills and investments Funds invested in Germany 9	291,160	291,160	74,325 291,160	314,
Foreign billsOther bills and loans	[	9,029	10,991	4,956	Other assets	7,373	4,290	4,286	1
Other parets		10 413	13 706	0 514	Demond deposits (gold)	17,721	18,071	18,093	20,
Note circulation Deposits Other liabilities		179,302	164,844	200.707	Short-term deposits (various currencies):			1	1
Other liabilities		6,304	6,038	7,461	Central banks for own ac-				
ank of Spain (millions of pesetas): Gold	1 1	1	1,215		count		8,080 2,928	8,113	
Silver			522	550	Long-term deposits: Special ac-	6,472	1	1	
Government loans and securities			15,826	15,794	counts	228,909	228,909	228,909	229,0
Other loans and discounts	Mr		8,345			253,265	250,038	249,434	20

¹ Includes gold, silver, and foreign exchange forming required reserve (25 per cent) against notes and other demand liabilities.

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.

³ For last available report from the central bank of Portugal (March 1946), see BULLETIN for May 1947, p. 626; of Rumania (June 1944).

8ee 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.

⁶ Gold revalued on Sept. 9, 1946, from 1,406.58 to 3,150.77 Turkish pounds per fine kilogram.

† Beginning October 1944, a certain amount of gold formerly reported in the Bank's account shown separately for account of the Government.

⑤ See BULLETIN for December 1936, p. 1025.

⑤ Before March 1947, included in "Sundry bills and investments."

## MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

### DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Per cent per annum]

			Centra	l bank	of—								
Date effectiv <b>e</b>	United King- dom	France	Ger- many	Bel- gium	Neth- er- lands	Swe- den	Switz- er- land	Central bank of —	Rate Nov. 30	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate Nov. 30	Date effective
In effect Dec. 31, 1937		3 21/2 3	4	2 4 3	2			Albania	51/2 31/2 31/2 31/2 6	Mar. 21, 1940 Mar. 1, 1936 July 3, 1945 Aug. 27, 1947 Nov. 8, 1940	Ireland Italy Japan Java Latvia	2 ½ 5 ½ 3 . 29 3 5	Nov. 23, 1943 Sept. 6, 1947 Apr. 7, 1936 Jan. 14, 1937 Feb. 17, 1940
Nov. 25 Jan. 4, 1939 Apr. 17 May 11 July 6 Aug. 24 Aug. 29 Sept. 28	4	21/2		4 3 21/2	3			Bulgaria Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Czechoslovakia	4½ 1½ 3-4½ 4 3 2½	Aug. 14, 1946 Feb. 8, 1944 Dec. 16, 1936 July 18, 1933 Apr. 1, 1939 Oct. 28, 1945	Lithuania Mexico Netherlands . NewZealand . Norway Peru	6 41/2 21/2 11/2 21/2 5	July 15, 1939 June 4, 1942 June 27, 1941 July 26, 1941 Jan. 9, 1946 Aug. 1, 1940
Oct. 26. Dec. 15. Jan. 25, 1940. Apr. 9. May 17. Mar 17, 1941. May 29. June 27. Jan. 16. 1945.		13/4	31/2		21/2	3		Denmark Ecuador El Salvador Estonia Finland	3½ 7 4 4½ 4½	Jan. 15, 1946 June 8, 1943 Oct. 15, 1946 Oct. 1, 1935 June 5, 1947	Portugal Rumania South Africa. Spain Sweden	2½ 4 3 4 2½	Jan. 12, 1944 May 8, 1944 June 2, 1941 Dec. 1, 1938 Feb. 9, 1945
Jan. 20 Feb. 9 Nov. 7, 1946 Dec. 19 Jan. 10, 1947		15/8  13/4 &21/4  21/2		2½ 3		21/2		France  Germany  Greece  Hungary India	2½ &3 3½ 10 5 3	Oct. 9, 1947 Apr. 9, 1940 Aug. 16, 1946 Oct. 29, 1947 Nov. 28, 1935	Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom U. S. S. R Yugoslavia	1 1/2 4 2 4 1-4	Nov. 26, 1936 July 1, 1938 Oct. 26, 1939 July 1, 1936 Jan. 1, 1947
In effect Nov. 30, 1947		&3 21/2 &3	31/2	31/2	21/2	21/2	11/2	Note.—Chai	nges sin	ce Oct. 31: Non	e.		

### OPEN-MARKET RATES

[Per cent per annum]

		United Ki	ingdom		Gerr	nany	Nether	rlands <sup>1</sup>	Sweden	Switzer- land
Month	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to- day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Day-to- day money	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to- day money	Loans up to 3 months	Private discount rate
1932—Sept. 1933—Sept. 1934—Sept. 1935—Sept. 1936—Sept. 1937—Sept. 1938—Sept. 1938—Sept. 1940—Sept. 1941—Sept. 1942—Sept. 1943—Sept. 1943—Sept. 1944—Sept. 1944—Sept. 1944—Sept.	.67 .44 .73 .58 .55 .55 .91 3.51 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	.55 .31 .61 .55 .53 .80 .86 3.23 1.03 1.01 1.00 1.00 1.01	.67 .63 .78 .75 .75 .75 .75 .272 1.00 1.00 1.05 1.07 1.13 1.13	1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2	4.25 3.88 3.81 3.02 3.00 2.88 2.75 2.25 2.13 2.13 2.13	5.55 5.00 4.71 3.21 3.01 3.07 2.59 2.51 2.03 1.94 1.83 1.93			3½-5½ 3-5 2½-5 2½-4½ 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 3½-5½ 3-5½ 3-5½ 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2½-5 2	1.50 1.50 1.50 2.40° 1.98 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25
1946—Oct Nov Dec	.53 .53 .53	.51 .51 .50	.63 .63 .63	1/3			1.07 1.01 1.21	.90 .78 .78	21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2 21/2-41/2	1.25 1.25 1.25
1947—Jan	.53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53	.50 .51 .51 .51 .51 .51 .51 .51	.63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63				1.44 1.72 1.65 1.59 1.45 1.46 1.52 1.30	.77 1.46 1.19 1.11 1.08 .86 1.09 1.00	215-416 215-416 215-416 215-416 215-416 215-416 215-416	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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, Table 172, pp. 656-661, and for description of statistics see pp. 571-572 in same publication.

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### **COMMERCIAL BANKS**

United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>				Assets					Liabi	lities	
(11 London clearing banks. Figures in millions of pounds	Cash	Money at call and	Bills dis-	Treasury deposit	Securities	Loans to	Other		Deposits		Other
sterling)	reserves	short notice	counted	receipts 2	becurries	customers	assets	Total	Demand	Time	liabilities
1939—December	274 324 366 390 422 500 536	174 159 141 142 151 199 252	334 265 171 198 133 147 369	314 758 896 1,307 1,667 1,523	609 771 999 1,120 1,154 1,165 1,234	1,015 924 823 794 761 772 827	290 293 324 325 349 347 374	2,441 2,800 3,329 3,629 4,032 4,545 4,850	1,398 1,770 2,168 2,429 2,712 3,045 3,262	1,043 1,030 1,161 1,200 1,319 1,500 1,588	256 250 253 236 245 250 265
1946—October	557 574 499	312 324 432	472 497 610	1,629 1,628 1,560	1,403 1,410 1,427	944 964 994	390 433 505	5,397 5,503 5,685	3,563 3,632 3,823	1,833 1,870 1,862	310 328 342
1947—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August September.	475 463 466 476 460 464 475 479 465	428 421 444 435 430 451 442 455 472	624 659 750 709 659 672 699 724 758	1,563 1,436 1,317 1,346 1,350 1,330 1,283 1,248 1,193	1,427 1,439 1,455 1,461 1,470 1,479 1,488 1,492 1,493	1,008 1,015 1,034 1,064 1,099 1,131 1,139 1,154 1,155	454 451 465 470 489 518 504 473 476	5,629 5,519 5,556 5,583 5,571 5,658 5,644 5,628 5,615	3,749 3,603 3,606 3,628 3,593 3,667 3,668 3,663 3,653	1,880 1,916 1,950 1,956 1,978 1,972 1,975 1,965 1,962	348 364 374 376 386 386 386 396 397
			As	sets					Liabilities		
Canada				ì				1			1

			Ass	sets					Liabilities		
Canada (10 chartered banks. End of month figures	Ent	irely in Ca	nada	Security loans abroad		Other	Note		s payable in g interbank		Other
in millions of Canadian dollars)	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and discounts	and net due from foreign banks	Securities	assets	circula- tion	Total	Demand	Time	liabilities
1939—December. 1940—December. 1941—December. 1943—December. 1943—December. 1945—December. 1945—December. 1946—October. November. December. 1947—January. February. March. April. May June. July August September.	730 753 689 635 695 719	53 40 32 31 48 92 251 97 117 136 134 155 121 97 81 106 99 82 83	1,088 1,108 1,169 1,168 1,156 1,211 1,274 1,341 1,476 1,507 1,481 1,506 1,555 1,628 1,664 1,709 1,761 1,805 2,027	132 159 168 231 250 214 227 126 128 132 134 126 195 142 113 126 119 119	1,646 1,531 1,759 2,293 2,940 3,611 4,038 4,471 4,496 4,232 4,369 4,264 4,239 4,162 4,131 4,110 4,109 3,963	612 570 653 657 744 782 869 959 931 1,039 960 1,066 993 1,035 998 1,041 1,036 1,036 1,036	85 80 71 60 42 34 26 22 22 21 21 21 21 20 20 19	2,774 2,805 3,105 3,657 4,395 5,137 5,941 6,201 6,362 6,252 6,252 6,271 6,188 6,356 6,066 6,170 6,186 6,170 6,186	1,033 1,163 1,436 1,984 2,447 2,714 3,076 2,724 2,902 2,783 2,700 2,585 2,569 2,719 2,383 2,508 2,412 2,387	1,741 1,641 1,669 1,673 1,948 2,423 2,865 3,477 3,460 3,469 3,533 3,586 3,619 3,682 3,682 3,694 3,774 3,806	963 846 962 1,049 1,172 1,289 1,386 1,470 1,493 1,525 1,514 1,558 1,590 1,594 1,563 1,578 1,580 1,591 1,578

France		•	Assets					Liabilities		
(4 large banks. End of month figures in	Cash	Due from	Bills dis-	Loans	Other		Deposits	·	Own	Other
millions of francs)	reserves	banks	counted	Loans	assets	Total ·	Demand	Time	accept- ances	liabilities
1939—December	4,599 6,409 6,589 7,810 8,548 10,365 14,602 14,830 16,553 15,505 16,909 17,943 17,267 16,992 19,471 18,578	3,765 3,863 3,476 3,458 4,095 4,948 13,804 16,991 17,723 18,389 18,423 18,919 20,241 19,127 20,677 20,677 20,877	29,546 46,546 61,897 73,917 90,897 99,782 155,025 181,770 177,269 183,716 187,560 195,177 195,750 197,377 203,451 202,425	7,546 8,255 8,265 10,625 14,191 18,653 36,166 53,861 55,935 61,262 63,941 64,933 67,084 66,744 66,744 69,670	2,440 2,221 2,040 2,622 2,935 2,190 7,360 15,676 16,319 18,618 21,116 23,392 18,367 18,756 20,724 21,081	42,443 61,982 76,656 91,549 112,732 128,758 213,908 262,160 262,130 273,488 281,576 291,894 295,444 294,922 305,583 306,356	41,872 61,221 75,744 91,225 111,191 126,578 211,871 260,461 260,366 271,672 279,703 290,004 293,484 292,946 303,742 303,857	571 762 912 324 1,541 2,180 2,037 1,699 1,765 1,816 1,872 1,890 1,976 1,976 1,841 2,499	844 558 413 462 428 557 2,898 10,376 10,798 12,490 14,370 15,694 15,767 15,720 16,380	4,609 4,753 5,199 6,422 7,506 6,623 10,151 10,592 10,871 11,513 12,004 12,777 7,499 7,723 9,103 9,503
May June July		20,684 20,419 20,388	209,977 196,762 208,792	68,656 73,569 79,789	22,377 22,866 24,928	311,244 312,289 324,665	308,256 309,137 321,678	2,988 3,152 2,987	17,696 17,679 18,589	10,360 10,964 12,072

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 1½ per cent through Oct. 20, 1945, and at ½ 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.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Averages of certified man buying rates in New York for cable transfers. In cents per unit of foreign currency.

ages of ce	rtified noo	n buying	g rates in	New Yo	rk for ca	ble trans	fers. Ir	i cents pe	er unit o	f foreign	currency	1	
				Bel-			Bul-					China (yuan	Colom- bia
Official	Special Export	Official	Free	(franc)	Official	Free	(lev)	Official	Free	Official	Export	Shang- hai)	(peso)
32.597 30.850 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773	223.704 23.704 24.732 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125	353 2322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 321.321 321	3.38 305.16 321.27 321.50 2321.50 2321.17 .34 .19	<sup>2</sup> 2.2860 2.2829 2.2797 2.2795	6.0027 6.0562 6.0575 6.0584 6.0586 6.0594 6.0602 26.0602	2 5 . 1248 5 . 0214 5 . 0705 5 . 1427 5 . 1280 5 . 1469 5 . 1802 (1)		290,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 95,198 100,000 100,000	96.018 85.141 87.345 88.379 89.978 89.853 90.485 93.288 95.182 95.444	5.1727 5.1668 25.1664	4,0000 4,0000 24,0000	11,879 6,900 25,313	57.061 57.085 57.004 57.252 57.265 57.272 57.014 57.020 57.065 57.140
29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773	25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125	320 320 320 320 320 320 320 321	0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.90 0.90 0.92	2.2797 2.2822 2.2836 2.2831 2.2832 2.2818 2.2821 2.2833 2.2830	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4	1404 1404 1405 1406 1406 1406 1406 1406		100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000	95.692 94.217 91.901 91.954 91.592 91.652 91.998 90.362 89.989				57.041 56.980 56.980 56.980 56.980 56.980 56.980 56.980
Czecho- slovakia (koruna)	Den- mark (krone)	Fin- land (mark- ka)	France (franc)	Ger- many (reichs- mark)	Greece (drach- ma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hun- gary (pengö)	India (rupee)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Mex- ico (peso)	Neth- erlands (guild- er)	New Zea- land (pound)
3. 4674 *3. 4252 	21, 825 20, 346 219, 308 219, 308 220, 876 20, 877 20, 866 20, 866 20, 866 20, 866 20, 865 20, 862 20, 862 20, 863 20, 861 20, 861	2.1567 1.9948 1.8710 22.0101	.8408 .8408 .8408 .8408 .8407 .8408 .8407 .8407 .8405 .8407					30, 153 30, 157 30, 153 30, 163 30, 161 30, 163 30, 171 30, 171 30, 167	5.1959 5.0407 25.0703	25, 963 23, 436 223, 439 223, 439	19, 303 18, 546 20, 538 20, 569 20, 577 20, 581 20, 581 20, 582 20, 584 20, 574 20, 574 20, 577 20, 582 20, 576 20, 576 20, 576	53, 335 253, 128 	354, 82 306, 38 322, 54 322, 78 324, 42 323, 46 322, 63 322, 26 322, 20 322, 0
Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	gal	nia	South Africa (pound)		Settle-	Swe- den (krona)	Switz- erland (franc)	(po	und)	Con- trolled	Non- con- trolled	Yugo- slavia (dinar)
<sup>2</sup> 20.176 20.161 20.161 20.161 20.161 20.161 20.161 20.160		4.0375 3.7110 24.0023 24.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0501 4.0412 4.0313 4.0208	7111 2.6896	440.17 397.99 398.00 398.00 398.00 399.05 400.50 400.63 400.75 400.75	10.630 9.322 29.130 	51.736 46.979 47.133 246.919	23.991 23.802 223.829  225.859 27.821 27.822 27.822	22.525 22.676 223.210 	443.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 2403.50 40.40	3.54 383.00 403.18 403.50 2403.50 3403.02 3.28 3.09 2.94 2.93	62.011 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830	*36.789 37.601 43.380 52.723 52.855 53.506 55.159 56.280 56.272 56.262 56.262	2.2463
	Araee (pe Official 32.597 30.850 29.773 30.9773 29.	Argentina (peso)  Official Special Export  32.597 30.850 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 25.125 2	Argentina (peso)  Official Special Export Official 32.597 30.850	Argentina	Argentina (peso)	Argentina	Official   Special   Official   Free   Simple   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Free   Official   Simple   Official   Free   Official   Officia	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Official   Special   Official   Free   Gram   Official   Free   Gram   Official   Free   Gram   Official   Free   Of	Official   Special   Official   Free   Corruent   Official   Free   Corruent   Official   Free   Official   Export   Official   Special   Official   Free   Official   Export   Official   Special   Official   Official   Special   Official   Official   Official   Official   Official   Official   Official   Special   Official   O

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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.

¹ 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 market. The rates shown represent averages for the second half of 1945 and are comparable to those quoted before 1940.

¹ The rate quoted after July 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 publication, and for further information concerning developments affecting the averages during previous years, see Bulletin for July 1947, p. 933; February 1944, p. 209; and February 1943, p. 201.

## PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	Mexico (1929 = 100)	United Kingdom (1930 = 100)	France (1938 = 100)	Italy (1938 = 100) <sup>1</sup>	Japan (1933 = 100)	Nether- lands (July 1938- June 1939 = 100)	Sweden (1935 = 100)	Switzer- land (July 1914 = 100)
1926	100	100		2 124	106		132	150	<sup>2</sup> 126	144
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1942 1943 1944 1945	66 75 80 81 86 79 77 79 87 99 103 104 106	67 72 75 85 79 75 83 90 96 100 103 104 109	90 95 95 101 119 126 127 128 136 148 182 227 247 286	86 88 89 94 109 101 103 137 153 163 166 169	61 58 52 63 89 100 105 139 171 201 234 265 375 648	67 65 72 80 94 100 104 121 136 153	100 99 103 110 133 140 155 173 183 197 209 233 296 1,406	89 90 87 91 108 102 105 131 150 157 160 164 181	2 90 2 96 100 102 114 111 115 146 172 189 196 196 194	91 90 96 111 107 111 143 184 210 218 223 221
1946—November December	140 141	111 112	309 313	179 180	806 842	3,376 3,677	1,948 2,063	264 266	190 192	219 219
1947—January February March April May June July August September October	142 145 150 148 147 148 151 154 157	114 118 120 123 125 128 129 131 134 \$\nu\$139	312 310 305 300 299 297 293 292 298 304	182 183 184 187 189 190 193 194 • 195 199	867 882 860 847 946 904 882 998 \$\mu\$1,090	3,754 3,891 4,139 4,533 5,203 5,329 p5,779 p5,876	2,120 2,120 2,144 2,617 2,848 2,946 4,221 5,347	267 268 269 268 268 270 272 271 \$\nu273	194 195 196 197 198 199 199 199 200	219 219 220 221 221 222 223 223 224 *230

### WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

	United States (1926 = 100) (1926 = 100)						United Kingdom (1930 = 100)		Netherlands (July 1938-June 1939 = 100)		
Year or month	Farm products	Foods	Other commod- ities	Farm products	Raw and partly manu-factured goods	Fully and chiefly manu- factured goods	Foods	Indus- trial products	Foods	Indus- trial raw products	Indus- trial finished products
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100					
1933	51 65 79 81 86 69 65 68 82 103 123 123 123 123 170 168 170 183 177 176 178 181 182 186 190	61 71 84 82 86 74 70 71 83 100 107 105 106 131 165 160 162 168 162 169 167 172 179 178	71 78 78 80 85 82 81 83 89 96 97 99 100 110 121 125 128 129 131 132 131 133 136 138 140	51 59 64 69 87 74 68 73 85 98 107 110 112 114 114 116 117 119 120 120 120 123	57 64 66 71 84 73 67 75 82 90 99 104 106 109 113 113 115 119 124 126 128 129 131 133 134 **P139	70 73 73 74 81 78 75 82 89 92 93 94 99 101 102 104 116 116 116 117 123 p128	83 85 87 92 102 97 133 146 158 160 158 158 158 157 156 157 166 163 163 165 166 168	87 90 90 96 112 104 106 138 156 160 161 170 175 184 191 193 196 197 198 200 203 203 207 209 **213 218	103 121 140 157 159 172 200 218 217 218 220 215 206 205 207 204	112 163 177 175 174 179 193 282 299 308 313 312 316 321 323 321 323 337 338	104 126 148 159 163 184 261 271 272 273 274 274 274 275 276

P Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Sources.—See Bulletin for July 1947, p. 934; May 1942, p. 451; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931, p. 159.

Preliminary.
 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.
 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.

### PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Index numbers]

### COST OF LIVING [Index numbers]

							l		,				
Year or month	United States (1935–39 =100)	Can- ada (1935-39 =100)	United King- dom (June 17 1947 =100)1	France (1938 =100)	Nether- lands (1911-13 =100)	land	Year or month	United States (1935–39 =100)	Can- ada (1935-39 =100)	United King- dom (June 17 1947 =100)1	France (1938 =100)	Nether- lands (1911-13 =100)	land
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1946-November, December, 1947-January, February, March April May June		98 103 104 101 106 116 127 131 131 133 140 147 146 146 147 149 155	130 139 141 141 164 168 161 166 168 170 169 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 169 168	100 108 129 149 174 224 275 377 645 851 861 847 851 833 830 838 941	120 127 130 130 150 177 191 198	216 220 222	1936	153 156 156 156	98 101 102 102 106 112 117 118 119 119 124 127 127 127 128 129 131 133	147 154 156 158 184 199 200 201 203 204 203 204 203 204 203 204 203 203 204	100 108 129 150 175 224 285 393 645 856 865 858 838 838 837 886 935 965	2 132 137 139 140 154 175 187 195	130 137 137 138 151 193 203 208 209 208 212 212 212 212 212 213 216 217
July August September. October	193 197 204 202	160 161 165 171	1 101 99 100	974 1,089 1,187 1,309		221 222 222 222 229	July August September. October	158 160 164 164	136 137 139 p142	1 101 100 101 101	1,068 1,157 1,268		217 218 218 223

### SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

			Bonds					Common stoo	ks	
Year or month	United States <sup>1</sup> (derived price)	Canada <sup>2</sup> (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (December 1921=100)	France (1938= 100)	Nether- lands <sup>1</sup>	United States (1935-39 =100)	Canada <sup>4</sup> (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (1926=100)	France <sup>5</sup> (December 1938=100)	Nether- lands <sup>6</sup> (1938=100)
Number of issues	15	(2)	87	50	13	402	100	278	5 295	37
1939	117.8 118.3 120.3 120.9 122.1 123.4 121.6	98.2 95.1 99.4 100.7 102.6 103.0 105.2 117.2	112.3 118.3 123.8 127.3 127.8 127.5 128.3 132.1	114.2 7 114.2 8 143.4 146.4 146.6 150.5 152.1 144.6	109.0	94.2 88.1 80.0 69.4 91.9 99.8 121.5 139.9	77.4 67.5 64.2 83.5 83.8 99.6 115.7	75.9 70.8 72.5 75.3 84.5 88.6 92.4 96.2	112 7 140 8 308 479 540 551 694 875	
December  1947—January February March April May June July August September October	122.7 122.4 122.8 122.9 122.8 122.5 122.5 122.3	117.6 117.8 118.1 118.2 117.9 118.6 119.3 119.2 119.0 118.8	134.7 135.0 134.0 133.3 132.6 132.9 132.1 131.1 126.4 126.4 128.0	142.6 142.1 140.8 139.8 138.6 136.9 135.4 131.1 128.6 125.2 122.0	106.9 109.0 106.9 105.9 104.3 104.6 105.0 105.3 106.3	125.5 125.2 128.7 123.7 119.3 115.2 119.1 126.0 124.5 123.1 125.1	106.4 106.2 109.4 106.4 104.8 104.4 105.3 107.4 105.5 104.1 105.5	97.8 98.6 96.7 96.9 97.9 97.5 98.2 92.2 88.7 9 3	1,246 1,068 1,028 1,103 1,017 1,003 1,124 1,135 1,265 1,298 1,245	170.0 180.1 179.5 183.6 201.9 203.0 201.4 203.4

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Preliminary.

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 Gazette, August 1947, p. 255.

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.

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 Statistics, 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 15th of every month.

3 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 Statistique 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.

7 Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available June-December.

8 Average based on figures for 10 months; no data available June-December.

8 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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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

Account

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DECEMBER 1947

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cashier.

Also Cashier.

General Manager.

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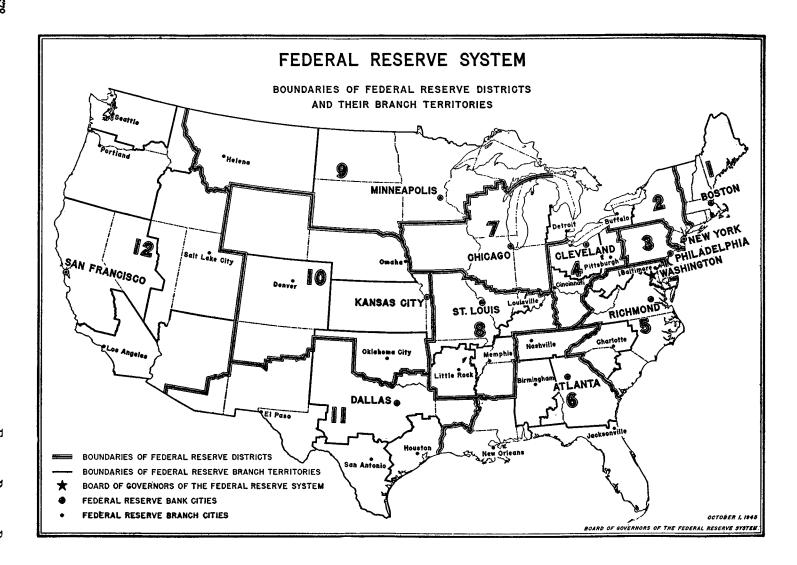
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