# FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF BANKING RESERVES

IN THE

TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

ISAAC B. NEWTON, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco San Francisco, California

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### FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

This article presents an analysis of factors which supply reserves to the banking system of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District and of the uses to which those reserves are put. The approach is similar to that employed by the Federal Reserve Board in analyzing the credit situation in the United States as a whole. Such a presentation facilitates an understanding of the means by which commercial banks, both in this district and in the United States, are able to meet both ordinary and extraordinary demands. It is particularly helpful in explaining the ability of the banking system to meet such unusual changes as those which took place in demand for currency and gold during February and March of this year and at different times in 1931 and 1932.

During 1931 and 1932 the volume of currency outstanding increased markedly throughout the country, partly in response to such factors as an increased use of cash as a result of bank suspensions, the tax on checks, and the imposition by banks of service charges on small checking accounts, but principally as a result of hoarding of currency. The increase in hoarding became spectacular late in February, 1933, when for a few days withdrawals of currency amounted to about \$200,000,000 daily. This movement of currency into hoarding was one of the most important influences in the credit situation, both in its effect upon the position of the commercial banks of the country and upon the operations of the Federal reserve banks.

Changes in the volume of reserve bank credit outstanding, other than those resulting from fluctuations in the legally required reserve balances of member banks, reflect chiefly changes in the monetary gold stock of the country and in the volume of money in circulation, although at times they may reflect other factors in the currency and credit system such as changes in the amount of currency issued by the United States Treasury or changes in the amount of funds disbursed through certain other types of Treasury operations. Operations of the latter type have been relatively important in their effect upon the Twelfth Federal Reserve District credit situation during recent years. In recognition of the close relationship between these various financial factors and credit developments, the weekly statement of condition of the Federal reserve banks, released by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and published in the press, presents statistics showing the total volume of money in circulation, the total monetary gold stock of the country, and other relevant items, as well as Federal reserve statistics such as the volume of reserve balances held by member

banks at the reserve banks and the volume of reserve bank credit outstanding.\* By use of all these figures, which are shown for the United States during the period 1929-1933 in the charts on page 3, it is possible to make a complete statement each week of the principal factors affecting the volume of Federal reserve credit.

An example of the use of these figures in judging the relative effect of different factors on national credit conditions is offered in the following table which compares the items for March 8, 1933, with those for February 8, 1933. During this period, that phase of the banking strain which began with the closing of banks in Michigan culminated in a nation-wide bank holiday. The heavy foreign and domestic drain on gold reserves of the Federal reserve banks and the hoarding of currency which accompanied these developments produced an acute crisis which severely strained the entire bank-ing structure. At that time "circulation" of money reached an all-time peak, necessitating the use of record amounts of reserve bank credit.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES (In millions of dollars)

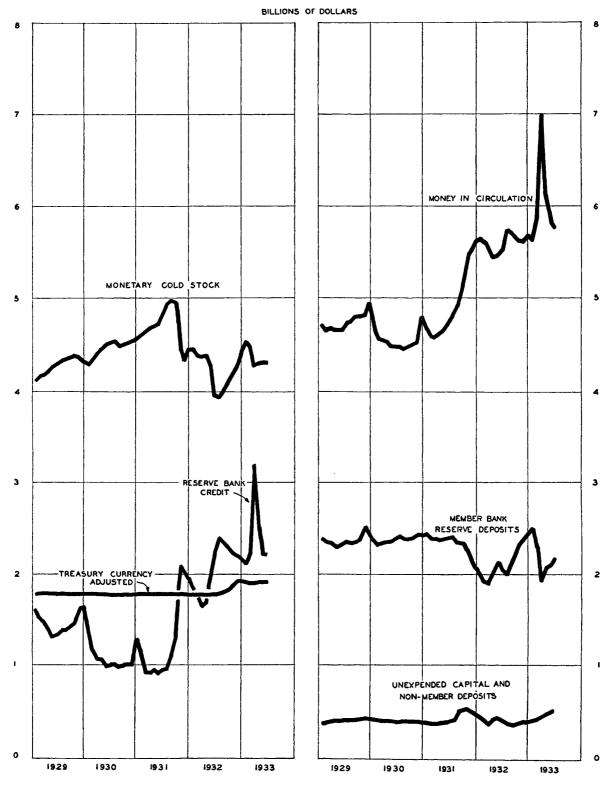
/24 millione			
SOURCES O	F FUND	S	
	Feb. 8, 1933	Mar. 8, 1933	Change
Monetary gold stock	4,535 1,918 2,085	4,243 1,913 3,644	$\frac{-292}{-1,559}$
Total supply	8,538	9,800	+1,262
USES OF	FUNDS		
	Feb. 8, 1933	Mar. 8, 1933	Change
Money in circulation Member bank reserve balances Unexpended capital funds.	5,705 2,419	7,538 1,800	+1,833 $-619$
non-member deposits, etc	413	462	+ 49
Total demand	8,537	9,800	+1,263

<sup>†</sup> Currency issued by the U. S. Treasury, such as silver certificates, United States notes, national bank notes, silver and minor coin, etc., adjusted for changes in Treasury deposits at reserve banks, and for Treasury inventories of cash.

This table shows that the total volume of United States money in circulation† increased by \$1,833,000,000 during this period and that the monetary gold stock of the country declined by \$292,000,000. Certain minor withdrawals of funds from the money market also acted as demands upon commercial banks, these requirements taking the form of a \$5,000,000 decrease in funds provided through operations of the United States Treasury, and a \$49,000,000 increase in unexpended capital funds of the Federal reserve banks, and in non-member bank

<sup>\*</sup>For description see Federal Reserve Bulletin for July, 1929, pp. 432-433.

Money in circulation is defined as money outside the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks.



SOURCES AND USES OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES (Monthly averages of daily figures)

and "other" deposits with the reserve banks. The sum (\$2,179,000,000) of these four factors domestic demand for currency, exports of gold, withdrawals of Treasury funds from the money market, and increases in unexpended capital funds and in non-member bank and "other" deposits—constituted the demands upon commercial banks for funds during the four-week period under review. The immediate effect of these demands was to reduce the balances of member banks carried with the reserve banks, for member banks come to the reserve banks to obtain both currency and gold, which they pay for with drafts drawn upon their deposit accounts at the reserve banks. In spite of this drain of \$2,179,000,000, the reduction in member bank reserve balances was but \$619,000,000, because additional reserve funds were being placed at the disposal of banks by the Federal reserve system. The most important means of securing funds was through direct borrowing at the reserve banks, although the reserve system also purchased a substantial amount of bills and some United States Government securities in the open market. In all, reserve system credit expanded by \$1,559,000,000 between February 8 and March 8, which, together with the net withdrawal of \$619,000,000 by member banks from their deposits at the reserve banks, supplied the funds required to meet the heavy drains upon the commercial banking structure. These requirements, as stated before, came almost entirely in the form of demand for currency for hoarding and for gold for export.

Twelfth District credit conditions and their contribution to the national credit situation are indicated by a similar analysis for this district as shown in the following table.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE TWELFTH DISTRICT (In millions of dollars)

#### Changes February 8, 1933-March 8, 1933

## SOURCES OF FUNDS

Commercial operations	- 5.2			
Total	+86.4			
USES OF FUNDS				
Demand for currency				
Total	+86.4			

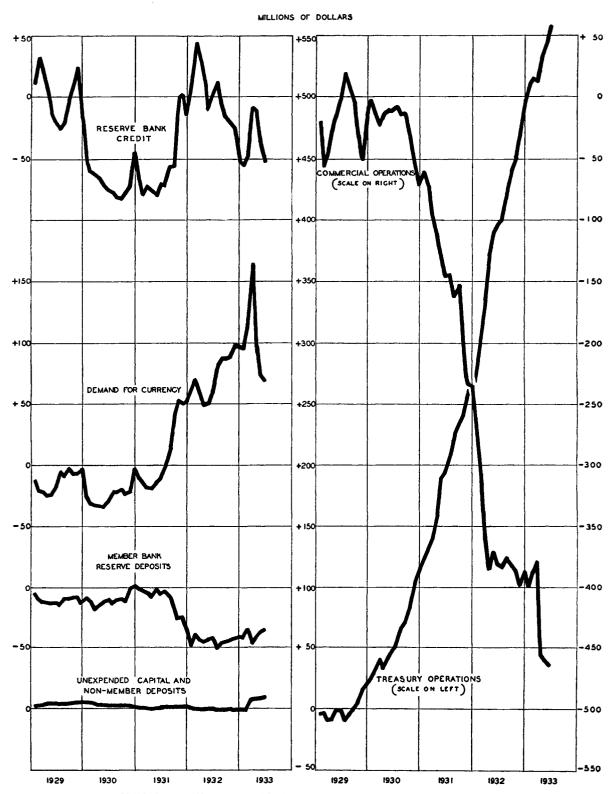
Demand for currency within the Twelfth District increased by \$96,000,000 between February 8 and March 8, 1933. In addition, district banks were called upon to supply \$5,200,000 (shown as "Treasury operations" in the table) for transfer out of the district because local collections of the United States Treasury on account of taxes, borrowings, and from other sources exceeded disbursements of the Treasury in this

area.\* A further small drain upon district banking reserves came in the form of increases totaling \$5,500,000 in unexpended capital funds of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and in non-member clearing and "other" deposits at that bank. These three items-increased demand for currency, net Treasury transfers out of the district, and increased unexpended capital funds and non-member deposits at the Reserve Bank-represented an aggregate requirement of \$106,700,000 for additional banking reserves which was met by a combination of several different methods. First of all, district member banks withdrew funds on deposit with banks outside the district. These funds, together with transfers for the accounts of individuals and business houses, resulted in a net gain of \$41,700,000 (shown as "commercial operations" in the table) in banking reserves for the district during the four-week period under review. Member banks also withdrew \$15,100,000 from their reserve accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, representing partly a use of excess reserves which some banks had been carrying. In addition to obtaining funds from these two sources, banks found it necessary to borrow \$49,900,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, in order to meet the total need for \$106,700,000 of funds. These changes demonstrate the flexibility of the banking structure and illustrate how increases or decreases in any single factor affecting the uses of banking reserves must be offset by changes in other factors so as to preserve a balance between the requirements for and sources of funds. The charts on page 5 show the changes in each of these items from January, 1929, to the present time.

Although credit developments in the district are affected by the same general influences that affect the national situation, there are a number of technical differences between district figures and national figures. In a Federal reserve district, for example, the total amount of currency in circulation cannot be computed, but current changes in demand for currency are available. Statistics of currency within the Twelfth District, therefore, are shown in the table and on the charts in terms of increases or decreases during a given period and not in terms of total circulation.

Similarly, changes in district factors corresponding to monetary gold stock in the national analysis are available only in terms of changes between different dates. Except in the New York and San Francisco districts, the effect of imports and exports of gold at ports of entry within a single Federal reserve district is usually relatively unimportant. Changes in dis-

<sup>&</sup>quot;The reverse situation has been true during the past four years, the United States Treasury having disbursed in the Twelfth District substantially greater amounts than it has collected in this area, the difference having been made up by transfers into the Twelfth District of funds collected in other parts of the United States.



SOURCES AND USES OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE TWELFTH DISTRICT
Changes cumulated from January 2, 1929
(Monthly averages of weekly figures)

trict gold holdings are affected to a greater extent by transactions which go through the Gold Settlement Fund maintained in Washington by the reserve system for settling balances between Federal reserve districts.

The volume of Federal reserve credit is measurable in total amount, but that factor is also shown in terms of changes over a stated period in order to be on a comparable basis with the other factors. The changes in reserve bank credit as shown in this analysis do not necessarily coincide with changes in credit extended by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as reported in the weekly statement of condition. This is because the amount of reserve credit extended locally is ordinarily less than the total amount of credit extended by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, since the latter amount includes bills and securities purchased for the account of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in the open market outside the Twelfth District, chiefly in New York.

A short explanation of each of the items accounting for changes in member bank reserves within the Twelfth District during the four weeks from February 8 to March 8, 1933, is presented in the following paragraphs.

Demand for Currency. The increase of \$96,000,000 in demand for currency during this period reflected the requirements of all banks in the district and paralleled the national increase of \$1,833,000,000 in currency demand. As in the country as a whole, there were substantial withdrawals of bank deposits in cash for private hoardings. Currency was obtained chiefly by member banks through drafts on their reserve balances at the reserve banks. In making these drafts the member banks met the demands of non-member banks as well as of the general public. The reserve banks are the chief source of supply of currency. The remainder is issued by the Treasury, but most of it except national bank notes, reaches the public through the Federal reserve banks acting as fiscal agents for the United States Government.

Commercial Operations. Transactions of a commercial and financial nature, involving payments to or receipts from areas outside the district, resemble settlements in international trade for the country as a whole, the net gain or loss corresponding to the nation's balance of payments. These transactions are cleared through the Gold Settlement Fund and are an important factor affecting that which, for the individual reserve district, corresponds to the monetary gold stock of the country as a whole. During the four-week period under review there was a net inflow of \$41,700,000, the loss of funds to other districts because of payments for goods, services, investments, and interest charges, having been more than offset by the transfers of deposits of banks and individuals from places outside the district to local institu-

tions. Although these inter-district commercial and financial transactions resulted in a net gain to the Twelfth District during the period from February 8 to March 8, 1933, the customary relationship during recent years has been the reverse. For example, during 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 individuals and business houses of this area were almost constantly sending more money out of the district in payment for goods, services, investments, and interest and in transfers of bankers' deposits than was being received, the net loss of funds to the Twelfth District because of this movement during these four years having totaled \$394,000,000. Outgoing payments for goods, services, investments, and interest are made by check or draft on Twelfth District banks and forwarded to firms and individuals located in other districts. These checks or drafts are deposited in banks in other districts and are collected from Twelfth District banks chiefly through the Federal reserve banks by way of the Gold Settlement Fund. The checks are forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or its branches, from which they are forwarded for payment to the local banks on which they are drawn. Payment by district member banks is made by drawing on balances at the reserve banks; as is the case when obtaining currency, non-member banks usually remit through balances at correspondent member banks, although in some cases they maintain accounts at the reserve bank for clearing purposes. The proceeds collected in this way are remitted through the Gold Settlement Fund to the banks in the districts that forwarded the checks and drafts for collection. Similarly bankers' balances which are being sent into or out of the district for deposit or investment by other banks are transferred by wire through the operation of the Federal reserve system's Gold Settlement Fund and the amounts charged or credited as the case may be to the reserve balance of the Twelfth District member bank involved in the transaction.

The charges on the reserve balances arising from inter-district payments are constantly being offset to a small extent through domestic gold production and the net import direct to the district of gold from abroad. Imports from abroad, if they are in the form of United States gold coin, are usually deposited with the Federal reserve bank by a member bank, to be credited to the depositing bank's reserve account. Other imported or locally produced gold is generally sold to the United States Mint in San Francisco or to the United States assay offices located in other cities of the district. These offices pay for the gold chiefly by checks drawn on the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the reserve bank. These checks, upon being deposited, are forwarded for payment to the Federal reserve bank, which is the fiscal agent of the United States Treasurer, and the proceeds are credited to the reserve balance of the member bank forwarding the check. Thus both of these transactions increase the volume of reserve funds held by commercial banks. In the current review of financial developments the inter-district movement of funds for commercial and financial account, and the production, consumption, import, and export of gold are combined under the single term "commercial operations."

Treasury Operations. In the four-week period under review, a rather small factor absorbing some district banking reserves was the local collection by the United States Treasury of \$5,200,000 more than was disbursed by the Treasury in this area. As in the case of commercial operations discussed above, the effect of Treasury operations between February 8 and March 8 of this year was not typical of their influence upon member bank reserves during recent years. For example, in the four years 1929-1932, inclusive, when commercial operations resulted in a net transfer of \$394,000,000 out of the district, the United States Treasury disbursed in the Twelfth District \$504,000,000 in excess of its local collections, thus more than offsetting the outward commercial movement of funds. In addition to the customary Government disbursements, these payments by the United States Treasury included payments for the account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government agencies extending credit, as well as new issues of national bank notes, which were of considerable importance in the summer of 1932.

For the country as a whole, Treasury operations ("Treasury currency adjusted"), excepting the recent issues of national bank notes, have little effect in the long run upon the volume of member bank reserves, since they represent a transfer of funds from one account to another rather than the creation of new funds or the absorption of existing funds; for any one Federal reserve district, however, as explained in this bank's Monthly Review of Business Conditions for June, 1930, Treasury operations may at times be the most important single factor influencing the volume of member bank reserves. In the San Francisco district, for example, it was pointed out in the preceding paragraph that expenditures by the Treasury exceeded collections by \$504,000,000 during 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, and in 1932 alone the excess was \$241,000,000—by far the most important factor influencing banking reserves in that year.

Practically all Treasury expenditures in this district are made by checks chargeable to the Treasurer's account at the Federal reserve bank. Payment of these checks naturally tends to increase bank reserves. Treasury collections, on the other hand, tend to reduce bank reserves. Income and internal revenue taxes, customs,

dues, and cash subscriptions to new issues of United States Government securities, are usually paid for by checks or other cash items, the Treasurer presenting these for payment through the Federal reserve bank to the banks upon which they are drawn. Payment is effected by charging the member bank's reserve account and crediting the Treasurer's account.

Reserve Bank Credit. This item includes all credit extended by the Federal reserve system to the Twelfth District. Such credit is supplied principally by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Reserve bank credit includes bills discounted for district banks, local purchases of United States securities or acceptances, and such minor items as float, member bank overdrafts, et cetera. Total holdings of bills and securities of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco are usually considerably in excess of the amount of reserve bank credit extended to the Twelfth District. This results from the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco participates with the other reserve banks in System open-market operations and thus a large part of its holdings of United States securities and bills is purchased in national markets, chiefly New York, and consequently represents almost entirely credit extended to other parts of the United States.

Unexpended Capital, Non-member Deposits, et cetera. A demand on the member banks for reserve funds may arise when non-member deposits at the reserve bank increase\*, and when there is an addition to capital, surplus, or undivided profits of the reserve banks. During recent years there has been little change in the total of these several small items in the Twelfth District. The capital stock of the reserve banks changes only gradually, and earnings accumulate slowly, so that the amount of reserve funds drawn into and held by the reserve banks in this way is not large. Similarly, the deposits maintained by non-member banks for clearing purposes, do not change greatly in this district.

On the following pages are tabulated two sets of figures for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. Pages 8 and 9 contain the weekly figures of changes in the several factors discussed, covering the period since January, 1929. In the series on pages 10 and 11, the weekly figures have been accumulated, using the figures of January 2, 1929, as zero or the starting point of the accumulation. These series, when plotted, give the same appearance of movement as would the charting of absolute amounts, except that the lines are always in relation to January 2, 1929, as zero, and may therefore fluctuate above or below zero. The series of weekly changes in the several items will be furnished the press regularly hereafter.

These deposits are held largely for clearing purposes. They are usually built up out of funds transferred from the reserve balances of member banks.

# SOURCES AND USES OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT Weekly changes in millions of dollars

	- Sour			Uses of Funds				Uses of Funds		
End's 1929	Reserve Bank Credit	Com- mercial Opera- tions	Treas- ury Opera- tions	for Bank member Cur-Reserve De- rency Deposits posits	pended Capital	End's 1930	Reserve Bank Credit	Com- mercial Opera- tions	Treas- ury Opera- tions	Dem'd Member Non- Unex- for Bank member pended Cur- Reserve De- Capital rency Deposits posits Funds
Jan. 9 16 23 30	+18.7 $-4.5$ $-5.0$ $+1.2$	-22.9 + .5 - 8.6 - 5.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.5 \\ + .8 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 1.0 \end{array} $	- 9.1 - 4.3 +2.5 - 4.7 + .5 +1.0 - 5.6 - 4.3 -1.8 - 3.69 +1.5	+ .2 6 2	Mar. 5 12 19 26	+10.5 18.3 6.6 8.1	-14.7 + 18.0 - 4.3 + 21.8	+ 3.5 + 2.0 - 1.9 - 9.2	+ 4.9 - 5.6 * * * * - 4.0 + 5.2 + .5 * * - 1.9 - 10.09 * * - 2.8 + 7.41 *
Feb. 6 13 20 27 Mar.	$^{+23.1}_{+\ .3}_{-10.4}_{+18.1}$	-18.7 + 6.2 2.5 18.3	- 1.6 + .2 + 1.8 - 1.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .7 + .1 *	Apr. 2 9 16 23 30	+18.5 $-9.9$ $+4.0$ $-3.1$ $+5.1$	-11.8 + 12.9 - 6.59 - 12.7	2 + 1.4 + .2 + .5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 13 20 27	-2.7 $+ .9$ $-30.7$ $-1.4$	+ 8.7 +30.3 + 1.8	- 4.0 3 - 1.4 - 3.1	+ 2.89 * - 4.1 + 4.6 * - 1.58 + .4 - 1.4 - 1.6 + .2	+ .1 + .1 + .1 + .1	May 7 14	- 9.3 - 3.1 + .8 + 6.2	<b>+23.7</b>	+ 2.5 + 3.9 + 2.2 + 1.3	+ 2.7 +11.5 +2.7 * - 2.4 + .4 -1.91 + .6 - 3.37 * + 1.5 - 5.5 -1.0 *
Apr. 3 10 17 24	+ 3.9 - 9.0 + 3.2 - 7.3	- 3.9 + 4.2 + 4.1 - 4.2	+ 2.8 + 4.3 - 5.2 + 3.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	* * + .4	21 28 June 4	+ 6.8 + 6.2 - 5.8	- 4.8 6.4 12.5		
May 1 8 15	+ 3.3 12.2 18.1	+ 2.8 + 7.4 +18.6	+ 2.5 + 4.2 + 2.2 + 1.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	*	11 18 25 July	- 2.4 + 8.3 -11.2	$^{+13.2}_{+ .4}_{-7.8}_{+11.2}$	+ 4.8 + 2.9 6.6 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
22 29 June 5	+ 6.0 + 5.4	+ 7.2 + 11.6	+ 1.1 - 1.3 + 2.2 + 1.4	+ 1.1 + .6 -2.0	+ .1	2 9 16 23 30	+11.2 $-9.8$ $+1.8$ $-5.2$ $+1.1$	+ 1.9 +12.9 -16.6 - 2.6 - 8.0	+ 3.1 + 2.2 + 3.4 + 1.5 + .9	+13.6 + 2.6 + .33 -1.0 + 5.2 +1.1 * -5.7 - 4.2 -1.5 * -1.6 - 4.8 + .1 * -4.3 - 2.3 + .71
12 19 26 July	- 9.3 +10.9 -11.3	+13.1	+ 2.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .1 + .1 + .1	Aug. 6 13	- 2.3 + .9 - 1.3 + 7.1	+ 9.7 6.7 + 3.5 6.2		170 144 * *
3 10 17 24 31	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 7.6 \\     - 6.0 \\     -16.1 \\     + 17.2 \\     + 2.6   \end{array} $	+13.2  +10.2  +3.2  -17.2  -9.2	- 1.9 5 + 3.4 - 7.6 + 1.4	+17.6 + 2.59 + 5.4 - 1.26 - 9.9 + .2 + .2 - 8.23 + .9 - 1.4 - 4.0 + .3	3 + .1 1	20 27 Sept.			+ 4.0 + 4.9 + 3.3 + 2.9	
Aug. 7 14 21 28	+ 8.8 - 5.6 - 8.9 - 2.3	- 4.6 + 2.7 + 7.6 - 4.6	+ 3.0 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 5.5	+ 6.1 + 1.87 83 + .7 + 1.8 *5 6 + .19	+ .1 *	10 17 24 Oct.	- 5.9 3 - 1.0 + 1.9	$^{+}_{-16.9}^{.9}$	+ 1.9 + 3.4 - 8.2 - 1.3	+ 6.0 - 9.2 + .21 4 + 13.1 + .4 - 4.2 - 3.0 + .4 * - 4.7 - 11.24 *
Sept. 4 11 18 25	+12.1 +16.1 + 3.5 + 5.1	+ 3.8 -18.3 - 1.7 -11.2	- 1.3 + 2.7 - 8.4 + 1.7	+ 8.2 + 6.1 + .3 28 + 1.4 - 4.55 - 1.6 - 2.4 - 2.6 + .5	+ .1 + .1	1 8 15 22 29	+ 1.6 $- 3.6$ $+ 9.6$ $3$ $- 7.3$	4 + 3.3 20.6 - 8.5 - 2.2	+ 4.9 + 8.5 + 4.5 + 5.4 + 4.6	+ 1.5 + 4.5 + .1
Oct. 2 9 16 23 30	+11.9 $+1.2$ $-17.0$ $+14.3$ $-13.9$	-13.5 $-6.9$ $+24.1$ $-25.5$ $+14.5$	+ 3.8 + 5.4 1.6 + 2.4 + 3.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .1 + .2 + .1 + .1 1	Nov. 5 12 19 26	$^{+12.2}_{-3.4}_{5}_{+4.0}$	- 3.0 + 4.6 - 4.8 -16.0	+ 3.9 + 7.3 + 4.8 + 4.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nov. 6 13 20 27	$^{+21.5}_{+6.2}_{+1.4}_{-20.5}$	-23.9 7 9.5 +16.3	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.3 \\ + 4.5 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 1.0 \end{array}$	+ 3.5 - 3.25 + 2.7 + 5.0 + 2.2 - 3.8 - 4.77 4 - 3.3 + .5	+ .1 + .1 + .1 + .1	Dec. 3 10 17 24 31	+ 7.6 -10.2 +45.8 + 9.3 -34.2	$ \begin{array}{r}8 \\ +7.1 \\ -20.8 \\ +6.5 \\ +26.0 \end{array} $	+ 1.6 + 4.4 6.2 5.6 + 2.5	+ 1.7 + 5.6 + .9 + .2 + 1.74 + .5 + 20.8 - 2.3 + .52 + 13.5 - 1.8 - 1.5 * - 4.9 - 1.9 + 1.32
Dec. 4 11 18 24 31	—15.0 — 7.5 — 3.9 —14.9 — 4.6	+15.1 + 6.1 + 4.2 +14.7 + 4.3	+ 1.7 + 3.4 + 2.4 - 2.3 + .4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .1 1 2	1931 Jan. 7				
1930 Jan. 8	<b></b> 6.4				+ .2	14 21 28 Feb.	+ 6.4 28.1 1.7 2.0	- 5.9 +12.0 -15.4 - 6.4	+ .8 4 + 2.1 + 1.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
8 15 22 29 <b>Feb.</b>	6.4 15.2 + 1.8 5.8	+ 2.5 - 1.1 - 6.1 - 8.2	6 + 2.3 + 1.8 + 1.2	- 9.2 + 5.27 - 9.5 - 4.32 - 6.2 + 2.6 + 1.1 - 5.4 - 7.22	+ .2 * *	11 18 25	- 2.2 + .5 1 - 3.8	$^{+\ 1.1}_{+\ 4.6}_{-16.1}_{+\ .2}$	+ 9.6 + 5.2 + 5.8 + 3.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 12 19 26 *Chan	+ 3.0 - 8.8 + 2.9 + 7.9 	3 +10.8 11.7 12.5 r than \$50	+ 2.1 + 5.6 + .5 + 2.3	+ 3.8 + .3 + .7 + 4.0 + 4.37 - 4.0 - 3.47 - 1.0 - 1.12	2	Mar. 4 11 18 25	+9.2 $-5.3$ $+3.0$ $+10.9$	-10.3 3 - 6.9 - 4.5	- 1.1 + 6.0 + 4.1 - 6.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

End'g	Reserve Bank	Com- mercial Opera-	Treas- ury Opera-	Dem'd Member for Bank Cur- Reserve	Non- member De-	Unex- pended Capital	End'g	Reserve Bank	Com- mercial Opera-	Treas- ury Opera-	Dem'd for Cur-	-Uses of l Member Bank I Reserve	Non- nember De-	Unex- pended Capital
1931 Apr.	Credit	tions	tions	rency Deposits	posits	Funds	1932 May	Credit	tions	tions	rency	Deposits	posits	runas
1 8 15 22 29	-5.5 $-10.8$ $+1.5$ $+1.8$ $+3.4$	- 4.1 +13.1 -18.4 -10.6 -13.2	+ 4.5 +12.0 + 3.3 + 2.5 + 8.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .4 1 2 + .6	- ·1 - ·1 + ·1	4 11 18 25 June	$\begin{array}{c} -2.3 \\ -14.5 \\ +4.8 \\ -2.1 \end{array}$	$+10.1 \\ +11.9 \\ -10.8 \\ -10.6$	$\begin{array}{c} + .2 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 10.1 \\7 \end{array}$	+ 4.4 + .3 + .3 — 2.5	+ 3.8	+ .2 + .1 + .3	2 + .2 *
May 6 13 20 27	+ 6.3 14.8 1.4 1	+ .6 + 3.3 + 3.9 — 3.9	+10.7 + 9.2 + 1.4 + 2.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 1 + .5	<sub>1</sub>	1 8 15 22 29	+11.4 $+1.2$ $+.5$ $+11.1$ $-8.7$	$\begin{array}{c}4 \\ - 6.0 \\ + 8.9 \\ - 12.8 \\ + 22.5 \end{array}$	+ 1.6 + 5.3 - 2.7 - 2.6 + 1.4	+ 5.8 + 2.0 + 2.0 + 4.6 + 4.5	- 1.2 + 4.4	$\frac{6}{+.2}$ $\frac{+.2}{+.6}$	2 + .1 *
June		• • •					July		•		. 10.0	10.0	-	•
3 10 17 24	$^{+10.8}_{+5.5}$ $^{-4.2}_{+6.0}$	- 9.2 14.7 +13.2 - 6.9	+8.5 $-10.7$ $+2.8$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 + .4 5 1	* * *	6 13 20 27	+ 4.1 + 7.4 + 2.7 + 1.4	1.6 5.7 12.5 9.2	- 1.7 + 1.9 + 5.2 + 3.8	+19.8 5.0 9 2.9	-18.0 + 8.6 - 3.6 - 1.5	7 1 1 + .4	3 + .1 1
July 1 8 15	-18.3 +15.5 - 4.3	+32.6 23.8 6.3	+ 5.6 + 8.1 + 3.2 + 3.4 + 2.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+2.0 9 -1.0	3 1	Aug. 3 10 17 24	- 9.7 - 9.5 - 1.9 - 6.9	+19.7 $+3.2$ $-1.4$ $+2.3$	+ 3.1 + 7.6 + .9 + 7.9 + 3.2	+ 7.4 + .2 8 - 1.0 + 7.6	- 2.0 + 4.3	+ .2 + .1 1	1 + .1 + .3 + .1
22 29	+16.6 $-12.9$	-19.7 + 7.1	+ 3.4 + 2.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+1.1 \\ -1.1$	*	31	+ 3.2	6.4	+ 3.2	+ 7.6	<del>-</del> 7.1	— .3	— .z
Aug. 5 12 19	+49.6 64.8 +20.8 + 1.5	47.8 +62.9 6.3 8	+ 1.3 + 3.5 + 3.9 + 4.5	+ 6.3 - 3.0 + 1.7 + .6 + 16.2 + 2.5	2 7 3	*	Sept. 7 14 21 28	2 2.5 12.5 2.0	+ .8 - 8.0 + 9.4 + .1	+ 6.5 + 6.9 - 1.3 3	+ 1.3 5.1 2.4 4.4	$\begin{array}{c} + 5.8 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 2.1 \\ + 1.9 \end{array}$	$^{+}_{-}^{.1}_{.6}$ $^{-}_{+}^{.1}_{.2}$	2 + .2 + .1
26	+ 1.5	8	+ 4.5	+ 4.8 — 1.1	+1.5	*	Oct. 5	+ 4.7	<b>—</b> 5.7	+ 4.3	+ 4.7	1.5	.1. 1	
Sept. 2 9 16	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.1 \\ + 6.0 \\ - 7.0 \end{array}$	-4.7 $-6.9$ $+16.2$	+ 6.5 + 2.3 - 8.9 + .7 + 1.2	+ 8.0 - 3.7 + 7.6 - 6.3 - 2.0 + 2.4 + 5.9 - 3.8 + 4.0 - 3.8	—1.3 *	1 1 + .1	12 19 26 Nov.	+ 4.7 3 - 4.0 + 8.7	$\begin{array}{c} -3.7 \\ +1.1 \\ -2.0 \\ -12.3 \end{array}$	+ 4.3 + 4.2 + 4.8 + 2.8	+ 4.7 + 4.3 - 2.6 - 1.2	- 1.5 + 1.1 + 1.3 + .4	+ .1 + .1 1	+ .1 + .1
23 30	$\frac{-1.3}{+22.3}$	$^{+2.9}_{-21.6}$	Ţ 1.2	$\frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{3.9}{4.0} - \frac{3.8}{3.8}$	+ .1 +1.9	_ :2	2 9	- 1.5 - 3.6	$+\ \frac{1.2}{+\ 5.3}$	+ 5.8 + 9.7	$^{+\ 5.8}_{+\ 10.2}$	+ .1 + .9 + 1.5	— .4 + .1	$^{+}_{+}$ .1
Oct. 7 14 21	+10.4 +15.2 +31.6	10.2 19.6 41.6	+ 5.7 + 2.4 5 + 4.3	+ 7.7 — 1.9 — 2.1 + .3 — 1.2 — 8.2 — 2.7 — 1.4	5 -1.2 2	+ .1 + .3 + .1 + .1	16 23 30 Dec.	- 3.2 - 4.7 - 2.9	- 5.0 - 3.7 - 5.9	+ 5.8 + 9.7 + 7.4 + 5.6 + 1.1	— 2.5 — 1.2 — 3.9	— 1.3	+ .1 + .3 4 + .1	+ .1 + .1 1 + .1
28 Nov.	+ 1.9	—10.4	+ 4.3	- 2.7 - 1.4	2	+ •1	7 14	-10.7 $-10.5$	$^{+19.8}_{+1.2}$	$+\ \frac{2.8}{+\ 3.7}$	+ 4.2 - 3.7	+ 7.2 $- 1.2$ $+ .8$	+ .4 2 *	$\frac{+}{-}^{1}_{.5}$
4 11 18 25	7.0 10.4 2.8 8	+ 5.5 +10.6 - 5.7 - 5.9	+ 5.1 + 9.5 + 3.9 + 4.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .8 6 2 4	* * *	21 28 1933	4.9 *	4 8.5	+ 2.8 + 3.7 + 9.4 + 1.3	+ 4.2 3.7 + 3.2 4.5	+ .8 - 2.6	+ .1	5 + .1 3
Dec.							Jan. 4	+ 3.1	+ 3.5	+ .1	+ 3.6	+ 2.4	4.8	
2 9 16 23 30	+ 4.0 - 5.3 -27.2 +12.8 - 5.4	14.1 + 4.5 +11.1 +15.9 + 8.4	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.4 \\ + 5.0 \\ + 5.2 \\ -17.4 \\1 \end{array}$	+ .7 - 8.9 - 1.2 + 5.7 + 2.8 - 15.7 + 13.9 - 3.1 - 3.4 + 4.7	4 3 +1.9 + .5 +1.2	1 + .1 + .4	11 18 25 Feb.	- 4.7 + 1.4 +11.0	- 8.0 - 9.0 1	+ .1 + 5.0 + 4.2 + 1.8	+ 3.6 - 7.5 - 4.5 +21.5	+ 2.4 + 1.3 + 1.0 - 7.7	+ .8 -1.5 + .2 3	= : <sup>1</sup> = :8
1932							1 8	$\frac{+\ 4.6}{-12.1}$	$\frac{-2.9}{+16.9}$	+ .6 + 6.4	— 2.3 + 4.4	+ 2.5	$^{+1.6}_{-1.1}$	+ .4 + .1
Jan.		07.6		1.77.6 14.4	107	0	15 21	+4.6 $-12.1$ $+2.7$ $+8.4$	+18.3 $-3$	- 8.1 6	+ 4.4 + 7.8 + 6.5	+ 6.6 + 6.4	-1.0	$\frac{1}{+} \frac{13}{.2}$
6 13 20	+19.0 $-4.7$ $+25.4$	27.6 6.6 36.1	+ 3.7 + 2.9 + 7.4 + 3.8	$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 7.6 & -14.4 \\ - & 8.1 & + & 6.5 \\ - & .5 & - & 5.5 \\ + & 1.2 & + & 5.7 \end{array}$	+2.7 $-6.9$ $+2.7$ $-3.0$	— .8 + .1 *	Mar.							
27	$^{+25.4}_{+4.9}$	4.8	+ 3.8	+ 1.2 + 5.7	-3.0	*	1 8 15	+21.4 $+17.5$	$\begin{array}{c} + & .6 \\ +23.0 \\ + & 8.6 \end{array}$	+ 2.6 + .8	+41.0 +40.7 + .4 -74.2	—20.8 — .7	+4.4 +1.1 +3.0 +1.0	$\begin{array}{c} + .1 \\ + .1 \\5 \end{array}$
Feb. 3 10	+17.1	6.8	+ 3.1	+ 8.8 + 4.1	+ .7	2	22 29	+21.4 $+17.5$ $+ .9$ $- 1.3$ $- 1.1$	-58.2 -26.0	+ 2.6 + .8 4 - 9.2 + 2.1		+ 6.1 + 3.4 - 4.9	+1.0 $-2$	+1.2 + .3
17 24	+17.1  +1.1  +12.3  -2.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.8 \\ +2.2 \\ -25.6 \\ -11.7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 3.1 \\ - 1.9 \\ + 24.5 \\ + 2.9 \end{array}$	+ 8.8 + 4.1 + 1.8 - 1.3 + 3.1 + 8.9 - 2.3 - 7.9	+ .7 + .8 9 1.1	2 + .1 + .1 + .2	Apr. 5 12		13.8 10.6		— 2.2 — 9.6		—1. <u>2</u>	
Mar. 2 9	8	<b></b> 5.8	+ 4.4	- 3.2 + .7	+ .3	*	19 26	+1.0 $-5.3$ $+2.9$ $-10.3$	-10.6 $-13.1$ $-3.8$	+10.1  +10.9  +4.7  +7.8	- 2.2 - 9.6 - 4.7 -10.1	+ 1.4 + 4.3 - 2.2 + 6.4	+.8	6 + .3 + .5 + .2
9 16 23	$ \begin{array}{r}8 \\ 7.3 \\16.3 \\ + 2.8 \end{array} $	- 5.8 - 9.0 -13.3 - 6.8	$\begin{array}{c} + 4.4 \\ + 8.1 \\ +27.0 \\ - 2.1 \\ + 4.5 \end{array}$	- 3.2 + .7 - 5.1 - 3.9 - 5.3 + 3.6 - 3.9 - 2.4 - 5.7 - 2.8	+ .3 + .6 9 + .1 4	+ .1 + .1	May 3							
30	+ 2.8 - 2.6	-10.8	+ 4.5	— 5.7 — 2.8	<u>4</u>	+ :1 + :1	10 17	$\frac{+\ 7.3}{-35.1}$ $+\ 1.7$	$^{+}_{-24.7}$	-14.6 + 12.0 + 7.9 + 4.3 + 6.0	- 3.1 - 5.2 - 3.2 - 5.3 + 2.9	- 4.9 + 6.5 + 1.2 - 3.0 - 2.7	+ .9 + .2 6	+ .1
Apr.	+ 2.0	<u> </u>	+10.3	+ 4.4 - 1.5	+ .3	+ .2	24 31	$\frac{-}{-}$ 1.8	-11.6 $-2.0$	$^{+}_{+}$ 4.3 $^{+}_{6.0}$	5.3 + 2.9	$\frac{-3.0}{-2.7}$	$\frac{1}{+}.5$ $+2.1$	1
13 20 27 *Chan	1.8 17.3 9.2 ge smalle	— 8.9 + .9 + 5.0 7 r than \$50	+10.3 $+2.7$ $+12.4$ $+5.1$	+ 4.4 - 1.5 - 3.6 + 5.3 + 1.6 - 2.1 - 3.5 - 1.2	+ .3 + .5 2	+ .2 + .1 + .1 + .1	June 7 14 21	- 4.6 - 1.4 - 2.7	+ 6.4 1.2 + 1.9	+ .3 8 + 6.7	— 1.0 — 2.8 + .7	+ 4.6 5 + 5.8	1.5 8	* + .1

## SOURCES AND USES OF BANKING RESERVES IN THE TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT Weekly changes in millions of dollars cumulated from January 2, 1929

	——Sources of Funds ———Uses of Funds ————Uses of Funds ————Uses of Funds ————————————————————————————————————												
	Reserve Bank	Com- mercial	Treas- ury	Dem'd Mem	ber Non- k member	Unex- pended		Reserve	Com- mercial	Treas- ury	Dem'd Member for Bank	Non- member	pended
End'g 1929 Jan.	Credit	Opera- tions	Opera- tions	rency Depoi			1930 Feb.	Bank Credit	Opera- tions	Opera- tions	Cur- Reserve rency Deposits		Funds
9 16 23 30	$^{+18.7}_{+14.2}_{+9.2}_{+10.4}$	22.9 22.4 31.0 36.4	- 6.5 - 5.7 - 4.4 - 3.4	- 9.1 - 13.8 - 19.4 - 1	4.3 +2.5 3.8 +3.5 8.1 +1.7 9.0 +3.2	+ .2 + .2 4 6	5 12 19 26	56.4 65.2 62.3 54.4	-13.1 - 2.3 -14.0 -26.5	+29.3 +34.9 +35.4 +37.7	-32.4 -12.9 -28.4 - 8.6 -32.4 -12.0 -33.4 -13.1	+3.1 $+2.4$ $+1.6$ $+1.4$	$^{+2.0}_{+2.0}_{+1.9}_{+1.9}$
Feb. 6 13 20 27	+33.5 +33.8 +23.4 +41.5	55.1 48.9 51.4 69.7	5.0 4.8 3.0 4.2	-21.0 - : -20.1 - : -22.1 -1 -21.3 -1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.9 & +3.9 \\ 1.7 & +2.6 \end{array}$	+ .1 + .2 + .2 + .2	Mar. 5 12 19 26	-43.9 -62.2 -68.8 -76.9	-41.2 -23.2 -27.5 - 5.7	+41.2 +43.2 +41.3 +32.1	-28.5 -18.7 -32.5 -13.5 -34.4 -23.5 -37.2 -16.1	+1.4 +1.9 +1.0 + .9	+1.9 +1.9 +1.9 +1.9
Mar.		(1.0		10 5 1			Apr. 2	58.4	17.5	+31.9	<del></del> 33.514.4	+2.0	+1.9
6 13 20 27	+38.8 +39.7 + 9.0 + 7.6	61.0 61.0 30.7 28.9	- 8.2 - 8.5 - 9.9 -13.0	-18.5 -16 -22.6 - 6 -24.1 -16 -25.5 -1	$9.5 + 1.9 \\ 0.3 + 2.3$	+ .3 + .4 + .5 + .6	16 23 30	68.3 64.3 67.4 62.3	- 4.6 11.1 12.0 24.7	+33.3 +33.5 +34.0 +33.5	-33.1 - 9.2 -31.8 -13.3 -35.6 -12.3 -35.5 -21.0	+2.0 + .8 +1.3 + .7 +1.3	+1.9 $+1.8$ $+1.7$
Apr. 3 10 17 24	+11.5 + 2.5 + 5.7 - 1.6	32.8 28.6 24.5 28.7	10.2 5.9 11.1 8.1	-22.9 -1 -23.6 -1 -23.6 -16 -26.5 -15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .6 + .6 + .6 + 1.0	May 7 14 21 28	—71.6 —74.7 —73.9 —67.7	- 1.0 - 5.8 -12.2 -24.7	+36.0 +39.9 +42.1 +43.4	-32.8 - 9.5 -35.2 - 9.1 -34.6 -12.4 -33.1 -17.9	+4.0 +2.1 +1.5 + .5	$^{+1.7}_{+1.6}_{+1.5}_{+1.5}$
May 1 8 15 22 29	+ 1.7 10.5 28.6 22.6 17.2	-25.9 -18.5 + .1 -15.7 -20.1	5.6 1.4 + .8 + 1.9 + .6	-23.0 -1 -22.8 -1 -24.3 -2 -24.8 -16 -23.7 -1	1.6 +3.0 8.7 +4.3 6.5 +3.8	+1.0 $+1.0$ $+1.0$ $+1.1$ $+1.1$	June 4 11 18 25	73.5 75.9 67.6 78.8	—11.5 —11.1 —18.9 — 7.7	+48.2 +51.1 +44.5 +44.0	30.3 9.1 29.1 8.5 29.614.9 30.015.1	+1.2 + .3 +1.2 +1.3	+1.4 +1.4 +1.3 +1.3
June 5 12 19 26	17.4 26.7 15.8 27.1	12.9 1.3 6.2 + 6.9	+ 2.8 + 4.2 - 8.6 - 6.4	18.41:17.61:18.41:18.31:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+1.1 +1.2 +1.3 +1.4	July 2 9 16 23 30	67.6 77.4 75.6 80.8 79.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.8 \\ +7.1 \\ -9.5 \\ -12.1 \\ -20.1 \end{array} $	+47.1 +49.3 +52.7 +54.2 +55.1	-16.4 -12.5 -17.4 - 7.3 -23.1 -11.5 -24.7 -16.3 -29.0 -18.6	+1.6 +2.7 +1.2 +1.3 +2.0	+1.0 +1.0 +1.0 +1.0 +1.0 + .9
July 3 10 17 24 31	19.5 25.5 41.6 24.4 21.8	+20.1 +30.3 +33.5 +16.3 + 7.1	8.3 8.8 5.4 13.0 11.6	7 -10 + 4.7 -1 - 5.2 -1 -13.4 -1 -14.8 -1	1.5 +1.6 1.3 +1.8 1.6 +2.7	+1.1 +1.2 +1.2 +1.2 +1.1	Aug. 6 13 20 27 Sept.	82.0 81.1 82.4 75.3	10.4 17.1 13.6 19.8	+59.1 +64.0 +67.3 +70.2	-22.0 -14.2 -22.9 -13.7 -22.3 - 8.4 -21.5 - 5.3	+2.0 +1.4 +1.0 + .9	+ .9 +1.0 +1.0 +1.0
Aug. 7 14 21	13.0 18.6 27.5	+ 2.5 + 5.2 + 12.8 + 8.2	- 8.6 - 6.0 - 3.4 + 2.1	- 8.7 -1: - 9.5 -1: - 7.7 -1:	3.8 +2.3 4.1 +3.0 4.1 +2.5	+1.1 +1.2 +1.2	3 10 17 24 Oct.	81.2 81.5 82.5 80.6	—18.9 — 8.9 — 6.5 —23.4	+72.1 +75.5 +67.3 +66.0	—15.5 —14.5 —15.9 — 1.4 —20.1 — 4.4 —24.8 —15.6	+1.1 +1.5 +1.9 +1.5	+ .9 + .9 + .9 + .9
28 Sept. 4 11 18	29.8 17.7 1.6 + 1.9	+ 8.2 +12.0 - 6.3 - 8.0	+ 2.1 + .8 + 3.5 - 4.9 - 3.2	- 8.3 -141 - :3 - : - 4.8 - : - 7.2 -1:		+1.2 +1.2 +1.3 +1.3	1 8 15 22 29 Nov.	79.0 82.6 73.0 73.3 80.6	23.8 20.5 41.1 49.6 51.8	+70.9 +79.4 +83.9 +89.3 +93.9	-23.3 -11.1 -20.5 - 6.1 -20.6 -11.9 -25.8 -10.6 -27.9 -14.7	+1.6 +2.0 +1.4 +1.9 +3.2	+ .9 + .9 + .9 + .9
25 Oct. 2 9	+ 1.9 + 7.0 + 18.9 + 20.1	32.7 39.6 15.5	+ .6 + 6.0	- 7.2 -11 - 5.8 -16 - 5.5 -12	1.8 +2.2 0.6 +1.7	+1.4 +1.5 +1.7	5 12 19 26 Dec.	68.4 71.8 72.3 68.3	54.8 50.2 55.0 71.0	+97.8 +105.1 +109.9 +114.8	$\begin{array}{rrrr} -20.3 & -7.9 \\ -20.9 & +1.9 \\ -25.6 & +4.6 \\ -23.3 & -1.5 \end{array}$	+1.9 +1.3 +2.8 5	+ .9 + .8 + .8 + .8
16 23 30 Nov.	+ 3.1 +17.4 + 3.5	—15.5 —41.0 —26.5	$\begin{array}{c} + 4.4 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 10.1 \end{array}$	— 7.0 — 1 — 9.9 — 1 — 9.4 — 0	1.3 + 2.6	+1.7 +1.8 +1.7	3 10 17 24	60.7 70.9 25.1 15.8	71.8 64.7 85.5 79.0	+116.4 +120.8 +114.6 +109.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ .4 + .4 + .9 6 + .7	$+1.0 \\ +1.0 \\ + .8 \\ + .8 \\ + .6$
6 13 20 27	+25.0 +31.2 +32.6 +12.1	50.4 51.1 60.6 44.3	+12.4 +16.9 +15.9 +16.9	- 5.9 - 9 - 3.2 - 9 - 7.0 - 9 - 7.4 - 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$^{+1.8}_{+1.9}$ $^{+2.0}_{+2.0}$	31 1931 Jan.	50.0	53.0	+111.5			
Dec. 4 11 18	- 2.9 10.4 14.3	29.2 23.1 18.9	+18.6 +22.0 +24.4 +22.1	- 6.9 -10 - 5.5 -10 - 2.2 -1	1.4 + 2.8	+2.0 +2.1 +2.0	7 14 21 28 Feb.	43.6 71.7 73.4 75.4	58.9 46.9 62.3 68.7	+112.3 +111.9 +114.0 +115.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 3 6 7	+ .5 + .8 + .8 + .8
24 31 1930	—29.2 —33.8	<del>- 4.2</del> + .1	+22.1 +22.5	+ 4.8 —19 — 5.9 —	9.2 +1.1 9.5 +2.4	+2.0 +2.0 +1.8	4 11 18 25	—77.6 —77.1 —77.2 —81.0	67.6 63.0 79.1 78.9	+124.6 +129.8 +135.6 +139.2	-19.3 - 1.4 9.96 -14.2 6.7 -14.9 5.9	— .6 — .5 — .5 — .6	+ .7 + .7 + .7 + .7
Jan. 8 15 22 29	40.2 55.4 53.6 59.4	+ 2.6 + 1.5 - 4.6 -12.8	+21.9 +24.2 +26.0 +27.2	-15.1 - 6 -24.6 - 8 -30.8 - 6 -36.2 -1	4.3 +1.7 3.6 +1.5 5.0 +2.6 3.2 +2.4	+2.0 +2.0 +2.0 +2.0	Mar. 4 11 18 25	—71.8 —77.1 —74.1 —63.2	—89.2 —89.5 —96.4 —100.9	+138.1 +144.1 +148.2 +141.3	—14.8 — 7.9 —17.1 — 5.3 —19.0 — 3.6 —22.5 — .4	8 7 3 5	+ .6 + .6 + .6 + .6

Sources of Funds  Com- Treas- mercial ury End's Bank Opera- 1931 Credit tions tions	Dem'd Member Non- Unex- for Bank member pended Cur- Reserve De- Capital rency Deposits posits Funds	Week Reserve End's Bank Opera- 1932 Credit Tons Treas- Ury Opera- 1935 Credit Tons Treas- Ury Opera- tions	Dem'd Member Non- Unex- for Bank member pended Cur- Reserve De- Capital rency Deposits posits Funds
1 -68.7 -105.0 +145.8 8 -79.5 -91.9 +157.8 15 -78.0 -110.3 +161.1 22 -76.2 -120.9 +163.6 29 -72.8 -134.1 +172.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 — 2.8 —371.9 +382.8 11 —17.3 —359.9 +385.1 18 —12.4 —370.7 +395.2 25 —14.6 —381.3 +394.5	+51.0 -42.3 -1.3 +.6 +51.4 -43.1 -1.1 +.8 +51.7 -39.3 -1.1 +.8 +49.2 -50.68 +.8
May  666.5133.5 +182.9 1381.3130.2 +192.1 2082.7126.3 +193.5 2782.8130.2 +195.6	-13.2 - 4.4 * + .5 -15.4 - 4.5 * + .5 -14.3 - 1.51 + .4 -16.1 - 2.1 + .4 + .4	1 — 3.2 —381.7 +396.0 8 — 2.0 —387.7 +401.3 15 — 1.5 —378.8 +398.6 22 + 9.6 —391.6 +396.0 29 + 1.0 —369.2 +397.4	+55.0 -43.3 -1.4 +.8 +57.1 -44.5 -1.6 +.6 +59.1 -40.1 -1.4 +.7 +63.7 -48.9 -1.5 +.6 +68.2 -38.79 +.6
June  3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	July 6 + 5.1 -370.8 +395.7 13 +12.5 -376.5 +397.6 20 +15.2 -389.1 +402.9 27 +16.5 -398.2 +406.6	+88.0 -56.8 -1.5 + .3 +83.0 -48.1 -1.6 + .4 +82.1 -51.8 -1.7 + .4 +79.2 -53.3 -1.4 + .3
July  1   -83.0   -115.3   +201.8 8   -67.5   -139.1   +209.9 15   -71.8   -145.4   +213.1 22   -55.2   -165.1   +216.5 29   -68.1   -158.0   +219.4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aug.  3 + 6.9 -378.6 +409.7  10 - 2.6 -375.4 +417.4  17 - 4.5 -376.7 +418.3  24 -11.5 -374.4 +426.2  31 - 8.3 -380.8 +429.4	+86.6 -47.5 -1.4 + .3 +86.9 -46.6 -1.2 + .4 +86.1 -48.6 -1.2 + .7 +85.2 -44.3 -1.2 + .8 +92.8 -51.5 -1.5 + .6
Aug.  5 —18.5 —205.8 +220.7  12 —83.3 —142.9 +224.2  19 —62.5 —149.1 +228.1  26 —61.0 —150.0 +232.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sept.  7 — 8.5 —380.0 +436.0  14 —11.0 —388.0 +442.9  21 —23.5 —378.6 +441.6  28 —25.5 —378.6 +441.3  Oct.	+94.145.71.5 + .5 +89.044.78 + .4 +86.746.89 + .5 +82.345.07 + .6
Sept.  2 —59.9 —154.7 +239.1 9 —53.9 —161.6 +241.4 16 —60.9 —145.4 +232.2 23 —62.2 —142.5 +233.2	+34.3 9.8 + .22 +41.916.1 + .32 +39.913.7 + .33 +45.817.5 + .42	5 -20.8 -384.2 +445.7 12 -21.0 -383.1 +449.8 19 -25.0 -385.1 +454.6 26 -16.2 -397.4 +457.4 Nov.	+87.0
30 —39.9 —164.1 +234.4 Oct. 7 —29.5 —174.3 +240.1 14 —14.3 —193.9 +242.5 21 +17.3 —235.4 +242.0 28 +19.2 —245.8 +246.3	+49.8 -21.3 +2.45 +57.5 -23.2 +2.44 +55.4 -22.9 +1.91 +54.2 -31.1 + .8 +51.5 -32.5 + .6 + .1	2 -17.7 -396.3 +463.3 9 -21.3 -391.0 +472.9 16 -24.5 -395.9 +480.4 23 -29.3 -399.6 +486.0 30 -32.1 -405.6 +487.1	+93.3 -43.7 -1.4 +1.0 +103.5 -42.8 -1.2 +1.0 +101.0 -41.29 +1.0 +99.8 -42.6 -1.3 +1.0 +95.9 -46.4 -1.1 +1.0
Nov.  4 +12.2 -240.2 +251.4 11 + 1.8 -229.6 +260.8 18 - 1.1 -235.3 +264.8 25 - 1.8 -241.1 +269.4	+54.8 -33.1 +1.5 + .1 +54.7 -22.7 + .9 + .1 +49.5 -21.7 + .7 + .1 +46.4 -20.5 + .4 + .1	Dec.  7 —42.8 —385.7 +489.9 14 —53.3 —384.5 +493.6 21 —58.2 —384.9 +503.0 28 —58.2 —393.5 +504.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dec.  2 + 2.2 -255.3 +270.8  9 - 3.1 -250.7 +275.8  16 -30.3 -239.7 +281.0  23 -17.5 -223.8 +263.6  30 -23.0 -215.4 +263.5	+47.1 -29.4 * * +45.9 -23.73 * +48.7 -39.4 +1.6 +.2 +62.6 -42.5 +2.1 +.2 +59.1 -37.8 +3.3 +.5	1933 Jan. 4 —55.1 —389.9 +504.3 11 —59.8 —397.9 +509.3 18 —58.4 —406.9 +513.5 25 —47.4 —407.0 +515.2	+98.8 -39.81 +.4 +91.3 -38.5 -1.6 +.4 +86.8 -37.5 -1.4 +.3 +108.3 -45.2 -1.75
1932 Jan. 6 — 4.0 —243.0 +267.3 13 — 8.7 —249.6 +270.2	+66.8 —52.3 +6.1 — .2 +58.7 —45.7 — .8 — .2	Feb.  1 —42.7 —409.9 +515.8  8 —54.8 —393.1 +522.2  15 —52.2 —374.8 +514.1  21 —43.7 —375.1 +513.5  Mar.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
20 +16.8 -285.7 +277.6 27 +21.7 -290.5 +281.4 Feb. 3 +38.8 -297.4 +284.5	+58.2 -51.2 +1.92 +59.4 -45.5 -1.22 +68.2 -41.454 +70.0 -42.8 + .32 +73.1 -33.961 +70.8 -41.7 -1.7 + .1	1 —22.4 —374.5 +516.2 8 — 4.9 —351.4 +517.0 15 — 4.1 —342.8 +516.6 22 — 5.3 —401.0 +507.4 29 — 6.4 —427.0 +509.4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
24 +50.0 -332.5 +310.0 Mar. 2 +49.2 -338.3 +314.4	+67.6 —41.0 —1.4 + .1 +62.6 —44.9 — .8 + .3	Apr.  5 — 5.4 — 440.8 + 519.6  12 —10.7 —451.4 + 530.4  19 — 7.9 —464.5 + 535.1  26 —18.1 —468.3 + 542.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
16 +25.6 -360.6 +349.6 23 +28.4 -367.4 +347.6 30 +25.8 -378.2 +352.1 Apr.	+57.3 -41.2 -1.7 + .3 +53.4 -43.6 -1.6 + .4 +47.6 -46.4 -2.0 + .5	May  3 -10.9 -468.1 +528.3 10 -46.0 -443.4 +540.2 17 -44.3 -455.6 +548.1 24 -44.8 -467.2 +552.4 31 -46.5 -469.2 +558.4	+82.5 -41.6 +6.8 +1.6 +77.3 -35.1 +7.0 +1.7 +74.1 -33.9 +6.4 +1.7 +68.8 -36.9 +6.9 +1.7 +71.6 -39.6 +9.0 +1.7
6 +27.8 -387.1 +362.4 13 +26.0 -386.2 +365.1 20 + 8.7 -381.2 +377.4 275 -381.9 +382.6 *Change smaller than \$50,000.	+52.1 -47.9 -1.7 + .6 +48.5 -42.6 -1.7 + .7 +50.1 -44.7 -1.3 + .8 +46.6 -45.9 -1.5 + .9	June 7 —51.1 —462.7 +558.7 14 —52.5 —463.9 +557.9 21 —55.2 —462.0 +564.6	+70.6 -35.0 +7.5 +1.7 +67.8 -35.5 +7.6 +1.6 +68.5 -29.7 +6.8 +1.8