

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

AUGUST, 1929



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

Recent Banking Developments
Court Decision on System's Discretion in
Credit Policy



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

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The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN is the board's medium of communication with member banks of the Federal reserve system and is the only official organ or periodical publication of the board. The BULLETIN will be sent to all member banks without charge. To others the subscription price, which covers the cost of paper and printing, is \$2. Single copies will be sold at 20 cents. Outside of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the insular possessions, \$2.60; single copies, 25 cents.

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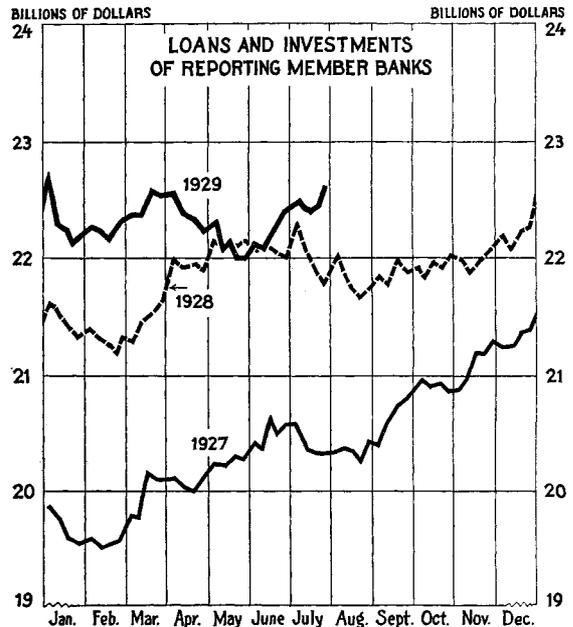
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REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Member-bank credit has increased rapidly since the beginning of June. At the end of

Recent growth of credit. May the volume of credit extended by reporting member banks in leading cities was below the level of a year ago, while at the end of July it was considerably above that level. This rapid change in two months in the relative level of credit this year compared with a year ago reflects the fact that in June, 1928, bank credit, which had been increasing rapidly, began to decrease and continued to decline until the latter part of August, while this year there was a decrease of member-bank credit until the end of May and a rapid increase since that time. The growth of credit in June and July, and particularly of loans on securities, has been due in part to end-of-fiscal year operations and to the issuance of a large volume of securities, in many instances with privileges to holders of stock to subscribe to the new issues on preferential terms. There is usually a temporary peak in bank credit at the end of June, but this year, in contrast to 1928 and other previous years, the seasonal expansion in bank credit has not been followed by the usual seasonal contraction in July. The course of loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities for the three years 1927, 1928, and 1929 is indicated in the chart, which shows that a rapid growth of bank credit through 1927 and the early part of 1928 was followed by a year when there were fluctuations in volume without growth, and that since the

beginning of June of this year there has been a rapid increase which has carried the total volume from below the 1928 level to considerably above that level.



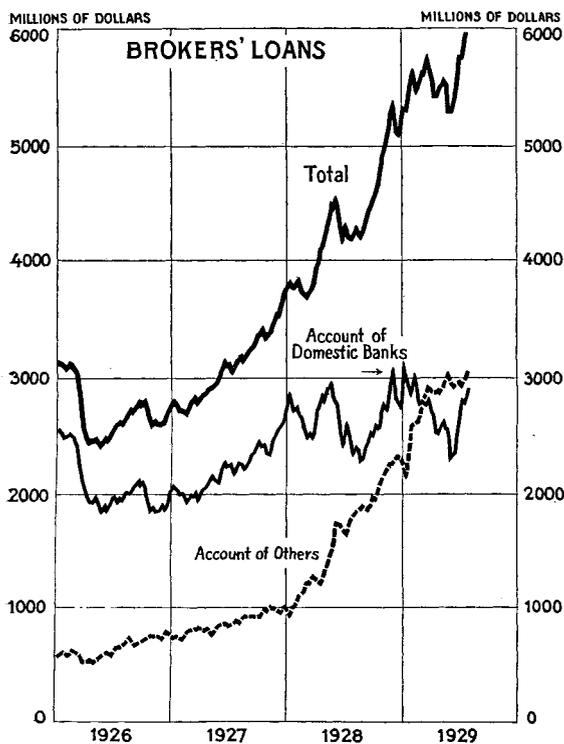
Based on weekly figures for Wednesday dates

Analysis of the increase in credit since the beginning of June shows that it has been in

Growth of security loans. loans on securities as well as in all other loans, while investments continued to decline.

The growth in security loans between the last report date in May and July 31 amounted to \$675,000,000 and the growth in all other loans to \$180,000,000, while investments declined

further by \$250,000,000. Growth in security loans since the end of May has reflected an increase in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, chiefly by banks in New York City for their own account and for account of other domestic banks. Loans for account of others, including corporations, individuals, and foreign banks, also increased. As is brought out by the chart, loans to brokers were at a high point in the latter part of July, and the recent increase has been for the most part in loans by domestic banks. Loans for account of others, which had



Based on weekly figures for Wednesday dates

accounted for the entire increase in brokers' loans in 1928 and the first five months in 1929, have not been an important factor in the growth of these loans since last May. Increased demand for credit to finance stock-exchange transactions, therefore, has fallen upon the banks, and there has been a large growth in brokers' loans by banks in New York City and elsewhere in the United States.

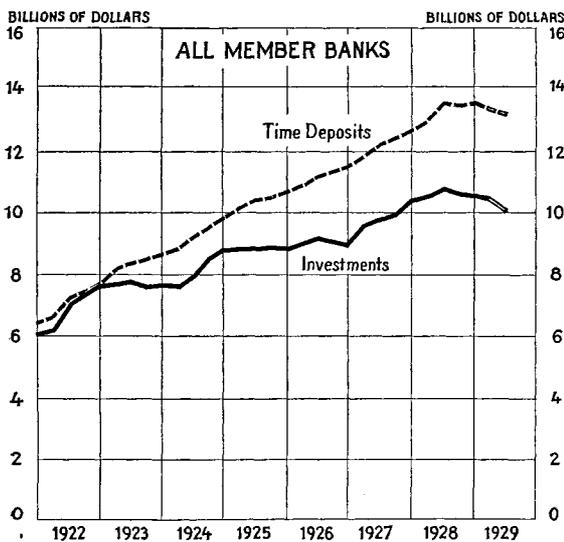
Throughout this year loans other than loans on securities have been above the level of a year ago, and the margin between the two years has been

Commercial loans. increasing. It is to be expected that the growth of business activity in the United States from year to year will ordinarily be accompanied by an annual increase in the volume of loans to finance trade, industry, and agriculture. The most recent growth in so-called commercial loans, furthermore, has come at a time of an unusually large volume of industry and trade. The usual trend of commercial loans is upward from the latter part of July to the middle of October, but this year the upward movement began earlier than in other years.

Member-bank investments have shown practically a steady decline for the past year, and at the end of July investments of reporting banks in leading cities

Bank investments. were approximately \$700,000,000 below their peak level reached in June, 1928. The course of investment holdings of all member banks since the beginning of 1922 is shown in the chart on the following page. The latest figures available for all member banks relate to March 27, 1929, and the course of investments for the subsequent months has been estimated on the basis of returns for member banks in leading cities. There were in recent years three periods during which member-bank investments increased rapidly. These periods were the second quarter of 1922, the last half of 1924, and the period from the beginning of 1927 to the middle of 1928. These were all periods when money rates were low and when member banks had funds at their disposal in excess of current requirements of their customers and seeking investment. At other times there were relatively small changes in the banks' investments, but there has been no period since the beginning of 1922, until the last year, when investments tended downward for any length of time. Member banks usually increase their investment accounts at times when their resources exceed the current de-

mands of their customers and when declining money rates make it probable that securities with fixed returns will appreciate in value. The course of member-bank investments over a period of years indicates that member banks do not frequently diminish their bond holdings. During the period from March 10, 1922, to June 30, 1928, there was an increase of \$4,500,000,000 in member-bank holdings of investments, which increased from 27 per cent of the banks' total loans and investments in 1922 to 31 per cent in 1928. During the past year firm money conditions and the continuous demand for credit to finance active business



Figures for dates on which member banks made call reports; June 30 figure estimated

and a large volume of security transactions, together with the heavy indebtedness of member banks at the reserve banks, have caused member banks to dispose of a larger amount of investments than at any other time in recent years.

Another line on the above chart shows the course of time deposits, which are sometimes related to investments on the theory that banks can safely place their time deposits in long-term investments. In 1922 time deposits and investments were in about the same volume, but beginning with 1923 the growth in

time deposits was at a much more rapid rate, and the margin between the two was continuously increasing. By the middle of 1928 time deposits of all member banks totaled \$13,400,000,000, compared with about \$10,750,000,000 of investments. Since the middle of 1928 the decline in investments has been accompanied by a decline in time deposits for the first time between call dates since this class of deposits was placed on a lower reserve basis in 1914. An explanation of the decline in time deposits may be found in the increased number of persons purchasing investments and other securities during a year of unusual rise in security values; the loaning in the security market of funds previously held as time deposits by corporations and others has also been a factor in the decline of time deposits during the past year.

The recent course of demand deposits has been different from that of time deposits.

Demand deposits. There was a rapid rise of net demand deposits in the latter part of 1928 at a time when the total volume of bank credit was increasing, and a rapid decline during the early part of the present year when the total volume of bank credit was tending downward. In recent weeks the growth of bank credit has been accompanied by a rise in demand deposits. From \$12,791,000,000, the low point for the year, reached on May 29, 1929, demand deposits of reporting member banks increased to \$13,395,000,000 on July 31 and were on that date in considerably larger volume than a year ago. This growth in net demand deposits has reflected the increase of member-bank loans, and particularly of security loans. During the preceding year, when security loans were made largely for account of nonbanking lenders, the growth in brokers' loans was not reflected in a growth of deposits, but recently, since banks have increased the volume of security loans for their own account, there has been a corresponding growth in deposits.

In the early months of this year the decrease in net demand deposits represented in considerable part a decline in bankers' balances,

which are in the nature of a duplication of deposits. Withdrawals from city correspondents of balances by banks throughout the country were one of the consequences of the prevailing high interest rates and firm money conditions, which caused banks to reduce their idle balances in order to use their funds at higher rates in the security market, and also caused them to endeavor to meet their customers' demand for funds at least in part by withdrawing funds from their city correspondents. By this means the banks were able to meet current demands upon them with smaller resort to the reserve banks than would otherwise have been necessary and with smaller sales of securities.

The decline in deposits in the early part of the year was general throughout the country, and the increase since the end of May has also been fairly widespread. On July 31 net demand deposits of reporting member banks were about \$250,000,000 larger than on the corresponding date a year ago.

The recent increase in amounts carried by banks with their city correspondents appears to have represented in part an increase in operating reserve requirements of nonmember banks, which are largely carried on deposit with city correspondents. The growth in balances carried for other banks by city correspondents bears the same general relation to operations of nonmember banks as the growth of reserve balances carried at the reserve banks bears to operations of member banks. The recent growth in bank credit, which has been a factor in the growth of bankers' balances held for nonmember banks, has been accompanied by an increase in reserve requirements of member banks, and thus has given rise to an increase of the demand for reserve bank credit.

Another factor in the increased demand for reserve bank credit has been the demand for additional currency caused by

Effect of new currency.

the issue of smaller size notes. Money in circulation, for reasons that have been discussed in earlier reviews, was about \$50,000,000 smaller in volume on the average in the second

quarter of 1929 than in the same period a year earlier. The temporary increase over the July 4th holiday was somewhat larger this year than last, and the return flow after the Sunday following July 4 was smaller than usual. The smaller decline was due to the fact that on July 10 the new currency was introduced. It has been estimated that at its maximum the additional demand caused by the introduction of the new currency increased the volume of money in circulation by \$130,000,000; after two weeks the volume of money in circulation still appeared to be about \$100,000,000 larger than would otherwise have been the case. It may be expected that the currency demand from this source will gradually diminish and that this will in part offset the seasonal increase in money in circulation.

Recent increases in currency and in member-bank reserve balances have been reflected in an increase in reserve bank credit. Between the average for the week ending June 1 and

the average for the week ending July 6 there was an increase of \$145,000,000 in reserve bank credit, notwithstanding an addition during the period of \$27,000,000 to the country's stock of monetary gold. Between the week ending July 6 and the week ending August 3 the volume of reserve bank credit declined by \$75,000,000, owing chiefly to the seasonal return flow of currency, but early in August the volume of reserve bank credit was larger than in the first week of June, though about \$120,000,000 smaller than in the corresponding period of 1928. The increase in reserve bank credit in June and July was in discounts for member banks, as the reserve banks' combined holdings of United States securities and bankers' acceptances declined further. In the latter part of July the volume of member bank indebtedness was somewhat larger than a year ago and considerably larger than in any other year since 1921. Furthermore, the proportion of the total volume of reserve bank credit that was in the form of discounts was larger in the latter part of July than at any other time in recent years.

Beginning with August there is usually an increase in the demand for reserve bank credit owing to a growth in currency and credit needed to finance the harvesting and marketing of crops. At about this season of the year there is also a growth in the volume of acceptances drawn in connection with the movement of the crops to market. Market rates on bills showed some decline in the early part of July, notwithstanding some increase in acceptances drawn. On July 12 buying rates at the Federal reserve banks were also reduced by between one-eighth and one-fourth per cent, depending on maturities. After that time acceptance holdings of the reserve banks, which on July 10 at \$66,000,000 had been in the smallest volume for five years, began to increase and on August 7 totaled \$80,000,000. On August 9 buying rates on bills up to four months' maturity were further reduced from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. At the same time, in order to conserve the resources of the Federal reserve system, the discount rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was advanced from 5 to 6 per cent.

Changes in Discount Rate and Bill Rates

The discount rate on all classes and maturities of paper at the Federal Reserve Bank

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of New York was raised from 5 to 6 per cent, effective August 9.

Buying rates on bills with maturities under 120 days at the New York bank were reduced to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent effective July 12, and effective August 9 rates on such bills were further reduced to $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

Changes in Foreign Central Bank Discount Rates

The following changes have been made since the 1st of July in the discount rates of central banks in foreign countries: July 2, 1929, National Bank of Bulgaria from 9 to 10 per cent; July 22, Bank of Java from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; July 31, National Bank of Belgium from 4 to 5 per cent; and August 1, Bank of the Republic of Colombia from 8 to 7 per cent. On May 15, 1929, the Central Bank of Ecuador changed its discount rate from 8 to 10 per cent.

Corrections in Experts' Report on Reparations

The final report of the experts on reparations makes the following corrections in the advance copy of the report. The references are to pages in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, 1929, in which the report was reprinted. Page 492, year 1932-33, Belgium should be 105.3 instead of 105.9; page 493, tenth year, France should be 163.3 instead of 163.4; Great Britain should be 69.1 instead of 69.2; Belgium should be 13.5 instead of 12.5. These corrections have been made in the board's reprint of the report.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MEMBER BANKS

The combined net profits of all member banks in the Federal reserve system, at \$249,532,000 for the last six months of 1928, were about \$5,000,000 smaller than for the first half of the year but considerably larger than for any earlier half-year period on record. The net return was at the rate of 8.6 per cent on the banks' capital funds,¹ as against a rate of 9.3 per cent for the first half of 1928 and 8.2 per cent for the last half of 1927. Earnings and expenses of all member banks are summarized for 6-month periods since June 30, 1927, in the accompanying table. The figures are based upon required semiannual reports—submitted, in the case of national banks, to the Comptroller of the Currency and, in the case of State bank members, to the Federal Reserve Board.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,
JUNE 30, 1927, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928
[In thousands of dollars]

	Last 6 months of 1928			First 6 months of 1928	Last 6 months of 1927
	Amount	Increase or decrease compared with—			
		First 6 months of 1928	Last 6 months of 1927		
Gross earnings.....	1,173,683	+63,368	+90,571	1,110,315	1,083,112
Expenses.....	827,141	+40,471	+50,473	786,670	776,668
Net earnings.....	346,542	+22,897	+40,098	323,645	306,444
Losses on loans.....	65,588	+11,886	-3,833	53,702	69,421
Losses on investments.....	23,773	+2,253	+4,224	21,520	19,549
All other losses.....	33,314	+14,017	+5,016	19,297	28,298
Total losses.....	122,675	+28,156	+5,407	94,519	117,268
Recoveries on loans.....	13,195	-112	-217	13,307	13,412
Recoveries on investments.....	6,598	+1,921	+978	4,877	5,620
All other recoveries.....	5,872	-1,154	-1,934	7,026	7,806
Total recoveries.....	25,665	+455	-1,173	25,210	26,838
Net losses ¹	97,010	+27,701	+6,580	69,309	90,430
Net profits.....	249,532	-4,804	+33,518	254,336	216,014

¹ Total losses charged off less recoveries on assets previously charged off

The decline in profits during the last half of 1928 reflects increase in expenses and losses, which more than offset a considerable increase in gross earnings. At \$1,174,000,000 gross earnings were the largest on record—more than \$63,000,000 larger than in the preceding six months. This increase in earnings was only partially absorbed by growth in expenses, and net earnings before charge-offs and recoveries

¹ Capital, surplus, and undivided profits, including reserves for dividends and contingencies and excluding reserves for interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued.

were \$23,000,000 larger than in the first half of the year. In keeping with the tendency in recent years for losses charged off in the last half of the year to exceed those of the first half, losses for the last six months of 1928 were about \$28,000,000 larger than for the previous six months.

Summary for the year 1928.—Member bank profits for the entire year 1928 amounted to \$504,000,000—nearly \$60,000,000 more than for 1927. These profits represented a return of 8.96 per cent on the banks' capital funds, which averaged about \$5,620,000,000 during the year. The rate of return was higher than in 1927, comparing with 8.66 per cent in that year, notwithstanding the fact that the volume of capital funds was about \$460,000,000 larger in 1928 than in the preceding year. Earnings and expenses of member banks, by class of banks, are summarized in the following table and are presented in detail on page 587 of this issue of the BULLETIN.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MEMBER BANKS DURING
1928

[In thousands of dollars]

	All member banks	National member banks	State member banks
Gross earnings:			
Interest earned.....	1,905,728	1,211,259	694,469
All other earnings.....	378,270	190,212	188,058
Total.....	2,283,998	1,401,471	882,527
Expenses.....	1,613,811	987,739	626,072
Net earnings.....	670,187	413,732	256,455
Losses.....	217,194	158,254	58,940
Recoveries.....	50,875	35,282	15,593
Net losses.....	166,319	122,972	43,347
Net profits.....	503,868	290,760	213,108
Loans and investments ¹	34,721,879	21,858,250	12,863,629
Capital funds ^{1,2}	5,622,312	3,543,609	2,078,703
Gross earnings:			
Interest earned.....	+156,720	+104,017	+52,703
All other earnings.....	+7,001	+8,157	-1,156
Total.....	+163,721	+112,174	+51,547
Expenses.....	+98,107	+68,923	+29,184
Net earnings.....	+65,614	+43,251	+22,363
Losses.....	+8,501	+10,029	-1,528
Recoveries.....	-254	+255	-509
Net losses.....	+8,755	+9,774	-1,019
Net profits.....	+56,859	+33,477	+23,382
Loans and investments.....	+1,965,909	+1,508,688	+457,221
Capital funds.....	+459,610	+289,102	+170,508

¹ Averages of amounts from reports of condition for 5 call dates, Dec. 31, 1927, to Dec. 31, 1928; loans and investments exclusive of bills sold with indorsement.

² Capital, surplus, and undivided profits, including reserves for dividends and contingencies, and excluding reserves for taxes, interest, and other expenses accrued.

Reflecting higher rates of interest prevailing in 1928, as well as increase in the volume of member bank loans and investments, gross earnings showed an increase of \$164,000,000. This increase was almost entirely in interest, discount, and dividends earned, which account for nearly 85 per cent of the banks' income and are derived chiefly from their loans and investments. Other forms of earnings showed relatively little change in the aggregate; however, profits on securities sold and foreign department earnings were appreciably smaller than in 1927, and trust department and sundry earnings were larger, as shown in the detailed tables published elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN.

While growth in the volume of member bank loans and investments was reflected in larger gross earnings, the attendant increase in the volume of their deposits and borrowings involved increased interest payments, which account largely for an increase of \$100,000,000 during 1928 in total expenses. Member bank deposits were on the average more than \$1,300,000,000 larger in volume during 1928 than in 1927, and the increase was chiefly in time deposits, which bear higher rates of interest than other forms of deposits. As a result, interest paid to depositors, including correspondent banks, increased from \$713,000,000 to \$750,000,000. Comparison of aggregate figures indicate that on the whole rates at which deposit interest was paid remained substantially unchanged. Interest paid on borrowed money showed an increase of about \$24,000,000. This was due not only to marked growth in the volume of member bank borrowing, chiefly at the reserve banks, but to increase in the prevailing rates of discount; the rate charged by reserve banks on discounts for member banks averaged 4.56 per cent in 1928 as against 3.81 per cent in 1927. Expenditures for salaries and wages and sundry expenses also increased during the year, reflecting in part the larger volume of bank operations.

Losses were somewhat larger in 1928 than in the preceding year, increase in losses on investments and amounts charged off on banking house and equipment more than offsetting decline in amounts written off against loans. Recoveries on assets previously charged off were somewhat smaller in 1928 than in 1927, and net losses (losses less recoveries) showed an increase of about \$9,000,000. This comparison does not take into account profits on securities sold, which are reported among the banks' earnings and which, as already noted,

declined in 1928. The excess of profits on securities sold and of recoveries on investments, over losses on investments was \$24,000,000 smaller in 1928 than in the year before.

Operating ratios.—As has already been indicated, changes in the actual amounts of member bank earnings and expenses are affected, to a considerable degree, by change in the volume of the banks' operations. In the following table items of earnings and expenses are stated as percentages of the banks' principal earning assets—their loans and investments—in order to eliminate the effect of change in the volume of operations (as measured, approximately, by the volume of earning assets) from comparisons between the two years. The ratios show, in effect, the earning power of a unit of \$100 of active bank assets.

OPERATING RATIOS FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927 AND 1928

[Owing to revision of the loan and investment figures underlying these ratios to exclude bills sold with indorsement, the ratios are not comparable with those published for earlier years.]

	All member banks		National member banks		State member banks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Per \$100 of earning assets ¹						
Gross earnings:						
Interest earned.....	\$5.49	\$5.34	\$5.54	\$5.44	\$5.40	\$5.17
All other earnings.....	1.09	1.13	.87	.89	1.46	1.53
Total.....	6.58	6.47	6.41	6.34	6.86	6.70
Expenses.....	4.65	4.63	4.52	4.52	4.87	4.81
Net earnings.....	1.93	1.85	1.89	1.82	1.99	1.89
Losses.....	.63	.64	.72	.73	.46	.49
Recoveries.....	.15	.15	.16	.17	.12	.13
Net losses.....	.48	.48	.56	.56	.34	.36
Net profits.....	1.45	1.37	1.33	1.26	1.66	1.53
Per \$1 of capital funds						
Earning assets.....	6.18	6.34	6.17	6.25	6.19	6.50
Per \$100 of capital funds						
Net profits ²	8.96	8.66	8.21	7.91	10.25	9.94

¹ Total loans and investments, excluding bills sold with indorsement.
² Equivalent to the product of the 2 preceding ratios, i. e., of the ratios shown for net profits per \$100 of earning assets and earning assets per \$1 of capital funds.

The fact that improvement in gross earnings resulted in part from higher rates of interest prevailing in 1928 as compared with 1927 is brought out in the table, which shows an increase in the amount of interest earned per \$100

of earning assets for both national and State member banks; the increase for all member banks taken together was from \$5.34 to \$5.49. Other earnings show only a slight decline, and gross earnings at \$6.58 per \$100 of earning assets in 1928 compares with \$6.47 in 1927. Out of gross earnings expenses were paid and losses written off in about the same amount in both years, so that net profits increased from \$1.37 to \$1.45. This increase in the margin of profits per \$100 of earning assets was not fully reflected in a proportional increase in profits on capital funds, owing to the fact that capital funds increased during the year more rapidly than earning assets. In 1928 the banks had \$6.18 of earning assets per \$1 of capital funds as against \$6.34 in 1927. Profits of \$1.45 per \$100 of earning assets in 1928 represented a return of 8.96 per cent on the banks' capital funds, while profits of \$1.37 per \$100 of earning assets in 1927 represented a return of 8.66 per cent on capital funds. The table shows that in 1928 both national and State member banks had a wider margin of profits on earning assets, as well as a higher rate of return on capital funds, than in 1927.

Interest earned and deposit interest paid.—Banks continued in 1928 to report interest earned classified as between amounts earned on loans, investments, and balances with other banks, and interest paid on deposits classified as between interest paid on time, demand, and bank deposits. Comparison of amounts of interest earned and paid with the assets and deposits to which in general they relate indicates approximately the average rates that were effective during the year. Such rates are presented in the following table. It should be noted that these rates are derived by comparison of aggregates, and that loans, investments, and deposits with which amounts of interest are compared are averages of figures for five call dates, and thus represent only approximations

of the amounts upon which interest was earned and paid.

INTEREST EARNED AND DEPOSIT INTEREST PAID BY MEMBER BANKS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1928

	Amounts (in thousands of dollars) ¹		Approximate rates (per cent) ²	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Interest and discount earned:				
On loans ³	1,374,130	1,254,289	5.7	5.5
On investments.....	498,420	458,401	4.7	4.7
Total.....	1,872,550	1,712,690	5.4	5.2
On balances with other banks.....	33,178	36,318	1.4	1.6
Interest paid on deposits:				
Time.....	430,384	405,711	3.3	3.3
Demand.....	234,926	225,685	1.3	1.3
Bank ⁴	75,352	81,642	1.8	2.0
Total.....	749,662	713,038	2.1	2.1

¹ Figures for interest earned and interest paid include small amounts which were unclassified in the reports of some national banks in 1927 and of some State banks in 1927 and 1928, and which have been apportioned, by Federal reserve districts, on the basis of the distribution of the classified amounts.

² Obtained by dividing amounts of interest (adjusted) by averages of the amounts of related assets and deposits for 5 call dates.

³ Owing to revision of figures for loans the approximate rates of interest received on loans and on loans and investments are not comparable with those previously published.

⁴ Owing to revision of figures for bank deposits to include amounts due to foreign banks approximate rates of interest paid are not comparable with those previously published.

More detailed statistics of earnings and expenses of member banks for 1927 and 1928 are presented on pages 587-592 of this issue of the BULLETIN.²

² Statistics of member bank earnings and expenses, together with some analytical material, have been published in previous issues of the BULLETIN. (See pp. 402-405 of the issue for June, 1925; pp. 869-873 of the issue for December, 1925; pp. 409-414 of the issue for June, 1926; pp. 22-28 of the issue for January, 1927; pp. 460-463 and 549-553 of the issue for July, 1927; pp. 830-832 and 882-885 of the issue for December, 1927; pp. 450-452 and 536-539 of the issue for July, 1928; and pp. 826-828 and 877-881 of the issue for December, 1928.) Statistics for calendar years 1923-1927 were published in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1928, pp. 138 and 139; for years ending June 30, 1924-1928, on pp. 214-216. Detailed figures for national banks are published in the annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Output of manufactures continued in large volume in June, while mineral production declined. There was a rise in the general level of commodity prices, reflecting chiefly an advance in agricultural commodities.

Production.—Activity of manufacturing establishments continued at a high rate in June. Output of automobiles and of iron and steel showed a seasonal decline smaller than is usual from May to June. Silk-mill activity increased and there was a growth in the daily average production of cement, leather, and shoes. Production of copper at smelters and refineries decreased sharply and output of cotton and wool textiles was also reduced, although production in all of these industries continued larger than in other recent years. The volume of factory employment and pay rolls in June showed a small seasonal decline from May, but, as in earlier months, was substantially larger than in 1928. Output of mines was generally smaller in June than in May, reflecting declines in the production of coal, copper, and other nonferrous metals. Output of petroleum, however, increased to new high levels.

Reports for the first half of July indicate some further reduction in output of cotton textiles, iron and steel, lumber, and coal.

Volume of construction contracts awarded decreased further in June, and for the first half year awards were 12 per cent less than in the same period in 1928, reflecting chiefly a substantial decline in residential building. During the first three weeks of July contracts awarded were larger than in the same period a year ago.

Agriculture.—Department of Agriculture estimates, based on July first crop condition report, indicate a wheat crop of 834,000,000 bushels, about 8 per cent smaller than production last year, but larger than average production in the preceding five years. The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 was estimated at 48,457,000 acres, 3 per cent more than a year ago.

Distribution.—During the month of June freight-car loadings were slightly smaller than in May, as a result of decreases in loadings of most classes of freight, except grain products and ores. In comparison with other recent years, however, loadings continued to show an increase.

Sales of department stores in June, as in earlier months, were larger than in the same month in 1928.

Prices.—Wholesale prices, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, advanced from May to June on the average somewhat less than they had declined during the preceding month. Farm products, particularly grains, cattle, beef, and hides, showed marked advances in price. Prices of mineral products and their manufactures also averaged higher in June than in May, the rise reflecting largely increases in the price of petroleum and gasoline. Prices of leading imports, rubber, sugar, silk, and coffee, showed a decline for the month as a whole.

During the first two weeks of July wheat and corn continued to move sharply upward, while hides declined slightly in price. Hog prices increased, and prices of rubber and tin, which began to advance in the middle of June, continued to rise.

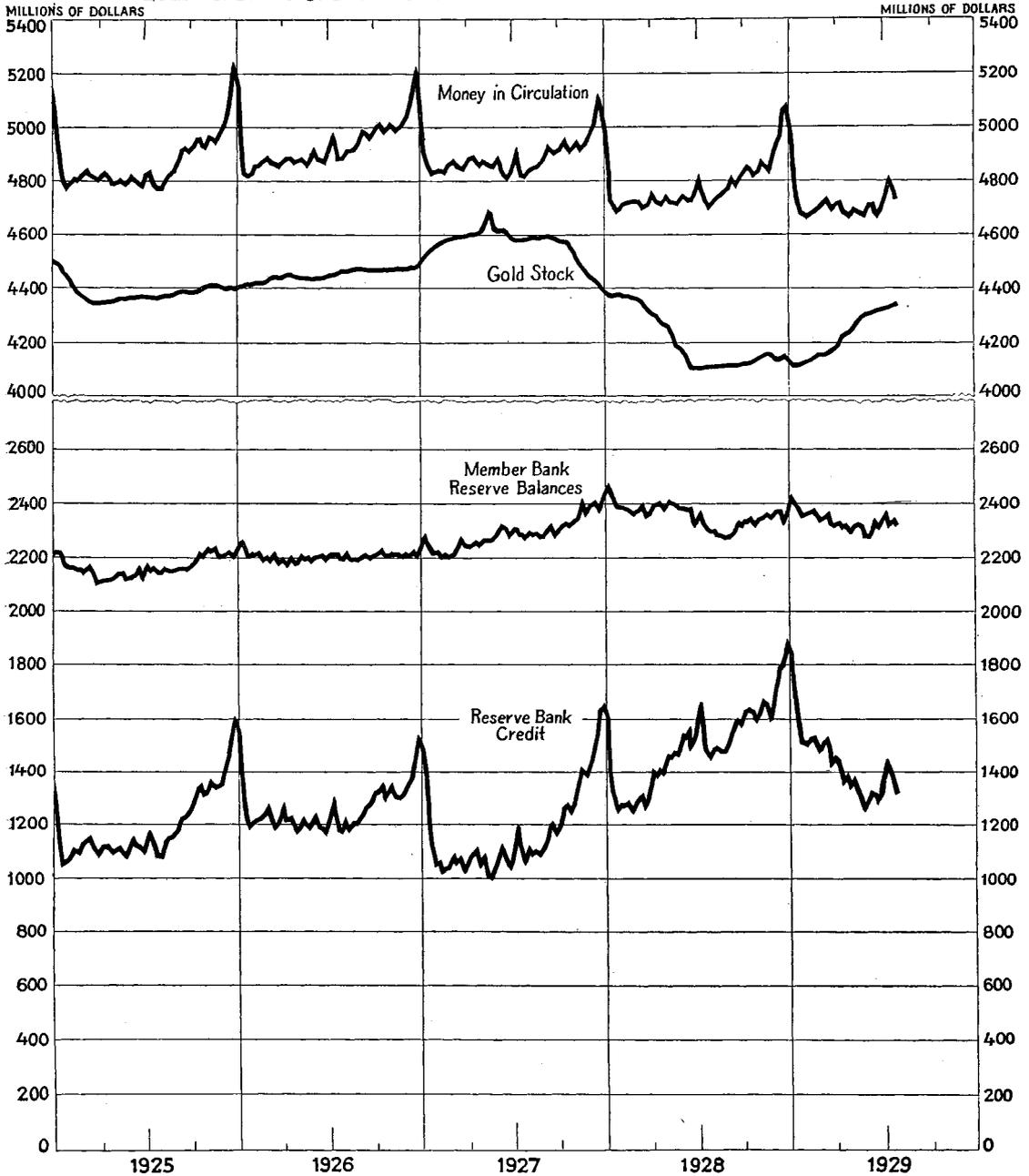
Bank credit.—During the first half of July the volume of credit extended by member banks in leading cities declined somewhat, following a rapid increase in June. On July 17 loans and investments of these banks were about \$400,000,000 above the level at the end of May. The increase reflected chiefly rapid growth in loans to brokers and dealers in securities and also some further increase in commercial loans. The banks' holdings of investments continued to decline and were on July 17 about \$700,000,000 below the middle of last year.

The total volume of reserve bank credit outstanding showed an increase of about \$120,000,000 during the four weeks ending July 17, the increase being in discounts for member banks. Demand for additional reserve bank credit arose chiefly out of a considerable increase in the volume of money in circulation which accompanied the issuance of the new small-size currency. There was also some increase in reserve balances of member banks accompanying the growth in their loans and consequently in their deposits.

Open-market rates on 90-day bankers' acceptances declined from 5½ to 5¼ per cent between the latter part of June and the middle of July, while rates on prime commercial paper remained unchanged.

RESERVE BANK CREDIT

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN CHANGES



Based on weekly averages of daily figures; latest figures are for week ending July 20

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND FACTORS IN CHANGES

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month or week	Reserve bank credit outstanding				Factors of decrease ¹		Factors of increase ¹		
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	United States securities	Total ²	Monetary gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Money in circulation	Member bank reserve balances	Other factors ³
1928—June.....	1,019	244	232	1,531	4,119	1,791	4,736	2,355	350
July.....	1,090	185	213	1,531	4,113	1,782	4,746	2,324	356
August.....	1,061	178	210	1,485	4,118	1,774	4,743	2,274	360
September.....	1,064	226	240	1,581	4,125	1,787	4,804	2,314	375
October.....	975	368	237	1,621	4,133	1,786	4,836	2,332	372
November.....	897	471	238	1,653	4,151	1,787	4,860	2,352	379
December.....	1,013	483	263	1,824	4,142	1,790	5,008	2,367	381
1929—April.....	1,004	156	165	1,377	4,226	1,785	4,679	2,308	401
May.....	956	145	153	1,303	4,292	1,787	4,684	2,296	402
June.....	978	99	179	1,317	4,311	1,779	4,687	2,314	406
July.....	1,096	75	147	1,380	4,335	1,790	4,764	2,334	407
Week ending—									
June 29.....	1,004	86	178	1,320	4,321	1,761	4,683	2,314	405
July 6.....	1,126	74	158	1,440	4,325	1,778	4,768	2,371	407
July 13.....	1,136	65	143	1,407	4,329	1,786	4,800	2,314	408
July 20.....	1,092	73	154	1,384	4,335	1,800	4,775	2,338	406
July 27.....	1,046	82	146	1,322	4,341	1,794	4,734	2,319	404

¹ For explanation see July BULLETIN, pp. 432-438.² Includes, in addition to bills and securities, amounts due from foreign banks, and reserve bank float.³ Nonmember clearing balances and unexpended capital funds.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONETARY GOLD STOCK

[End of month basis. In millions of dollars]

Month	Gold stock at end of month	Increase (+) or decrease (-) during month			
		Total	Through net gold import or export	Through ear-marking operations	Through domestic production, etc. ¹
1927—July.....	4,580	-7.5	+8.9	² -23.1	+6.7
August.....	4,588	+8.5	+6.4	-2.5	+4.6
September.....	4,571	-17.5	-11.5	-9.0	+3.0
October.....	4,541	-30.1	-8.6	-25.0	+3.4
November.....	4,451	-89.7	-53.2	-40.0	+3.5
December.....	4,379	-71.7	-67.4	-8.5	+4.2
Total (12 mos.).....		-112.7	+6.2	-160.1	+41.2
1928—January.....	4,373	-6.0	-13.8	+5.5	+2.3
February.....	4,362	-11.2	-11.1	+2.9	-3.0
March.....	4,305	-57.6	-94.9	+35.8	+1.5
April.....	4,266	-38.7	-91.2	+45.7	+6.8
May.....	4,180	-105.7	-81.7	-26.5	+2.5
June.....	4,109	-51.0	-79.9	+30.1	-1.2
July.....	4,113	+3.4	-63.9	+60.9	+6.4
August.....	4,123	+10.3	+7	+5.9	+3.7
September.....	4,125	+2.1	+5	-1.2	+2.8
October.....	4,142	+17.3	+13.3	+1.2	+2.8
November.....	4,128	-14.0	+8.7	-25.0	+4.3
December.....	4,141	+13.2	+23.3	-15.7	+5.6
Total (12 mos.).....		-237.9	-392.0	+119.6	+34.5
1929—January.....	4,127	-14.4	+47.1	-65.0	+3.5
February.....	4,153	+26.4	+25.5	---	+0.9
March.....	4,188	+34.4	+24.8	+7.5	+2.1
April.....	4,260	+72.4	+23.1	+48.6	+0.7
May.....	4,301	+40.6	+23.6	+16.1	+0.9
June.....	4,324	+23.4	+30.2	-7.5	+0.7
July ²	4,340	+16.0	+30.5	-22.0	+7.5

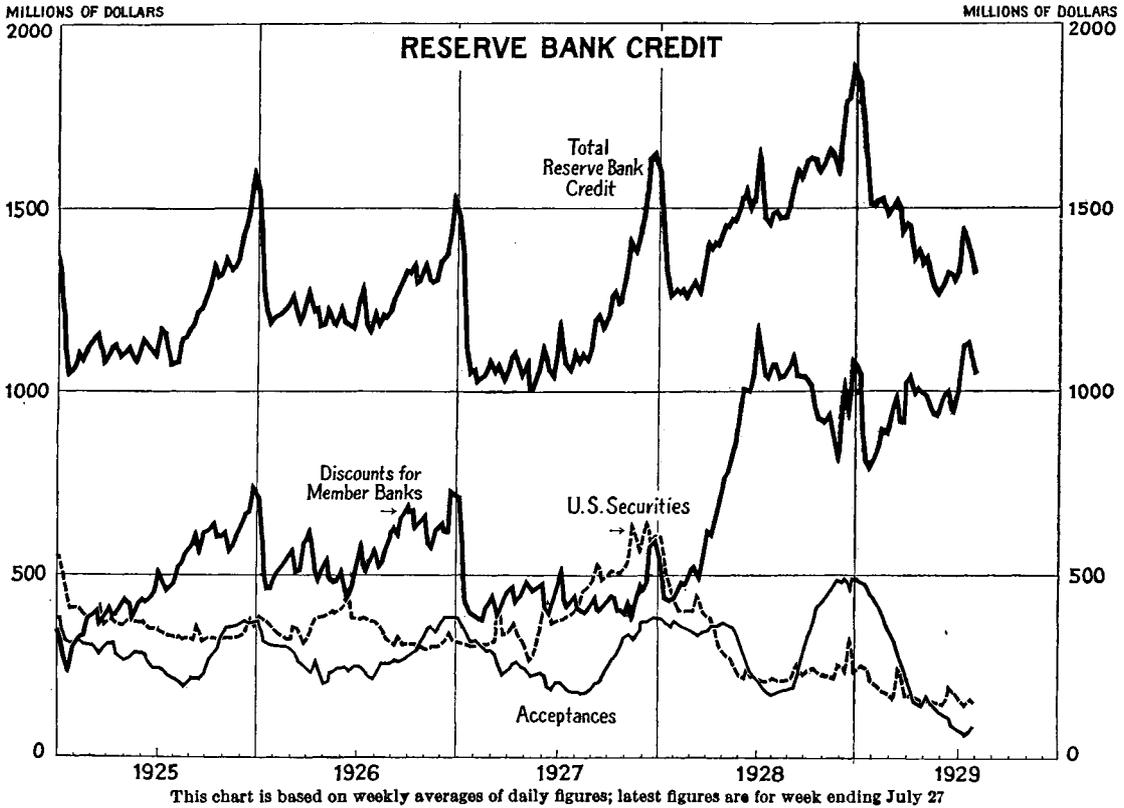
¹ For detailed explanation of this figure, which is derived from preceding columns, see BULLETIN for December, 1928, p. 831.² Includes effect of ear-marking operations connected with gold held abroad by Federal reserve banks.³ Preliminary.

GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM UNITED STATES

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1929					
	July ¹		June		January-June	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium.....						
England.....	9,761		9,285	3	38,575	3
France.....			16		68	
Germany.....					46,761	686
Italy.....					3	
Netherlands.....					5	
Canada.....			5,008	29	56,983	156
Central America.....			59	250	410	700
Mexico.....			964	263	3,510	442
Argentina.....	19,238		14,502		30,177	
Brazil.....						
Chile.....			52		301	
Colombia.....			108		579	
Ecuador.....			113		679	
Peru.....			159		943	
Uruguay.....						
Venezuela.....			200	14	156	1,400
British India.....						74
China and Hong Kong.....						2,358
Dutch East Indies.....		220	110		614	790
Japan.....						124
Philippine Islands.....			238		1,259	
All other countries ²	2,264	353	125	5	486	315
Total.....	31,263	733	30,762	550	181,507	7,050

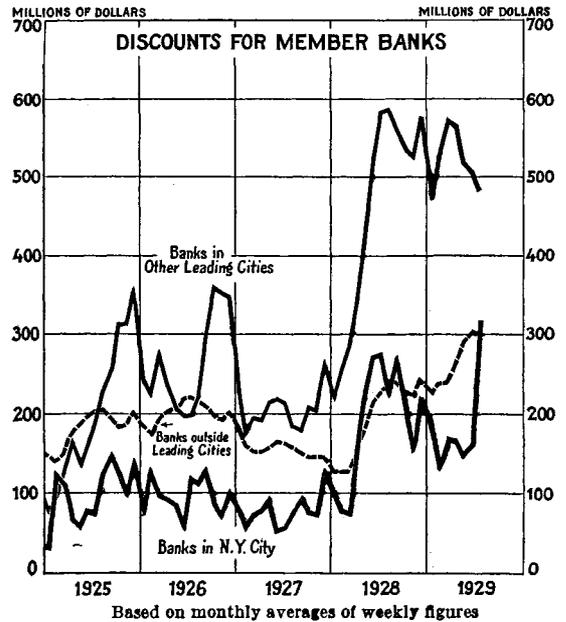
¹ July figures are preliminary; 3 customs districts—New York, St. Lawrence, and San Francisco.² Includes all movements of unreported origin or destination.

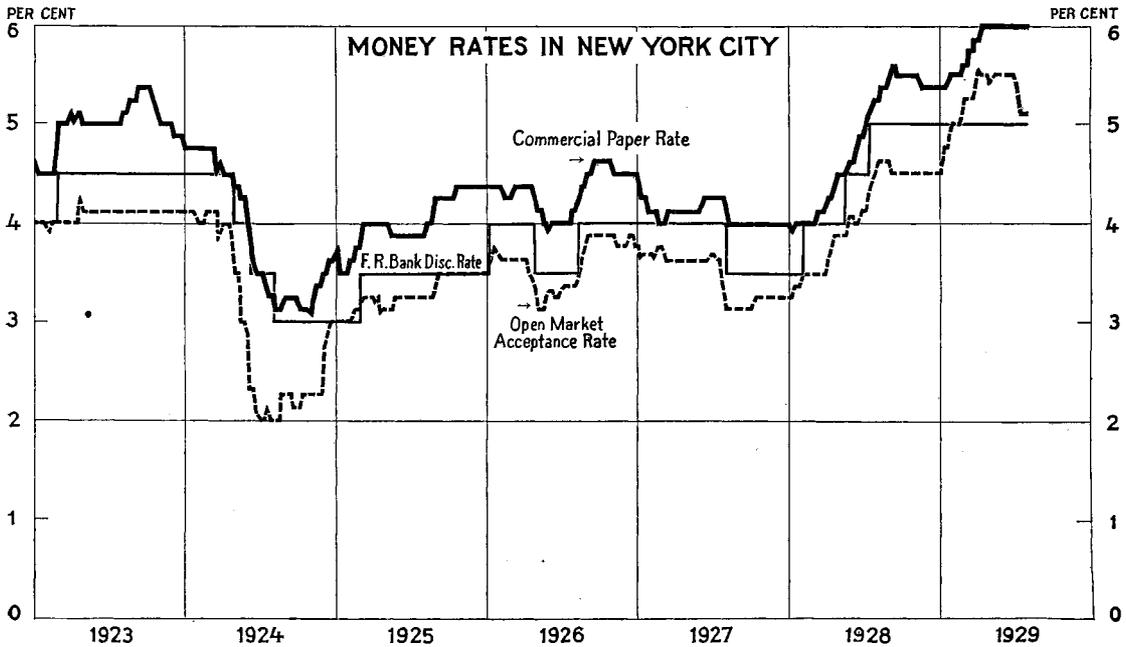


DISCOUNTS WITH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

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

Month	Total discounts	Reporting member banks in leading cities				All other discounts
		Total	New York City	Other leading cities		
				Total	Chi-cago	
1927—October.....	428	283	75	208	10	145
November.....	421	276	73	203	11	145
December.....	532	358	127	261	21	143
1928—January.....	439	314	94	220	23	125
February.....	463	358	78	260	13	125
March.....	489	362	75	287	25	127
April.....	637	458	145	343	35	149
May.....	826	644	222	422	49	182
June.....	1,012	796	271	525	61	216
July.....	1,079	854	274	580	80	225
August.....	1,045	806	223	583	80	239
September.....	1,063	822	266	556	41	241
October.....	960	736	202	534	58	224
November.....	901	681	157	524	67	220
December.....	1,039	799	221	578	91	240
1929—January.....	891	663	190	473	71	228
February.....	893	659	131	528	96	234
March.....	978	740	166	574	121	238
April.....	991	725	162	563	46	266
May.....	951	661	145	516	36	290
June.....	972	670	165	505	64	302
July.....	1,100	801	319	482	47	299





FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES

DISCOUNT RATES

[Rates on all classes and maturities of eligible paper]

Federal reserve bank	Rate in effect on Aug. 9	Date established	Previous rate
Boston	5	July 19, 1928	4½
New York	6	Aug. 9, 1929	5
Philadelphia	5	July 26, 1928	4½
Cleveland	5	Aug. 1, 1928	4½
Richmond	5	July 13, 1928	4½
Atlanta	5	July 14, 1928	4½
Chicago	5	July 11, 1928	4½
St. Louis	5	July 19, 1928	4½
Minneapolis	5	May 14, 1929	4½
Kansas City	5	May 6, 1929	4½
Dallas	5	Mar. 2, 1929	4½
San Francisco	5	May 20, 1929	4½

BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

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

Maturity	Rate in effect on Aug. 9	Date established	Previous rate
1-15 days	5½	Aug. 9, 1929	1 5¼
16-30 days	5½	do	1 5¼
31-45 days	5½	do	1 5¼
46-60 days	5½	do	2 5¼
61-90 days	5½	do	2 5¼
91-120 days	5½	do	2 5¼
121-180 days	5½	July 12, 1929	5¼

¹ Reduced by one-eighth of 1 per cent on July 12.

² Reduced by one-fourth of 1 per cent on July 12.

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

OPEN-MARKET RATES

RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

Month or week	Prevailing rate on—			Average rate on—		Average yield on—	
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Time loans, 90 days ¹	Call loans ¹		U. S. Treasury notes and certificates, 3 to 6 months	Treasury bonds ²
				New	Renewal		
1928							
July	5 - 5¼	4½ - 4¾	6	6.06	6.05	4.12	3.50
August	5¼ - 5½	4¾	6 - 6½	6.91	6.87	4.36	3.56
September	5½ - 5¾	4¾	6½ - 7½	7.40	7.26	4.57	3.54
October	5½	4¾	7 - 7¼	7.12	6.98	4.70	3.55
November	5¼ - 5½	4¾	6¾ - 7	6.86	6.67	4.26	3.48
December	5¼ - 5½	4¾	7 - 7¼	8.86	8.60	4.35	3.53
1929							
January	5¼ - 5½	4¾ - 5	7¾	6.94	7.05	4.66	3.59
February	5½	5 - 5¼	7½ - 7¾	7.47	7.06	4.63	3.66
March	5¼ - 6	5¼ - 5½	7¾ - 8	9.80	9.10	4.79	3.76
April	6	5½	8½ - 9	9.46	8.89	4.84	3.67
May	6	5½	8½ - 9	8.79	8.91	5.04	3.67
June	6	5½	8 - 8¼	7.83	7.70	4.89	3.71
July	6	5½	7½ - 8	9.41	9.23	4.55	3.67
Week ending—							
July 6	6	5¼ - 5¾	7½	11.05	11.00	4.47	3.66
July 13	6	5½	7½	8.88	8.60	4.39	3.64
July 20	6	5½	7¾	9.56	9.80	4.48	3.68
July 27	6	5½	8 - 8¼	8.18	7.60	4.52	3.71

¹ Stock exchange call loans; new and renewal rates.

² Stock exchange 90-day time loans.

³ 3 issues—3¾, 4, and 4¼ per cent; yields calculated on basis of last redemption dates—1956, 1954, and 1952.

⁴ Change of issues on which yield is computed.

PREVAILING RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

The rates shown are those at which the bulk of the loans of each class were made by representative banks during the week ending with the 15th of the month. Rates reported by about 200 banks with loans exceeding \$7,500,000,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES

Month	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Prime commercial loans												
1928—July.....	5 - 6	5 - 5½	5¼-5½	4¾-6	5¼	5 - 6	5 - 5½	5 - 5½	5 - 6	5 - 5½	5 - 6	4¼-5¼
August.....	5¼-5½	5¼-5½	5¼-5½	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5½-6	5 - 5½	6 - 5½	5 - 6	5 - 5½	4¾-6	4¼-5¼
September.....	5¼-6	5¼	5¼-5¾	5½-6	5¼	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¼	5½-6	5 - 6	4¼-5¼
October.....	5¼-6	5¼	5¼-5¾	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¾	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
November.....	5¼-6	5¼-5½	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
December.....	5¼-6	5¼	5¼-5¾	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
1929—January.....	5¼-6	5¼	5¼-5¾	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
February.....	5¼	5¼	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5¼-6½	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
March.....	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¾	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼	5¼-6½	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
April.....	5¼-5¾	5¼	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
May.....	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
June.....	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
July.....	5¼	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-6½	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6½	5½-6	5¼-6	4¼-5¼
Loans secured by prime stock-exchange collateral												
1929—January.....	6 - 6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-7	6 - 7	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 - 7	5½-6
February.....	6 - 6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-7	6 - 7	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 - 8	5½-6
March.....	6 - 6½	6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 - 7	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 - 8	6
April.....	6 - 6¾	6	5¾-6	5¾-6	6	6 - 7	5¾-7	6 - 6½	6	5½-6	6 - 7	6
May.....	6 - 7	6	5¾-6	5¾-6	6	5¾-7	6½-7	6 - 6½	6 - 6¾	5¾-6	6 - 7	6
June.....	6 - 7	6	5¾-6	5¾-6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 6½	6 - 6¾	5¾-7	6 - 7	6 - 7
July.....	6 - 7	6	6	5½-7	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6	6 - 6¾	5¾-6	6 - 8	6 - 7
Loans secured by warehouse receipts												
1929—January.....	6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-5¾	5½-6	6 - 7	6
February.....	6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6
March.....	6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5¾-6½	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6	6
April.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	5¾-6½	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 - 6½	6
May.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6	6 - 7	6	6	6	5½-6	6 - 7	6
June.....	6	6	6	6	6	6 - 7	6	6	6	5½-6	6 - 7	6 - 6½
July.....	6 - 7	6	6	6	6	6 - 7	6	6	5¾-6	5½-7	6 - 7	6 - 6½
Interbank loans												
1929—January.....	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½	5¼	5¾	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5 - 5½	5 - 6
February.....	5½	5¼-6	5½-5¾	5½	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	5 - 6
March.....	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5 - 6
April.....	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5¾	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5 - 6
May.....	5½-6	5¾-6	5¾	5½-6	5¾	5½-6½	5¾-6	5¾-6	6	6	5½-6	5 - 6
June.....	5½-6	5¾-6	5¾	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6½	6	5¾-6	6	6	5½-6	5½
July.....	5½-6	5¾-6	5¾	5½-6	6	5½-6½	5½-6	5¾-6	6	6	5½-6	5½

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES

City	Prime commercial loans			Loans secured by prime stock-exchange collateral			Loans secured by warehouse receipts			Interbank loans		
	May, 1929	June, 1929	July, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1929	July, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1929	July, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1929	July, 1929
Buffalo.....	5½-6	5½-6½	5¾-6½	6	6	5½-7	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Cincinnati.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 8	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Pittsburgh.....	5½-6	5¾-6	5¾-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Baltimore.....	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Charlotte.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Birmingham.....	5½-7	5½-7	5½-8	5¼-8	5½-8	5½-8	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Jacksonville.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6	6	6
Nashville.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
New Orleans.....	5½-6½	5½-6½	5½-6½	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6	6	5½-6½
Detroit.....	5½-6	6	6	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 6½	6	5½-6	5½-6½	5½-6
Little Rock.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	5½-8	5½-7	5½-8	6	6	6
Louisville.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	6	6
Helena.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 8	6 - 8
Denver.....	6 - 6½	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 6½
Oklahoma City.....	6	6	6	6 - 8	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6	6	6
Omaha.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 6½	6 - 7	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 7
El Paso.....	7 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	7 - 8	7 - 8	7 - 8	6	6	6
Houston.....	6	6	6	6	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	5 - 6	5½-6	5½-6
San Antonio.....	6	6	6	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Los Angeles.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 7	6½-7	6	6	6 - 7	6	6	6
Portland.....	6	6	6	6 - 7	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 7	6 - 7	6 - 7	6	6	6
Salt Lake City.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Seattle.....	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 6½	6 - 7	6 - 6½	6 - 7	6½-7	6½-7	6½-7	6	6	6
Spokane.....	6½-7	6½-7	6 - 7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6

MEMBER BANK CREDIT

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS (REVISED SERIES)

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

Date	Loans and investments					Bor- row- ings at Fed- eral re- serve banks	Month	Loans and investments					Bor- row- ings at Fed- eral re- serve banks
	Total	Loans			Total in- vest- ments			Total	Loans			Total in- vest- ments	
		Total	On securities	All other					Total	On securities	All other		
Total:							Total:						
May 1.....	22,313	16,438	7,371	9,067	5,875	703	1928—June.....	22,063	15,871	6,962	8,909	6,193	795
May 8.....	22,094	16,257	7,241	9,016	5,836	684	July.....	22,006	15,892	6,955	8,937	6,114	854
May 15.....	22,156	16,301	7,221	9,079	5,855	626	August.....	21,809	15,825	6,816	9,009	5,984	806
May 22.....	22,005	16,187	7,144	9,043	5,818	614	September.....	21,871	15,898	6,840	9,059	5,973	822
May 29.....	22,001	16,202	7,112	9,090	5,799	680	October.....	21,938	16,003	6,874	9,130	5,934	736
June 5.....	22,115	16,337	7,197	9,140	5,779	663	November.....	21,983	16,096	7,082	9,014	5,888	681
June 12.....	22,104	16,364	7,209	9,155	5,740	628	December.....	22,189	16,253	7,198	9,055	5,936	799
June 19.....	22,298	16,543	7,382	9,161	5,755	674	1929—January.....	22,320	16,300	7,504	8,796	6,021	663
June 26.....	22,407	16,678	7,537	9,141	5,729	715	February.....	22,263	16,260	7,522	8,737	6,004	659
July 3.....	22,485	16,925	7,761	9,164	5,560	826	March.....	22,472	16,491	7,580	8,911	5,981	740
July 10.....	22,434	16,906	7,704	9,202	5,528	850	April.....	22,388	16,464	7,392	9,073	5,924	725
July 17.....	22,409	16,892	7,644	9,248	5,518	790	May.....	22,114	16,277	7,218	9,059	5,837	661
July 24.....	22,459	16,970	7,683	9,287	5,490	771	June.....	22,231	16,480	7,331	9,149	5,751	670
July 31.....	22,606	17,058	7,788	9,270	5,549	767	July.....	22,479	16,950	7,716	9,234	5,529	801
New York City:							New York City:						
May 1.....	7,332	5,476	2,777	2,699	1,856	157	1928—June.....	7,166	5,248	2,613	2,635	1,918	271
May 8.....	7,165	5,314	2,647	2,667	1,852	189	July.....	7,170	5,270	2,626	2,644	1,900	274
May 15.....	7,194	5,337	2,641	2,696	1,857	166	August.....	6,962	5,186	2,518	2,668	1,777	223
May 22.....	7,120	5,294	2,614	2,680	1,825	111	September.....	7,022	5,221	2,544	2,678	1,801	266
May 29.....	7,100	5,299	2,585	2,714	1,801	103	October.....	7,013	5,209	2,559	2,650	1,803	202
June 5.....	7,236	5,409	2,678	2,731	1,827	123	November.....	7,056	5,255	2,694	2,562	1,800	157
June 12.....	7,200	5,390	2,663	2,727	1,810	136	December.....	7,152	5,339	2,747	2,592	1,812	221
June 19.....	7,277	5,465	2,749	2,716	1,812	170	1929—January.....	7,262	5,378	2,904	2,473	1,884	190
June 26.....	7,410	5,610	2,908	2,702	1,800	228	February.....	7,190	5,306	2,820	2,486	1,885	131
July 3.....	7,525	5,843	3,117	2,726	1,682	341	March.....	7,296	5,424	2,823	2,601	1,872	166
July 10.....	7,461	5,781	3,040	2,742	1,679	341	April.....	7,297	5,437	2,729	2,708	1,859	162
July 17.....	7,417	5,729	2,970	2,758	1,687	325	May.....	7,182	5,344	2,653	2,691	1,838	145
July 24.....	7,502	5,815	3,017	2,797	1,687	305	June.....	7,281	5,468	2,749	2,719	1,812	165
July 31.....	7,575	5,850	3,082	2,768	1,726	282	July.....	7,496	5,804	3,045	2,758	1,692	319
Other leading cities:							Other leading cities:						
May 1.....	14,981	10,962	4,593	6,369	4,019	546	1928—June.....	14,897	10,623	4,349	6,274	4,275	525
May 8.....	14,932	10,943	4,594	6,350	3,989	495	July.....	14,837	10,622	4,330	6,293	4,214	580
May 15.....	14,961	10,964	4,581	6,382	3,998	460	August.....	14,846	10,639	4,298	6,341	4,207	583
May 22.....	14,885	10,892	4,530	6,363	3,993	503	September.....	14,849	10,677	4,296	6,381	4,172	556
May 29.....	14,901	10,902	4,526	6,376	3,998	577	October.....	14,925	10,794	4,314	6,480	4,131	534
June 5.....	14,879	10,928	4,519	6,409	3,951	540	November.....	14,923	10,840	4,388	6,452	4,087	524
June 12.....	14,904	10,974	4,544	6,430	3,930	492	December.....	15,037	10,913	4,450	6,463	4,124	578
June 19.....	15,021	11,078	4,632	6,445	3,943	504	1929—January.....	15,058	10,922	4,600	6,323	4,136	473
June 26.....	14,996	11,068	4,630	6,438	3,928	487	February.....	15,073	10,954	4,702	6,251	4,119	528
July 3.....	14,960	11,082	4,643	6,438	3,878	485	March.....	15,176	11,067	4,756	6,310	4,109	574
July 10.....	14,974	11,125	4,663	6,461	3,849	509	April.....	15,092	11,027	4,667	6,360	4,065	563
July 17.....	14,993	11,163	4,673	6,490	3,831	465	May.....	14,931	10,933	4,565	6,368	3,998	516
July 24.....	14,957	11,155	4,665	6,490	3,802	466	June.....	14,950	11,012	4,582	6,430	3,938	505
July 31.....	15,031	11,208	4,706	6,502	3,823	455	July.....	14,984	11,146	4,670	6,476	3,837	452
City of Chicago:							City of Chicago:						
May 1.....	2,030	1,601	897	703	429	26	1928—June.....	2,074	1,573	874	698	502	61
May 8.....	2,001	1,588	893	695	413	18	July.....	2,040	1,550	854	696	489	80
May 15.....	2,017	1,594	895	699	423	24	August.....	2,050	1,572	848	729	473	80
May 22.....	2,009	1,593	896	697	416	33	September.....	2,034	1,572	850	722	462	41
May 29.....	2,017	1,602	905	697	415	79	October.....	2,061	1,604	854	751	456	58
June 5.....	2,030	1,616	912	704	414	66	November.....	2,063	1,604	869	735	459	67
June 12.....	2,034	1,616	907	710	417	53	December.....	2,083	1,632	889	742	452	91
June 19.....	2,044	1,625	910	715	419	74	1929—January.....	2,065	1,613	887	726	452	71
June 26.....	2,024	1,606	912	694	418	64	February.....	2,096	1,641	911	731	455	96
July 3.....	2,002	1,586	902	684	416	57	March.....	2,130	1,676	950	726	454	121
July 10.....	1,998	1,585	898	687	412	64	April.....	2,045	1,606	905	701	440	46
July 17.....	2,001	1,591	893	698	410	46	May.....	2,015	1,596	897	698	419	36
July 24.....	2,012	1,606	909	696	406	32	June.....	2,033	1,616	910	706	417	64
July 31.....	2,061	1,636	930	707	424	36	July.....	2,015	1,601	906	695	414	47

BANKERS' BALANCES

[Monthly averages of weekly figures for reporting member banks in leading cities. In millions of dollars]

Month	Due to banks					
	Total		New York City		Other leading cities	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
January	3,484	3,074	1,137	1,012	2,347	2,062
February	3,374	2,918	1,098	949	2,276	1,969
March	3,292	2,861	1,089	916	2,203	1,945
April	3,207	2,709	1,053	874	2,154	1,835
May	3,064	2,545	1,020	817	2,044	1,728
June	2,897	2,532	933	796	1,964	1,736
July	2,936	2,738	957	935	1,979	1,803
August	2,801	-----	901	-----	1,900	-----
September	2,948	-----	934	-----	2,014	-----
October	3,073	-----	992	-----	-----	-----
November	3,040	-----	981	-----	2,059	-----
December	3,011	-----	956	-----	2,055	-----

ACCEPTANCES AND COMMERCIAL PAPER

[Amounts outstanding in millions of dollars. Figures for acceptances as compiled by American Acceptance Council; for commercial paper as reported by 24 dealers]

End of month	Bankers' acceptances outstanding						Commercial paper outstanding		
	1927			1928			1927	1928	1929
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
January	774	1,058	1,279	551	577	407			
February	785	1,056	1,228	577	567	411			
March	809	1,085	1,205	606	570	387			
April	811	1,071	1,111	599	571	351			
May	775	1,041	1,107	582	541	304			
June	751	1,026	1,113	579	503	273			
July	741	978	-----	569	483	-----			
August	782	952	-----	591	458	-----			
September	864	1,004	-----	600	430	-----			
October	975	1,123	-----	611	427	-----			
November	1,029	1,200	-----	603	421	-----			
December	1,081	1,284	-----	555	383	-----			

BROKERS' LOANS

BROKERS' BORROWINGS ON COLLATERAL IN NEW YORK CITY REPORTED BY THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

[Net borrowings on demand and on time. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total				From New York banks and trust companies				From private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.			
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929
January	3,513	3,139	4,420	6,735	3,043	2,670	3,805	5,664	470	469	615	1,071
February	3,536	3,256	4,323	6,679	3,080	2,757	3,737	5,619	455	499	585	1,060
March	3,000	3,290	4,640	6,804	2,553	2,790	3,947	5,713	447	500	693	1,091
April	2,836	3,341	4,908	6,775	2,468	2,865	4,246	5,580	367	476	662	1,194
May	2,767	3,458	5,274	6,665	2,392	2,968	4,568	5,482	375	490	707	1,183
June	2,926	3,569	4,898	7,071	2,509	3,065	4,169	5,797	417	504	730	1,275
July	2,998	3,642	4,837	7,474	2,583	3,145	4,150	6,154	415	497	687	1,320
August	3,142	3,674	5,051	-----	2,698	3,170	4,260	-----	444	504	791	-----
September	3,219	3,915	5,514	-----	2,745	3,340	4,647	-----	474	575	866	-----
October	3,111	3,946	5,880	-----	2,668	3,363	4,994	-----	444	583	886	-----
November	3,129	4,092	6,392	-----	2,636	3,519	5,412	-----	493	573	979	-----
December	3,293	4,433	6,440	-----	2,804	3,812	5,401	-----	489	621	1,039	-----

LOANS TO BROKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES MADE BY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY

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

Date or month	Total		For banks						For others	
	1928	1929	Total		In New York City ¹		Outside New York City ²		1928	1929
			1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929		
Date: ¹										
May 1	4,282	5,532	2,915	2,656	1,329	979	1,586	1,676	1,366	2,376
May 8	4,361	5,551	2,936	2,598	1,252	864	1,684	1,734	1,425	2,953
May 15	4,502	5,565	2,967	2,585	1,312	860	1,656	1,725	1,535	2,979
May 22	4,466	5,520	2,855	2,478	1,247	827	1,607	1,651	1,602	3,042
May 29	4,469	5,288	2,827	2,313	1,219	773	1,608	1,540	1,642	2,975
June 5	4,563	5,284	2,809	2,350	1,167	837	1,642	1,513	1,755	2,934
June 12	4,428	5,284	2,697	2,372	1,079	821	1,618	1,551	1,731	2,911
June 19	4,270	5,420	2,532	2,475	1,004	883	1,528	1,592	1,737	2,945
June 26	4,178	5,542	2,424	2,574	941	1,038	1,483	1,536	1,754	2,969
July 3	4,307	5,769	2,626	2,835	1,132	1,255	1,494	1,580	1,681	2,934
July 10	4,243	5,755	2,496	2,825	942	1,201	1,554	1,624	1,747	2,930
July 17	4,194	5,813	2,407	2,812	820	1,136	1,587	1,676	1,787	3,002
July 24	4,184	5,908	2,361	2,873	824	1,193	1,537	1,680	1,724	3,034
July 31	4,259	5,960	2,405	2,901	928	1,205	1,477	1,696	1,854	3,058
Month:										
January	3,802	5,408	2,812	2,974	1,342	1,173	1,470	1,801	990	2,434
February	3,784	5,555	2,667	2,899	1,167	1,082	1,500	1,817	1,117	2,656
March	3,761	5,679	2,514	2,800	1,064	1,071	1,450	1,729	1,247	2,879
April	4,062	5,477	2,809	2,583	1,193	934	1,616	1,649	1,252	2,893
May	4,414	5,491	2,900	2,526	1,272	861	1,628	1,665	1,514	2,965
June	4,360	5,383	2,616	2,443	1,048	895	1,568	1,548	1,744	2,940
July	4,232	5,841	2,472	2,849	929	1,198	1,543	1,651	1,760	2,992
August	4,239	-----	2,357	-----	-----	835	-----	-----	1,881	-----
September	4,417	-----	2,494	-----	-----	887	-----	-----	1,924	-----
October	4,701	-----	2,653	-----	-----	933	-----	-----	2,048	-----
November	5,102	-----	2,854	-----	-----	1,105	-----	-----	2,248	-----
December	5,193	-----	2,874	-----	-----	1,114	-----	-----	2,319	-----

¹ Dates for 1929; corresponding dates for 1928 are slightly later.
² Weekly reporting member banks in New York City.

¹ Member and nonmember banks outside New York City (domestic banks only); includes unknown amount for customers of these banks.
² Call loans, \$5,471,000,000; time loans, \$370,000,000.

COMMODITY PRICES, SECURITY PRICES, AND SECURITY ISSUES

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY COMMODITY GROUPS¹
[1926=100]

Month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	Nonagricultural commodities
1928—May.....	98.6	109.8	101.2	126.3	96.6	81.8	98.6	93.5	95.3	97.8	85.1	95.6
June.....	97.6	106.7	100.3	123.7	96.3	82.1	98.7	93.9	94.9	97.0	82.2	95.2
July.....	98.3	107.1	102.3	124.2	96.8	82.8	98.6	94.4	94.5	96.9	80.8	95.9
August.....	98.9	107.0	104.1	121.0	96.3	84.6	100.4	94.6	94.7	97.2	79.3	96.7
September.....	100.1	108.8	106.9	120.7	95.6	85.1	100.5	94.7	95.1	97.2	79.7	97.8
October.....	97.8	103.5	102.3	117.5	96.1	84.9	101.0	95.0	95.6	96.5	80.3	96.4
November.....	96.7	101.6	100.1	115.5	96.1	84.4	101.7	96.0	96.0	96.4	80.0	95.4
December.....	96.7	103.6	98.0	115.7	96.1	83.5	102.9	96.8	96.1	96.4	80.1	94.8
1929—January.....	97.2	105.9	98.8	113.6	96.4	82.5	103.6	96.6	95.9	96.6	80.5	94.9
February.....	96.7	105.4	98.1	109.0	96.1	81.3	104.4	97.5	96.1	96.6	80.4	94.3
March.....	97.5	107.1	98.1	108.3	96.1	80.6	106.4	98.8	95.6	96.5	80.0	94.9
April.....	96.8	104.9	97.7	107.9	95.5	80.6	106.4	97.9	94.9	96.7	79.2	94.7
May.....	95.8	102.2	97.7	106.8	94.2	81.1	105.2	96.8	94.2	96.7	79.6	94.1
June.....	96.4	103.3	98.9	108.0	93.3	83.3	105.1	96.4	93.4	96.6	80.4	94.6

¹ Index of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AT THE FARM¹
[August, 1909-July, 1914=100]

Month	30 commodities	Grains	Fruit and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy and poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	Unclassified
1928							
May.....	148	160	181	151	134	166	86
June.....	145	152	168	150	132	162	87
July.....	145	142	156	157	134	170	88
August.....	139	120	137	162	136	153	87
September.....	141	117	127	174	145	142	85
October.....	137	116	114	160	150	147	83
November.....	134	110	109	150	155	146	86
December.....	134	112	108	143	159	148	90
1929							
January.....	133	115	109	146	149	148	92
February.....	136	123	111	150	148	149	91
March.....	140	124	112	160	144	155	90
April.....	138	120	110	164	138	152	83
May.....	136	113	119	164	137	148	86
June.....	135	111	120	163	137	146	85
July.....	140	122	136	167	137	145	85

¹ Index numbers of Department of Agriculture.

FOREIGN CAPITAL ISSUES
[In millions of dollars]

Class of Issue	June, 1929		January-June			
			1929		1928	
	Gov-ern-ment	Cor-po-rate	Gov-ern-ment	Cor-po-rate	Gov-ern-ment	Cor-po-rate
Total.....	106.9	83.2	201.0	349.8	621.7	437.7
New Issue.....	106.9	83.2	185.4	344.3	520.8	328.9
Europe.....	50.0	17.6	73.6	49.7	269.0	164.0
Canada and Newfoundland.....	32.4	24.7	65.4	79.3	33.3	74.9
Latin America.....	24.0	29.4	44.4	37.8	155.9	20.0
United States insular possessions.....	.5	—	2.0	7.7	6.1	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	11.5	—	169.8	56.5	69.9
Refunding issues.....	—	—	15.6	5.5	100.9	108.9
Total Government and corporate.....	190.1	—	550.8	—	1,059.4	—

SECURITY PRICES

Month or week	Common stocks ¹ (1926=100)				Bonds: Average price of 40 issues
	405 stocks combined	337 industrials	33 rails	35 public utilities	
1928—March.....	137.9	141.1	125.9	134.4	99.20
April.....	145.9	149.5	130.7	142.5	99.18
May.....	152.1	154.9	133.2	155.3	98.79
June.....	145.3	148.2	126.7	148.1	97.83
July.....	144.2	147.8	124.6	145.3	98.56
August.....	148.3	152.6	126.5	147.9	95.82
September.....	156.1	161.6	129.7	155.2	96.47
October.....	159.1	166.2	128.2	154.5	96.58
November.....	169.2	177.1	133.7	165.5	96.90
December.....	172.9	180.0	135.9	174.7	96.24
1929—January.....	183.6	191.4	141.0	188.3	96.12
February.....	186.8	192.4	142.3	203.1	95.90
March.....	189.4	196.1	140.8	204.4	94.82
April.....	186.6	193.4	138.3	201.4	94.68
May.....	189.7	195.2	138.7	213.2	94.46
June.....	188.6	189.3	143.8	228.1	93.49
July.....	207.2	202.7	160.0	272.8	93.30
Week ending—					
July 6.....	203.0	201.4	155.5	255.3	93.30
July 13.....	205.8	202.7	156.4	266.9	93.33
July 20.....	209.8	203.8	163.9	280.7	93.32
July 27.....	210.3	202.8	164.0	288.3	93.24

¹ Index of common-stock market values (revised series) computed by Standard Statistics Co. from closing prices on Thursday.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL ISSUES
[In millions of dollars]

Class of issue	June, 1929		January-June			
			1929		1928	
	New	Re-fund-ing	New	Re-fund-ing	New	Re-fund-ing
Total.....	600.5	6.3	4,804.5	859.4	3,210.0	1,308.2
Corporate issues.....	451.7	5.8	4,153.8	852.1	2,416.5	1,292.8
Bonds and notes—						
Long term.....	80.5	—	1,163.5	374.7	1,196.8	923.9
Short term.....	21.9	—	113.5	21.9	90.4	34.3
Stocks.....	349.3	4.6	2,876.8	455.5	1,129.3	334.7
Farm-loan issues.....	—	—	—	—	37.1	—
Municipal issues.....	148.8	—	650.7	7.3	756.4	15.4
Total new and refunding.....	606.8	—	5,663.8	—	4,518.2	—

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRADE

[Index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board]

Year and month	Industrial production ¹	Production of manufactures ¹	Production of minerals ¹	Factory employment	Factory pay rolls	Building contracts awarded ¹		Freight car loadings ¹	Wholesale distribution ¹		Department-store sales ¹		Department-store stocks ¹								
						Unad-justed	Ad-justed		Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed							
						Mo. av. 1923-1925=100												Mo. av. 1919=100		Monthly averages 1923-1925=100	
ANNUAL INDEX																					
1919	83	84	77	100	100	64	-----	84	111	-----	78	-----	79	-----							
1920	87	87	80	103	124	63	-----	91	115	-----	94	-----	105	-----							
1921	87	87	70	82	84	57	-----	79	87	-----	87	-----	89	-----							
1922	85	87	74	90	89	81	-----	86	89	-----	88	-----	89	-----							
1923	101	101	105	104	113	84	-----	100	100	-----	98	-----	98	-----							
1924	95	94	96	95	104	95	-----	98	98	-----	99	-----	101	-----							
1925	104	105	99	95	107	122	-----	103	102	-----	103	-----	102	-----							
1926	108	108	108	96	109	130	-----	107	101	-----	106	-----	103	-----							
1927	106	106	107	92	105	128	-----	103	97	-----	107	-----	103	-----							
1928	110	111	106	90	104	135	-----	104	96	-----	108	-----	101	-----							
MONTHLY INDEX																					
1925																					
March	105	106	95	96	110	120	107	99	105	100	95	103	105	102							
April	103	104	99	96	107	138	113	104	97	100	106	102	106	102							
May	103	103	104	95	107	124	113	104	93	98	106	101	103	101							
June	102	102	101	94	105	137	128	101	95	100	99	101	98	101							
July	104	104	104	93	102	133	128	101	97	102	75	100	94	101							
August	103	102	107	94	105	149	135	105	112	102	78	101	88	102							
September	102	104	89	95	104	138	135	102	117	102	94	102	107	103							
October	105	108	90	97	111	129	125	100	123	106	130	111	112	101							
November	107	109	94	97	112	116	127	105	102	102	114	104	115	102							
December	109	111	93	97	112	129	145	106	92	98	178	106	97	108							
1926																					
January	107	109	92	96	107	111	143	102	95	104	88	105	93	105							
February	107	109	95	97	112	106	145	104	96	103	81	104	98	104							
March	108	108	104	97	113	146	129	104	106	101	101	101	107	104							
April	108	108	107	96	110	139	120	107	96	99	103	103	107	103							
May	107	107	104	96	109	134	123	107	95	101	107	108	104	102							
June	108	109	106	95	109	133	121	109	95	100	101	103	98	101							
July	108	108	107	93	104	126	124	108	95	100	79	105	93	100							
August	111	111	109	94	108	148	133	108	111	101	83	107	97	101							
September	112	112	110	96	108	137	134	109	113	103	101	109	107	102							
October	111	111	114	96	112	126	122	109	111	96	123	109	114	104							
November	108	107	118	95	109	119	130	109	101	101	121	106	117	103							
December	108	104	119	94	108	131	142	107	87	98	184	110	96	102							
1927																					
January	107	105	116	92	102	94	120	105	88	95	89	106	93	104							
February	109	107	118	94	109	96	131	109	91	97	83	107	98	103							
March	112	110	118	94	110	151	134	108	102	98	106	105	107	103							
April	109	109	108	93	108	147	127	108	92	95	111	105	107	103							
May	111	112	108	93	108	135	122	108	91	97	102	103	104	102							
June	106	109	105	92	106	154	141	104	91	96	102	103	98	101							
July	108	108	99	91	101	130	128	101	91	96	75	104	95	102							
August	107	107	106	91	104	135	121	104	112	102	89	111	98	102							
September	105	106	103	92	104	127	125	104	113	98	100	108	108	104							
October	103	103	105	92	105	137	133	101	108	94	119	106	114	104							
November	99	99	101	90	101	114	125	97	97	97	122	107	117	104							
December	100	99	102	89	102	116	126	95	85	95	186	111	96	103							
1928																					
January	105	106	103	88	98	104	133	100	88	96	88	104	92	103							
February	109	110	102	89	104	113	153	102	93	99	86	105	98	103							
March	109	110	103	90	105	144	128	102	100	96	103	104	105	101							
April	109	110	105	89	103	157	135	104	88	92	102	103	106	101							
May	109	110	105	89	104	163	148	105	93	99	108	103	102	100							
June	109	111	101	90	104	158	145	102	89	92	104	105	96	99							
July	110	111	100	88	100	142	139	102	90	94	78	107	93	100							
August	112	113	105	90	104	126	113	104	110	101	85	105	97	101							
September	114	115	107	91	105	143	140	106	111	96	107	119	103	99							
October	114	114	114	92	109	145	141	106	112	97	124	105	112	102							
November	112	112	113	92	106	115	126	104	99	99	122	106	115	102							
December	113	114	112	91	107	105	116	103	84	95	189	116	94	100							
1929																					
January	117	117	117	91	103	100	128	104	93	101	92	105	89	100							
February	117	117	120	93	110	88	119	107	90	96	86	110	95	100							
March	119	121	107	94	113	118	104	103	101	97	110	113	102	99							
April	122	120	115	94	114	156	135	111	96	100	104	105	103	99							
May	123	124	116	95	113	143	130	111	96	102	110	107	101	99							
June	126	128	112	94	111	133	122	108	91	96	106	112	95	98							

¹ As revised in February, 1929; see BULLETIN for March. The indexes of production and car loadings are adjusted to allow for seasonal variation; the indexes of building contracts, wholesale distribution, and department-store sales and stocks are shown both with and without seasonal adjustments.

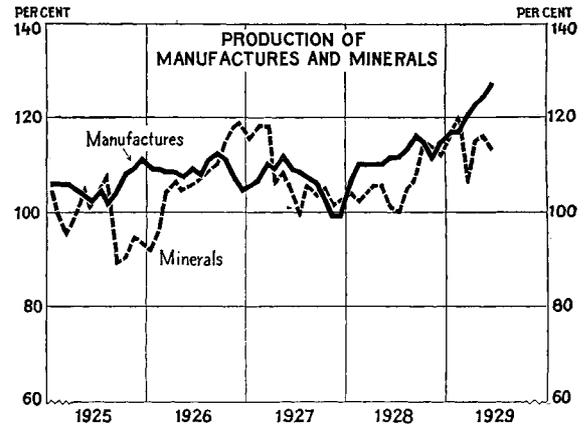
^p Preliminary.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

[Index numbers, adjusted for seasonal variations. As revised in February, 1929; see BULLETIN for March. 1923-1925 average=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
January.....	100	100	106	107	107	105	117
February.....	100	102	105	107	109	109	117
March.....	103	101	105	108	112	109	119
April.....	107	95	103	108	109	109	122
May.....	107	89	103	107	111	109	123
June.....	106	85	102	108	109	109	126
July.....	104	84	104	108	106	110	-----
August.....	102	89	103	111	107	112	-----
September.....	100	94	102	112	105	114	-----
October.....	99	95	105	111	103	114	-----
November.....	98	97	107	108	99	112	-----
December.....	97	101	109	106	100	113	-----
Annual index.....	101	95	104	108	106	110	-----



INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, BY GROUPS

	All manufactures	Iron and steel	Textiles	Food products	Paper and printing	Lumber	Automobiles	Leather and shoes	Cement, brick, and glass	Non-ferrous metals	Petroleum refining	Rubber tires	Tobacco manufactures
1928													
February.....	110	113	108	110	116	93	101	103	117	108	139	135	120
March.....	110	114	107	105	118	94	111	102	112	108	141	134	120
April.....	110	122	101	98	118	95	108	97	116	109	147	134	120
May.....	110	116	107	96	118	93	107	96	116	111	150	133	120
June.....	111	115	108	93	120	91	117	108	123	115	153	143	125
July.....	111	124	100	89	117	94	119	112	119	118	156	149	125
August.....	113	121	107	90	117	87	117	112	126	117	160	151	129
September.....	115	128	107	95	118	82	139	110	130	117	162	169	128
October.....	114	126	112	98	116	81	122	103	122	121	160	167	126
November.....	112	120	113	102	115	85	94	97	122	126	159	155	124
December.....	114	123	111	104	114	87	103	92	130	128	159	143	127
1929													
January.....	117	117	116	103	122	89	154	95	134	124	159	147	131
February.....	117	126	113	101	123	78	152	98	123	123	161	152	129
March.....	121	132	116	96	125	83	163	99	135	129	160	152	126
April.....	123	135	120	102	122	86	157	97	127	137	166	161	142
May.....	124	145	121	97	126	83	151	101	124	137	168	159	142
June.....	128	155	121	96	125	85	166	113	134	126	170	164	-----

INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF MINERALS, BY PRODUCTS

	All minerals	Bituminous coal	Anthracite coal	Crude petroleum	Iron ore shipments	Copper	Zinc	Lead	Silver
1928									
February.....	102	92	88	119	-----	104	107	109	83
March.....	103	95	80	121	-----	102	112	109	94
April.....	105	91	107	120	-----	103	113	100	89
May.....	105	93	112	120	80	110	113	101	85
June.....	101	91	76	118	107	110	117	100	93
July.....	100	93	67	119	104	113	117	97	76
August.....	105	91	94	123	104	116	120	107	87
September.....	107	94	95	124	110	123	114	115	79
October.....	114	99	119	127	114	128	110	108	79
November.....	113	99	113	127	106	131	111	111	93
December.....	112	96	98	132	-----	133	106	109	100
1929									
January.....	117	103	110	138	-----	129	100	111	93
February.....	120	109	110	138	-----	136	106	99	91
March.....	107	89	77	134	-----	135	112	112	93
April.....	115	100	95	133	-----	141	116	125	103
May.....	116	102	86	135	143	139	120	122	93
June.....	112	100	76	136	126	125	122	112	96

• Preliminary.

• Revised.

NOTE.—These tables contain, for certain months, index numbers of industrial production, together with group indexes for important components. The combined index of industrial production is computed from figures for 60 statistical series, 52 of manufactures, and 8 of minerals. Adjustments have been made in the different industries for the varying number of working days in each month and for customary seasonal variations, and the individual products and industries have been weighted in accordance with their relative importance. The sources of data and methods of construction were described in the BULLETIN for February and March, 1927. Revisions of figures from 1923 to 1928 were published in the BULLETIN for March, 1929, pp. 192-194; corrected annual figures for certain group components are given above.

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, BY INDIVIDUAL LINES¹

	June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928		June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928
Iron and steel:				Leather and products:			
Pig iron.....	127	126	106	Leather, tanning—			
Steel ingots.....	158	147	116	Sole leather ²	95	84	104
Textiles:				Upper leather—			
Cotton consumption.....	122	125	105	Cattle.....	73	78	85
Wool—				Calf and kid.....	104	96	91
Consumption.....	107	109	98	Goat and kid.....	152	116	140
Machinery activity ³	93	92	79	Boots and shoes.....	118	106	109
Carpet and rug loom activity ³	95	98	85	Stone, clay, and glass:			
Silk—				Cement.....	116	111	121
Deliveries.....	159	142	151	Face brick.....	129	110	104
Loom activity ³	128	130	123	Plate glass.....	154	146	137
Food products:				Nonferrous metals:			
Slaughtering and meat packing—				Copper.....	130	145	121
Hogs.....	90	94	94	Lead.....	112	122	100
Cattle.....	87	86	93	Zinc.....	122	120	117
Calves.....	83	91	92	Tin ⁴	137	145	106
Sheep.....	117	125	113	Chemicals and allied products:			
Flour.....	109	112	94	Petroleum refining—			
Sugar meltings.....	102	90	88	Gasoline ⁵	200	197	172
Paper and printing:				Kerosene.....	110	103	108
Wood pulp and paper—				Fuel oil ⁵	140	140	134
Newsprint.....	92	93	94	Lubricating oil ⁵	126	126	130
Book paper.....			121	Coke production—			
Fine paper.....	120	119	115	By-product.....	151	149	132
Wrapping paper.....	107	109	107	Beehive.....	84	58	33
Paper board.....	135	143	123	Rubber tires and tubes:			
Wood pulp, mechanical.....	100	92	90	Tires, pneumatic.....	168	164	147
Wood pulp, chemical.....	118	120	110	Inner tubes.....	128	121	119
Paper boxes.....	141	152	146	Tobacco products:			
Newsprint consumption.....	142	137	127	Cigars.....		101	99
Lumber:				Cigarettes.....		178	148
Lumber, cut.....	84	82	89	Manufactured tobacco and snuff.....		92	96
Flooring.....		96	109				
Transportation equipment:							
Automobiles.....	166	151	117				
Locomotives.....	46	55	30				
Shipbuilding.....		93	79				

¹ As revised in February, 1929; see BULLETIN for March.

³ Without seasonal adjustment.

⁴ Revised.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

[Index numbers without seasonal adjustment. Monthly average, 1919=100]

	Total	Metals and products		Textiles and products			Lumber and products	Railroad vehicles	Automobiles	Paper and printing	Foods and products	Leather and products	Stone, clay, and glass	Tobacco products	Chemicals and products
		Group	Iron and steel	Group	Fabrics	Products									
Employment:															
1928—June.....	89.6	85.5	85.0	87.4	88.6	85.9	87.7	72.7	141.1	106.1	84.2	77.6	114.9	77.5	75.1
July.....	88.5	84.7	84.6	84.5	86.2	82.2	86.7	71.7	141.0	106.1	84.4	81.2	112.8	73.4	73.9
August.....	90.0	86.0	86.0	85.3	86.3	84.1	89.0	71.6	149.9	106.3	83.9	82.9	115.7	79.0	73.9
September.....	91.2	87.2	87.2	86.3	87.0	86.6	89.6	71.2	154.2	106.7	86.8	83.1	114.6	80.6	77.0
October.....	92.0	88.2	88.2	89.4	90.8	87.6	89.5	70.6	152.1	108.1	88.7	81.8	112.1	82.6	78.4
November.....	91.6	89.1	89.1	90.2	92.9	86.8	86.7	70.5	138.4	109.5	88.3	77.1	109.3	82.4	79.1
December.....	91.3	89.4	89.4	90.6	93.8	86.4	87.4	70.4	136.6	109.5	88.5	76.6	106.2	79.8	79.0
1929—January.....	90.9	90.1	90.3	90.0	93.2	85.9	84.5	69.6	150.4	108.3	85.8	79.4	99.3	70.2	79.0
February.....	92.9	92.4	92.6	91.8	94.0	88.9	84.6	70.7	164.5	109.2	85.9	81.3	98.6	76.7	81.6
March.....	93.8	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.8	91.3	85.4	71.4	166.6	108.9	84.9	80.2	101.7	76.8	80.8
April.....	94.2	95.8	96.3	91.7	93.0	89.9	86.9	72.8	167.0	108.3	83.6	78.4	107.2	76.1	80.5
May.....	94.6	97.1	97.8	91.0	92.9	88.4	88.2	73.2	165.1	108.7	84.4	77.9	111.0	75.4	78.4
June.....	94.3	97.6	98.5	90.5	92.2	88.3	88.7	73.3	153.2	109.0	86.0	77.3	112.2	76.3	77.9
Pay rolls:															
1928—June.....	103.6	94.5	93.7	93.5	94.2	92.6	99.9	81.3	169.5	146.7	101.3	76.3	141.3	82.5	106.1
July.....	100.1	90.0	89.3	88.7	90.2	86.9	96.4	76.5	166.0	144.6	101.4	82.6	136.1	78.1	103.4
August.....	103.9	94.1	93.3	91.7	91.4	92.0	100.3	77.0	184.9	144.5	100.1	88.0	143.3	81.6	104.0
September.....	105.0	94.3	93.5	94.4	93.3	95.7	102.6	75.7	185.8	146.8	103.4	87.2	139.6	85.4	105.7
October.....	109.3	99.6	98.7	100.5	100.6	105.5	102.6	80.2	193.3	149.6	105.6	84.0	140.8	87.6	112.3
November.....	105.9	99.2	98.4	97.9	100.7	94.3	104.1	79.7	165.0	149.6	104.3	70.2	135.4	86.5	111.5
December.....	106.7	99.9	99.0	101.0	104.3	96.9	100.8	79.6	161.9	153.0	105.5	75.2	131.7	86.7	111.2
1929—January.....	102.9	98.2	97.9	97.2	99.5	94.2	91.6	73.5	165.0	150.1	101.3	78.9	116.6	70.6	109.5
February.....	110.4	104.8	104.4	103.3	104.1	102.3	94.4	80.9	212.3	152.2	101.8	82.7	118.4	76.1	115.2
March.....	112.9	108.4	107.9	105.9	105.3	106.8	96.6	84.3	213.6	155.5	100.9	80.0	124.6	78.0	114.1
April.....	113.5	110.3	110.3	102.5	104.8	99.7	99.0	86.6	218.9	153.0	100.0	77.1	132.6	79.6	114.9
May.....	113.3	109.5	109.6	100.7	104.1	96.6	101.1	88.2	211.9	154.6	102.6	77.2	137.5	79.7	112.5
June.....	111.1	107.6	107.7	99.6	101.2	97.6	100.5	85.9	188.6	153.8	104.7	78.7	139.2	82.0	110.5

NOTE.—This table contains for certain months general index numbers of employment and pay rolls, together with group indexes for important industrial components. The general index is a weighted average of relatives for 34 individual industries. The method of construction was described in detail and indexes for the above groups since January, 1919, were published in the BULLETIN for May, 1925. See also p. 668 of BULLETIN for September, 1925, for certain revisions.

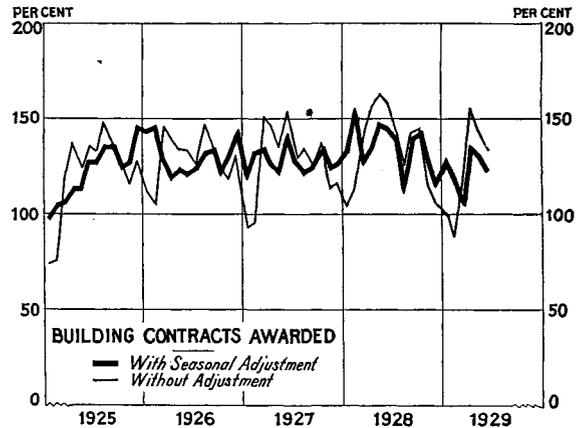
BUILDING

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

[Index numbers based on value of contracts. Monthly average, 1923-1925 = 100]

Month	Without seasonal adjustment				With seasonal adjustment ¹			
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929
January.....	111	94	104	100	143	120	133	128
February.....	106	96	113	88	145	131	153	119
March.....	146	151	144	118	129	134	128	104
April.....	139	147	157	156	120	127	135	135
May.....	134	135	163	143	123	122	148	130
June.....	133	154	158	133	121	141	145	122
July.....	126	130	142	159	124	128	139	156
August.....	148	135	126	-----	133	121	113	-----
September.....	137	127	143	-----	134	125	140	-----
October.....	126	137	145	-----	122	133	141	-----
November.....	119	114	115	-----	130	125	126	-----
December.....	131	116	105	-----	142	126	116	-----
Annual index.....	130	128	135	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ As revised in February; see BULLETIN for March.



BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Month	Total	Federal Reserve District										
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas
1928												
June.....	650,466	38,519	178,448	48,698	69,605	46,227	28,600	128,607	44,225	11,042	28,070	28,426
July.....	583,432	34,456	139,821	41,250	56,103	32,884	31,996	140,689	50,557	11,088	23,807	20,771
August.....	516,970	35,370	129,524	33,967	50,408	30,172	28,548	108,306	40,706	12,944	26,177	19,847
September.....	557,674	69,918	156,588	45,634	67,748	39,843	25,989	99,176	33,241	9,213	22,611	17,715
October.....	597,104	39,521	189,696	46,098	57,118	40,329	36,097	110,795	32,409	12,645	15,699	16,697
November.....	471,482	29,154	136,525	28,017	56,684	33,621	18,550	99,429	27,302	7,896	13,908	20,397
December.....	432,756	26,405	140,159	32,082	31,755	29,973	23,362	76,924	31,378	6,886	16,511	18,323
1929												
January.....	409,968	26,556	104,447	26,306	54,680	28,748	25,745	77,439	25,479	7,466	15,668	17,435
February.....	351,274	25,352	76,064	32,369	36,360	34,252	22,363	69,845	23,372	4,757	12,874	23,665
March.....	484,848	30,044	113,466	35,399	47,078	32,979	25,398	107,289	38,795	8,343	22,854	23,204
April.....	642,061	38,459	171,551	67,064	51,469	52,139	37,387	108,181	54,361	14,735	22,365	24,346
May.....	587,766	41,095	125,125	37,809	64,736	37,072	33,578	141,450	41,020	17,309	23,955	24,618
June.....	545,891	33,050	110,180	38,327	53,011	34,431	46,110	134,832	41,848	11,835	19,654	22,614

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF BUILDING

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Month	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Public works and public utilities	Educational	All other
1928						
May.....	288,826	37,146	91,200	150,223	47,851	52,851
June.....	258,084	63,537	95,942	130,852	46,135	57,917
July.....	228,703	31,400	95,697	137,075	36,926	53,632
August.....	213,705	42,607	53,911	118,890	35,713	47,144
September.....	202,807	114,780	60,068	119,014	38,801	52,205
October.....	239,692	62,259	67,330	148,697	31,293	47,833
November.....	200,226	38,665	68,309	93,228	30,023	41,032
December.....	178,323	38,248	66,773	80,194	25,370	43,849
1929						
January.....	138,069	63,109	100,378	66,522	17,746	24,145
February.....	129,486	56,092	68,265	57,593	22,577	27,261
March.....	197,172	55,837	75,584	71,508	37,525	47,221
April.....	256,780	68,230	77,988	152,127	29,857	57,079
May.....	192,015	80,769	86,471	139,388	38,195	50,928
June.....	189,809	70,036	80,884	120,841	43,417	40,904

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Value of permits in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of cities	June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928
United States.....	168	204,507	239,511	302,087
Boston.....	14	7,060	13,762	10,159
New York.....	22	64,830	62,035	116,637
Philadelphia.....	14	15,966	15,920	21,160
Cleveland.....	12	18,895	17,588	25,760
Richmond.....	15	9,030	8,903	11,479
Atlanta.....	15	6,407	7,373	7,373
Chicago.....	19	36,392	59,322	49,454
St. Louis.....	5	5,827	5,183	8,411
Minneapolis.....	9	4,705	3,709	4,012
Kansas City.....	14	7,503	13,757	9,435
Dallas.....	9	5,202	7,122	6,357
San Francisco.....	20	22,690	24,838	31,852

NOTE.—Figures for building contracts awarded are for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Adjusted indexes by months back to 1910 were published in the BULLETIN for August, 1927, p. 563. * Revised.

TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY LINES

[Index numbers adjusted for seasonal variations. 1923-1925=100]

Month	Total	Grain and grain products	Live-stock	Coal	Forest products	Merchandise l. c. l. and miscellaneous
1928—June.....	102	89	86	92	89	107
July.....	102	109	80	89	90	109
August.....	104	102	81	86	91	109
September.....	106	109	93	100	90	111
October.....	106	107	91	102	91	111
November.....	104	108	82	105	92	107
December.....	103	105	85	102	91	108
1929—January.....	104	99	82	108	90	109
February.....	107	106	82	118	80	109
March.....	103	103	81	89	87	111
April.....	111	98	90	102	94	114
May.....	111	99	86	103	98	114
June.....	108	113	79	98	92	112

INDEX OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION—EIGHT LINES

[Monthly average, 1923-1925=100]

Month	Sales without seasonal adjustment			Sales with seasonal adjustment		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
January.....	88	88	93	95	96	101
February.....	91	93	90	97	99	96
March.....	102	100	101	98	96	97
April.....	92	88	96	95	92	100
May.....	91	93	96	97	99	102
June.....	91	89	91	96	92	96
July.....	91	90	-----	96	94	-----
August.....	112	110	-----	102	101	-----
September.....	113	111	-----	98	96	-----
October.....	108	112	-----	94	97	-----
November.....	97	99	-----	97	99	-----
December.....	85	84	-----	95	95	-----
Annual average.....	97	96	-----	-----	-----	-----

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

[Index numbers. Monthly average 1923-1925=100]

Federal reserve district	Number of stores	Without seasonal adjustment			With seasonal adjustment		
		1929		1928	1929		1928
		June	May	June	June	May	June
SALES							
United States.....	523	106	110	104	112	107	105
Boston.....	38	108	108	111	107	104	106
New York.....	64	116	113	112	122	112	114
Philadelphia.....	60	95	83	86	99	90	96
Cleveland.....	59	103	108	100	107	103	100
Richmond.....	29	107	109	102	111	107	101
Atlanta.....	44	93	107	98	102	100	104
Chicago.....	105	117	*121	113	122	116	113
St. Louis.....	19	96	105	94	104	104	99
Minneapolis.....	20	90	97	84	89	92	84
Kansas City ¹	27	87	*95	84	-----	-----	-----
Dallas.....	22	97	115	98	106	107	103
San Francisco.....	36	100	120	101	112	114	109
STOCKS							
United States.....	433	95	101	96	98	99	99
Boston.....	38	94	101	97	98	100	101
New York.....	45	101	107	99	105	107	103
Philadelphia.....	47	83	87	87	87	87	91
Cleveland.....	53	92	98	94	93	94	95
Richmond.....	29	94	99	95	97	98	99
Atlanta.....	31	94	100	96	99	99	101
Chicago.....	81	105	112	100	112	111	107
St. Louis.....	19	88	91	91	91	90	95
Minneapolis.....	16	70	75	79	72	72	81
Kansas City ¹	21	112	121	108	-----	-----	-----
Dallas.....	21	72	81	76	76	80	81
San Francisco.....	32	99	103	103	102	102	106

¹ Monthly average 1925=100.

* Revised.

Index described in BULLETIN for February, 1928.

SALES IN INDIVIDUAL LINES OF WHOLESALE TRADE

[Index numbers. Monthly average, 1923-1925=100]

Month	Groceries	Meats	Dry goods	Men's clothing	Boots and shoes	Hardware	Drugs	Furniture
Without seasonal adjustment								
1928								
June.....	97	114	71	39	77	96	104	83
July.....	92	113	74	68	98	90	102	78
August.....	101	118	110	148	119	95	115	108
September.....	100	130	105	137	110	100	119	126
October.....	108	125	99	123	108	108	134	133
November.....	100	117	90	66	105	98	114	106
December.....	88	108	69	51	59	86	120	89
1929								
January.....	91	117	84	74	98	82	131	80
February.....	83	113	84	114	84	76	105	91
March.....	90	117	92	136	110	95	119	105
April.....	* 91	115	80	85	100	99	113	101
May.....	96	121	78	60	113	98	111	99
June.....	95	121	70	49	90	97	106	93
With seasonal adjustment								
1928								
May.....	99	109	86	96	113	94	117	92
June.....	94	112	79	76	82	92	110	94
July.....	91	111	80	79	123	91	107	95
August.....	100	116	90	90	109	94	117	106
September.....	92	122	84	89	90	92	112	112
October.....	95	111	85	99	87	97	116	112
November.....	94	122	91	95	100	100	113	101
December.....	89	115	86	101	72	93	128	94
1929								
January.....	99	117	88	96	119	92	133	91
February.....	95	119	83	88	107	86	114	91
March.....	91	122	88	98	95	92	108	93
April.....	96	123	90	88	95	97	116	100
May.....	99	121	89	101	112	96	118	105
June.....	92	119	79	96	96	93	113	106

* Preliminary.

Index described in BULLETIN for December, 1927.

SALES OF CHAIN STORES¹

[Index numbers of sales. Monthly average 1923-1925=100]

Chains	Number of reporting firms	Number of stores			Sales without seasonal adjustment ²			Sales with seasonal adjustment ²		
		June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928	June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928	June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928
Grocery.....	34	29,867	29,775	29,173	222	234	208	232	226	209
5-and-10 cent.....	14	3,448	3,430	3,028	153	166	139	174	172	153
Drug.....	13	1,246	1,225	990	197	195	162	208	192	164
Shoe.....	7	720	713	659	161	144	147	153	124	134

¹ Indexes of apparel chains and candy chains discontinued.

² Figures relate to reporting firms—with no adjustment to eliminate the influence of increase in the number of stores operated; thus indexes given reflect the full growth of the business of the reporting companies.

CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1929

[Figures, by Federal reserve districts, derived from estimates by States, made by the Department of Agriculture]

[In thousands of units]

Federal reserve district	Corn		Total wheat		Spring wheat		Winter wheat	
	Production, 1928	Estimate, July 1, 1929						
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	8,890	10,269	96	112	96	112	5,333	5,940
New York.....	25,884	29,846	5,506	6,077	173	137	16,055	19,747
Philadelphia.....	45,500	53,235	16,140	19,808	85	61	13,003	39,790
Cleveland.....	174,381	184,318	13,167	39,906	164	116	25,880	26,518
Richmond.....	139,133	139,212	25,880	26,518	-----	-----	4,392	4,629
Atlanta.....	137,350	166,529	4,392	4,629	-----	-----	36,411	59,537
Chicago.....	1,017,822	880,841	42,993	64,234	6,582	4,697	29,975	50,203
St. Louis.....	358,882	323,379	30,699	50,651	724	448	16,503	13,555
Minneapolis.....	282,101	317,426	279,572	207,427	263,069	193,872	320,240	258,903
Kansas City.....	520,235	452,109	334,956	271,694	14,716	12,791	22,876	32,803
Dallas.....	114,742	95,009	23,064	33,046	188	243	87,465	70,867
San Francisco.....	10,758	9,877	125,726	109,767	38,261	38,900	-----	-----
Total.....	2,835,678	2,662,050	902,191	833,869	324,058	251,377	578,133	582,492

Federal reserve district	Oats		Tame hay		Tobacco		White potatoes	
	Production, 1928	Estimate, July 1, 1929						
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	7,921	8,831	4,996	4,665	33,915	46,620	47,672	49,192
New York.....	35,050	31,065	6,811	6,710	1,317	1,363	36,991	34,554
Philadelphia.....	21,770	20,311	3,353	3,019	49,580	52,416	30,208	26,531
Cleveland.....	106,377	71,093	5,940	7,009	117,608	157,101	23,511	21,043
Richmond.....	22,865	27,375	4,426	4,336	713,590	691,029	48,361	33,960
Atlanta.....	10,746	15,060	2,986	2,906	157,057	164,513	14,843	11,194
Chicago.....	624,072	513,216	16,781	22,216	49,005	47,066	76,982	59,221
St. Louis.....	66,278	51,749	7,573	8,851	243,978	325,622	19,510	13,167
Minneapolis.....	321,611	280,753	12,026	11,838	4,141	3,859	75,449	56,111
Kansas City.....	158,774	146,976	12,381	12,631	2,948	2,889	40,120	32,459
Dallas.....	37,983	46,052	1,281	1,321	-----	-----	3,747	3,255
San Francisco.....	35,230	34,666	14,429	13,489	-----	-----	47,089	38,603
Total.....	1,448,677	1,247,147	92,983	98,991	1,378,139	1,492,508	464,483	379,290

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Settlement of the Belgian Mark Claim

In Annex VI of the experts' report on reparations¹ it was stated that the experts "recognize that the new plan can not become operative until the Belgian and German Governments have come to an internationally binding agreement on the mark claim"—i. e., the claim for reimbursement to Belgium on account of depreciated German marks left over from the period of war occupation.² Such an agreement has now been reached. The official statement of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs outlining the settlement is as follows:

The negotiations between Mr. Gutt and Mr. Ritter, respective plenipotentiaries of the Belgian and German Governments, were brought to a close on July 13 when the following agreement was signed:

Germany engages herself to pay to Belgium the following 37 annuities with maturities as indicated below:

[In thousands; 000 omitted]

	Belgian francs	Reichs- marks *	Dollars *
Sept. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1930.....	138, 769	16, 200	3, 859
Apr. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1931.....	184, 169	21, 500	5, 122
Apr. 1, 1931, to Mar. 31, 1932.....	184, 169	21, 500	5, 122
Apr. 1, 1932, to Mar. 31, 1933.....	184, 169	21, 500	5, 122
Apr. 1, 1933, to Mar. 31, 1934.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1935.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1936, to Mar. 31, 1937.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1937, to Mar. 31, 1938.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1939, to Mar. 31, 1940.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1941.....	222, 716	26, 000	6, 194
Apr. 1, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1942.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1942, to Mar. 31, 1943.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1943, to Mar. 31, 1944.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788

* The figures in the official statement are given only in terms of Belgian francs.

¹ See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, 1929, p. 490.

² See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for May, 1919, p. 437.

[In thousands, 000 omitted]

	Belgian francs	Reichs- marks	Dollars
Apr. 1, 1946, to Mar. 31, 1947.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1947, to Mar. 31, 1948.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1948, to Mar. 31, 1949.....	172, 177	20, 100	4, 788
Apr. 1, 1949, to Mar. 31, 1950.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1950, to Mar. 31, 1951.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1951, to Mar. 31, 1952.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1952, to Mar. 31, 1953.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1953, to Mar. 31, 1954.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1954, to Mar. 31, 1955.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1955, to Mar. 31, 1956.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1956, to Mar. 31, 1957.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1957, to Mar. 31, 1958.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1958, to Mar. 31, 1959.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1959, to Mar. 31, 1960.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1960, to Mar. 31, 1961.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1961, to Mar. 31, 1962.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1962, to Mar. 31, 1963.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1963, to Mar. 31, 1964.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1964, to Mar. 31, 1965.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215
Apr. 1, 1965, to Mar. 31, 1966.....	79, 664	9, 300	2, 215

These annuities will have the same form as those provided for in the Young plan.

Germany's engagement is unconditional; that is to say, she will continue to pay the annuities fixed by the agreement, even should a moratorium of transfers or of payments become effective with respect to the annuities fixed by the Young plan; but in this latter case she reserves the right to fulfill the obligation in the form of payments in kind.

Mr. Gutt had previously discussed in Berlin with the representative of the German Ministry of Finance the basis of an agreement with regard to the restitution of German sequestered property not yet liquidated. The representative of the German Ministry of Finance being detained in Berlin, the final agreement in this respect was signed in Berlin, also on July 13, by Messrs. J. M. Marx and De Duytschaever for Belgium and by Doctor Fuchs for Germany.

This agreement is in conformity with the principles of the Young plan, which provides for the suspension of liquidations and the restitution of property not yet liquidated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF NORWAY

The annual report of the Bank of Norway for 1928 was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on February 19, 1929. The statement of Mr. N. Rygg, governor of the bank, contains the following discussion of the credit situation and the return to the gold standard.¹

Changes in the discount rate.—The year 1928, like several years preceding, was a period of considerable difficulty, particularly during the first six months. On February 1 the bank rate was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. This was made necessary chiefly because of the sharp decline in deposits, not only in the larger financial centers but throughout the country. The bank had, furthermore, to meet substantial demands for accommodation and at the same time to sell foreign exchange in large volume, all of which created a strained position. While any one of these factors would have made an advance in the discount rate advisable, their combined influence made it inevitable.

A reduction of one-half per cent in the official discount rate—from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent—was made effective on March 27, and since that date the rate has remained unchanged, although at times the situation has been such as to warrant consideration of an advance. The higher interest rates ruling in foreign markets and the competitive influence of these higher rates in drawing funds from Norway have been among the more weighty arguments in favor of an advance. We have nevertheless made it our policy to maintain the rate unchanged as long as conditions justified our doing so, and in this respect have followed the policy of other countries which are endeavoring to keep their rates as reasonable as possible. Furthermore, the culmination in February of the undue expansion of loans, and their subsequent decline in volume, assisted us in keeping the rate unchanged.

¹ Taken with some textual revisions from the English translation of the governor's statement published in abbreviated form in the April Bulletin of the Bank of Norway. The full text of the annual report, in Norwegian, gives in addition detailed information regarding the money market, foreign exchange, operations of the bank, etc., as well as a number of tables. For the 1927 report see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, August, 1928.

Return to the gold standard.—When the situation had improved somewhat, the question of the reestablishment of the gold standard in Norway was again taken under consideration. This measure was now generally felt to have become necessary. In view of the fact that all preliminary essential conditions had been met, further postponement of the return to gold could only do harm, and would create an unfavorable psychological reaction. On April 7, 1928, therefore, the board of directors of the Bank of Norway proposed to the Treasury that redemption of notes in gold should be resumed, and this measure was made effective as from May 1, 1928. This action marked the end of a period of transition under which our economic and financial situation had suffered for a series of years. For so long as a currency remains inconvertible, there is the ever-present danger that such equilibrium as has been attained may be destroyed. Restoration of the gold standard has restored that monetary system which has power to maintain economic equilibrium in spite of psychological uncertainties. The return to the gold standard may, on the whole, be said to have been effected without serious difficulties.

Gold movements and foreign exchange.—As a result of the reestablishment of the gold standard, shipments of bullion to foreign markets will again form a regular part of our operations as in the case of other countries on the gold standard. Up to the present time, however, no such shipments have been necessary because the bank's holdings of foreign exchange have been sufficient to meet all requirements. The foreign exchange market generally developed along satisfactory lines. The situation was easier than it had been in 1927, notwithstanding the unusual demand for foreign bills at the beginning of the year. The supply has as a rule been adequate; the surplus has been larger than in 1927; and the demand has on the whole been in smaller volume.

The Bank of Norway and the credit system.—Something should be said about the place which the Bank of Norway occupies in the credit

system. As a result of the abnormal situation during recent years, the Bank of Norway has been compelled to assume numerous tasks which do not strictly belong to a bank of issue. This is more or less inevitable in the case of a small country. At present, however, these extraordinary tasks are to a considerable extent being given up, and the bank is becoming more free to devote itself once more to its normal functions. The Bank of Norway can not for some time, however, limit its activities exclusively to those of a central bank. It must continue, under certain circumstances, to make direct advances and probably to expand this activity. Such lending will, of course, be widely different in different parts of the country and will be determined, among other factors, by the amount of financial support which can be made available by other institutions. In some districts the Bank of Norway has become the most important credit institution. In other districts the bank intervenes only for the purpose of supplementing according to local credit needs such banking facilities as already exist. In the larger financial centers, where the supply of credit is relatively abundant, the Bank of Norway will make advances only in exceptional cases, and will endeavor in every way to bring its activities gradually within the scope of a true central bank.

The first duty of the Bank of Norway is to safeguard the stability of the monetary system; consequently the activity of the bank is restricted within clearly defined limits. This is especially true as regards the granting of loans. Nothing should or will be done which will imperil the excellent position which the bank has achieved.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF NORWAY AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 1928

	Kroner (in thousands)	Dollars (in thousands) ¹
RESOURCES		
Gold.....	146,875	39,363
Foreign bank notes.....	71	19
Due from foreign banks.....	27,710	7,426
Foreign bills.....	10,442	2,798
Other foreign exchange.....	2,633	706
Domestic bills.....	123,616	33,129
Advances on collateral and in current account.....	97,371	26,095
Mortgage loans.....	210	56
Bonds.....	9,394	2,518
Other securities.....	15,798	4,234
Suspense account.....	35,723	9,573
Interim expenses.....	3	1
Stamps.....	11	3
Capital adjustment account.....	4	1
Furniture and fixtures (taxed at 8,152,600 kroner).....	0	0
Total resources, exclusive of contra accounts.....	469,861	125,922
Contra accounts:		
Subsidiary coin.....	7,207	1,932
Guarantees.....	1,412	379
Total resources.....	478,480	128,233
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation.....	315,539	84,565
Demand deposits.....	93,563	25,075
Drafts.....	186	50
Collection accounts.....	80	21
Cashier's account.....	65	17
Mortgage debt.....	35	9
Capital.....	35,000	9,380
Statutory reserve.....	15,342	4,112
Reserve for contingencies.....	2,838	761
Reserve for stabilizing dividends.....	550	147
Reserve for construction.....	252	68
Reserve for salary bonuses.....	4	1
Dividends unpaid.....	2,854	765
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	3,555	953
Total liabilities, exclusive of contra accounts.....	469,861	125,922
Contra accounts:		
Subsidiary coin account of the Treasury.....	7,207	1,931
Guarantees.....	1,412	378
Total liabilities.....	478,480	128,233

¹ Conversion at par: 1 krone=\$0.268.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The annual report of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia for 1928 was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on February 26, 1929. The address of the governor of the bank, Dr. V. Pospíšil, contains the following discussion of banking and financial conditions:¹

General situation.—Among the outstanding developments in Czechoslovakia during 1928 mention should be made of the stability of the Czechoslovak crown and its favorable technical

position. This was accompanied by a satisfactory growth in the stock of gold and foreign exchange at the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, an indication that the balance of payments continued to be favorable. Budget equilibrium continued to be maintained. The Government was careful not to burden the market with new loans and made further progress in consolidating the short-term debt. During the greater part of the year, as a result of larger demands arising out of expanding business activity and especially out of large building operations, the money market was firmer than it had been in 1927 and at the beginning of 1928. The extraordinary building activity is due to the fact that we have not yet been able to discontinue

¹ Taken with some textual revisions from the official English translation published by the bank. The address also contains a general discussion of economic developments, prices, crops, etc. In addition the report of the board of directors presents a detailed discussion of international monetary developments, gold and silver, international money markets, movement of prices, production and foreign trade, etc., as well as tables showing the condition and operations of the bank. For earlier reports, see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, July, 1928, and June, 1927.

building subsidies along with the protection of tenants.

Banking reorganization.—Many problems of domestic banking remain to be solved. Further reorganization and amalgamations are desirable, especially in Slovakia and Carpathian-Ruthenia. This is particularly important in connection with our foreign trade, for on the efficient organization and equipment of our banks depend the interests of many branches of our exports to a very considerable extent. For the betterment of relations between the different classes of banks, a central arbitration board has been established which will deal with the competition among banking and other credit institutions, especially in the matter of obtaining deposits. This board, which has a representative of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia as its presiding officer, began to function toward the end of 1928. It is expected not only to contribute to an improvement in conditions of banking competition, which will benefit both the public and the banks, but also to strengthen and to make closer the relations of banking and other credit institutions with the bank of issue.

The money market.—At previous annual meetings reference has been made to the position of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia in the money market, and during the past year the bank has continued to give close attention to this matter. The Central Social Insurance Institution, the General Old Age Insurance Institution, as well as private insurance companies, are accumulating funds in increasing volume, which can well be made the basis of long-term credits and will promote a better balance in its provision of long-term and short-term credits. An amendment to the central social insurance act and to the old age insurance act provides for cooperation between these and other important public financial institutions on the one hand and the bank of issue on the other in the adoption of a consistent credit policy from the monetary point of view. The demand for credit at the bank of issue during the year showed a slight expansion.

The State notes debt.—For many reasons it is highly important to hasten the repayment to the bank of the State notes debt, which had its origin in the note circulation taken over from the Austro-Hungarian Bank in the amount of 10,190,000,000 crowns (\$301,624,000). According to the balance sheet of the bank as of February 15, 1929, this debt has been reduced to 4,077,000,000 crowns (\$120,679,200), which still represents nearly

55 per cent of the total note circulation and is entirely outside the control of the bank of issue. Redemption of this debt was provided for, in the first place, from the yield of the levy on capital and on the increased value of property as fixed by the act of April 8, 1920. At the time of the amendment to the bank act (April 23, 1925), it had become obvious that the yield of the levy would be inadequate for complete redemption of the debt; hence the Government was authorized (art. 12) to negotiate a special agreement with the bank. On February 2, 1927, an agreement was concluded, by the terms of which annual instalments of 110,000,000 crowns (\$3,256,000) were to be applied to the redemption of this debt. Estimates of the probable yield of the capital levy, together with the annual instalments agreed upon, showed that at the expiration of the charter of the National Bank—toward the end of 1940—a balance of about 1,500,000,000 crowns (\$44,400,000) of the State notes debt would still be unredeemed. The board of directors of the bank felt that the debt should be reduced to this amount, not at the end of the 12 remaining years of the bank's charter, but at least within the period of capital levy payments—within the next four or five years—and that upon the expiration of the bank's charter the debt should be as nearly liquidated as possible. The board believed that the time had come to take advantage of the provision in the agreement of February 2, 1927, according to which both parties reserved the right to reopen negotiations, should either the Minister of Finance or the National Bank consider it advisable to secure an earlier redemption of the State notes debt in the interest of monetary stability, and especially in the interest of a new currency act. The National Bank accordingly opened negotiations, and the Government has authorized the statement that it recognizes the need for more prompt liquidation and stands ready to cooperate in negotiating an agreement and in putting it into effect. The Government and the board of directors of the bank agree that the more rapid liquidation must be effected in such manner as to be acceptable both to the bank, which desires to strengthen its position in the money market, and to the Government which must consider its budgetary position as well as the needs of the money market.

In this connection mention should be made of a further principle stated in the agreement of February 2, 1927—that funds for the redemption of the State notes debt, which is one of the most urgent floating debts of the Government,

were to be provided first of all out of the surplus tax fund allocated by the finance acts to consolidation of floating debts of the Government; and later, following the automatic decline of interest on the Government debt, out of budget revenue.

Proposed new currency act.—The demand for speedier redemption of the State notes debt, which is imperative in order that the bank of issue may exercise proper control over the currency, is of particular importance at the present time because of its connection with the question of a new currency act. It is well known that an amendment to the law creating the National Bank of Czechoslovakia fixed the level of the Czechoslovak crown temporarily and by a somewhat indirect method, by obligating the bank to maintain the level of the crown to foreign gold exchanges at the level of the two previous years; expressed in dollars, this means that the crown has been stabilized between \$2.90 and \$3.03 for 100 Czechoslovak crowns. At the time of passing this amendment it was impossible to foresee what stand public opinion throughout the world would take in respect to comparatively small currency units. Today this opinion is well known. As early as 1925 Finland led the way by adopting a parity of 0.03789 grain of fine gold per markka. Far more important, however, were the decisions of Italy and France to adopt a parity of 0.07919052 and 0.05895 grain of fine gold respectively—the levels to which their currencies had declined. Some other countries such as Bulgaria and Greece, and more recently Rumania, have adopted even smaller units as the basis of their currencies. All these countries adopted as legal currency their existing units at the level at which they had succeeded in effecting de facto stabilization, and thus avoided those price disturbances which would have resulted from new monetary measures.

At the last annual meeting of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia the statement was made, as it had been made on a number of previous occasions, that the Czechoslovak crown will remain the legal currency at the level at which it had maintained de facto stabilization during the last two years of the banking office of the Minister of Finance, and at which it was maintained on the basis of legal provisions during the first three years of the existence of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia. The currency act which, by the amendment of 1925, was postponed until

a later period, now seems entirely possible of enactment; it will consist of a provision proclaiming the present crown our legal currency unit, and the act will be passed for the sole purpose of legalizing the present situation and removing all doubts concerning price changes and changes in the value of capital as the result of monetary measures. During the past three years the Czechoslovak crown has maintained the rate of 33.75 crowns to \$1, which means that it is equal in value to 44.58 milligrams of fine gold.

Our monetary development, as was stated last year, began in a period of chaotic conditions; for this reason its progress has deliberately been kept very gradual. The Government, which is the authority having power to draft the currency bill, agrees with the National Bank that the present situation, attained through unremitting endeavor in the financial and economic sphere, justifies our undertaking the definite step. As a result of wise and farsighted financial administration from the time of Minister Rašin and of successful efforts during the past few years, we have a well-balanced, stable budget. A large part of the former floating debt has been consolidated.

Economic conditions, as described in the monthly and annual reports of the National Bank, are satisfactory. The technical position of the bank of issue in respect to its stocks of precious metal and foreign exchange may be seen from the ratio of cover to aggregate note circulation and demand liabilities. This ratio on February 15, 1929, was 42 per cent—an entirely satisfactory position according to accepted standards of central bank reserves. The steady advance of this ratio has reflected our favorable balance of payments arising chiefly out of the credit balance shown by our foreign trade. Improvement in the quality of the commercial cover held by the bank of issue against notes is one of the subjects of discussion in the negotiations mentioned above for an earlier redemption of the State notes debt.

Abolition of control of foreign exchanges.—In consequence of these favorable circumstances the Government decided, following the earlier partial abolition of control of dealings in foreign exchange, to release such dealings completely as from January 1, 1929. Thus the bank of issue has entered upon a period of de facto convertibility of notes into foreign exchange of gold standard countries.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1928

	Czecho-slovak crowns (in thousands)	Dollars ¹ (in thousands)
RESOURCES		
Precious metals:		
Gold.....	1,156,672	34,238
Silver.....	48,626	1,439
	1,205,298	35,677
Foreign bank notes, silver, and token coin.....	3,966	117
Balances abroad and foreign exchanges advanced.....	2,465,000	72,964
Foreign bills discounted.....	38,233	1,132
Foreign cheques in course of collection.....	583	17
	2,507,783	74,230
Czechoslovak token coin.....	22,837	676
Local bills.....	240,355	7,114
Other bills.....	52,767	1,562
Securities discounted.....	119,000	3,522
Advances on collateral.....	71,047	2,103
Sites, premises, furniture, and fixtures.....	85,089	2,519
Banking Office of the Ministry of Finance in liquidation:		
State notes debt.....	4,097,510	121,287
Assets of the Banking Office of the Ministry of Finance in liquidation, in charge of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia.....	430,005	12,728
Temporary resources:		
In foreign accounts.....	1,051,749	31,132
Interest due in 1928 to be collected in 1929.....	7,424	220

¹ Conversion at monthly average rate for December, 1928: 1 Czechoslovak crown = \$0.0296.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1928—Continued

	Czecho-slovak crowns (in thousands)	Dollars (in thousands)
RESOURCES—continued		
Other resources.....	67,202	1,989
Total resources, exclusive of contra account.....	9,958,065	294,759
Contra account.....	82,911	2,454
Total resources.....	10,040,976	297,213
LIABILITIES		
Bank notes in circulation.....	8,465,908	250,591
Giro accounts.....	829,728	24,560
Current accounts.....	43,847	1,298
Capital.....	406,800	12,041
Reserve fund according to section 135 of the statutes.....	2,130	63
Special reserve fund according to section 42 of the statutes.....	29,617	877
Net profit:		
Carry-over from the year 1927.....	390	12
Results of the year 1928.....	86,487	2,500
Short-term Treasury bonds in circulation, taken over from the Austro-Hungarian Bank.....	446	13
Temporary liabilities (interest due in 1929, already collected in 1928).....	4,294	127
Other liabilities.....	88,420	2,617
Total liabilities, exclusive of contra accounts.....	9,958,065	294,759
Contra accounts.....	82,911	2,454
Total liabilities.....	10,040,976	297,213

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF BRAZIL

The annual report of the Bank of Brazil for 1928 was submitted to the general meeting of shareholders on April 27, 1929. Extracts from the report are given herewith.¹

Credit restriction.—Since the beginning of September the Bank of Brazil has refused: to grant any loans of more than six months' maturity; to accept nonliquid securities as a basis for granting new loans or extending those already granted; to undertake any credit operations the proceeds of which were intended to be applied to permanent investments; or to finance the organization, expansion, or development of any business undertaking. The bank has also tried to sell all real estate acquired in payment of debts and not needed for actual use by the bank; to effect the liquidation of unpaid debts; and to limit the amount of accommodation granted to an individual customer of the head office of the bank in accordance with the practice already in effect at the agencies.

¹ Taken with some textual revision from the official English translation furnished by the bank. The full text of the report, the original of which is in Portuguese, deals with the budget, bank returns and dividends, note issue, etc., and gives tables of the detailed operations of the bank. For the 1927 report, see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, July, 1928.

This policy was not only in accordance with the explicit provisions of the statutes of the bank but it was also necessary in order to hasten the reorganization of the bank—an indispensable preliminary for successful completion of the economic and financial program which we have undertaken. These measures were even more essential to enable the central bank, which carries on rediscount operations, to control the money market. It would not be prudent, however, to carry out this economic and financial program unless the bank of issue had, by suitable measures, been placed in a position to exercise its proper functions. Preparation of these measures is being continued, as is right and proper in view of the fact that the Government has not yet considered it advisable to exercise the authority conferred upon it by article 11 of the law of December 18, 1926.²

² Article 11 is as follows: "The executive power is hereby authorized to amend the contract with the Bank of Brazil in accordance with this law." The contract referred to was made in 1923 between the bank and the Government and provided that bank notes should be made convertible into gold, but only after the fulfillment of the following conditions: (1) Maintenance of Brazilian exchange on London at 12 pence per milrêis, or above, during a period of at least 3 years; (2) accumulation of a reserve equal to 60 per cent of the notes issued; and (3) final approval of the Government after it had made an investigation of the economic situation of the country. See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, March, 1927, p. 194.

Exchange rates.—It is in order at this point to explain why the Bank of Brazil, for the sake of coordinating the operations of its exchange department, changed its selling rate on the dollar.

All currency, even that which has been stabilized at a fixed rate, continues to fluctuate between two points—the “gold points” or the points of entry and withdrawal of gold. This means that there is no necessity, in order to maintain stability, for the exchange rate maintained by the bank to correspond rigidly to the standard rate of conversion. Fluctuations are natural phenomena, common to all systems of currency, and are due to the larger or smaller supply of export bills or bank drafts on offer; but currencies are supported by control of the circulating medium, which is effected by changes in the official rediscount rate.

The Bank of Brazil has maintained its sterling rate at 5⁵/₄ pence, which is very close to the conversion rate fixed by articles 2 and 8 of the currency law, the latter being the only paragraph of the currency law dealing with the stabilization fund. By this means the bank avoided any disturbance of the exchange. But as the dollar appreciated slightly in relation to sterling—a phenomenon wholly unrelated to our own economic situation and to conditions obtaining in our own money market—the bank was unable, while maintaining the exchange value of sterling unchanged, to reestablish parity between sterling and the dollar in relation to the milreis by any other means than by raising the exchange rate of the dollar. This was the course which the bank adopted, changing the dollar rate from 8.359 milreis per dollar to 8.395 milreis per dollar.

This change in the selling rate of the dollar can in no way facilitate the withdrawal of gold from the stabilization fund, as has been mistakenly supposed. The obligation of the stabilization fund to holders of its notes is only to redeem such notes in gold on the basis of 200 milligrams of gold, nine-tenths fine, per milreis, in accordance with articles 2 and 8 of the currency law, as mentioned above, and with article 10 of decree No. 17,618 of January 5, 1927.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF BRAZIL AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 1928

	Milreis (in thousands)	Dollars ¹ (in thousands)
RESOURCES		
Gold (held in sinking-fund account) £10,000-025 11s. at 8d.....	300,001	35,880
Currency.....	505,266	60,430
Gold bonds deposited abroad: Nominal value £2,595,030; latest quotation £1,757,863 6s. 8d. at 8d.....	52,736	6,307
Correspondents abroad.....	177,201	21,193
Correspondents in Brazil.....	6,783	811
Agencies and branches in Brazil.....	556,296	66,533
Bills discounted.....	754,234	90,206
Loans in current account.....	384,645	46,004
Securities.....	81,171	9,708
Collateral taken in payment.....	4,480	536
Bills receivable for bank's own account.....	45,971	5,498
Bills receivable for outside account:		
Foreign.....	23,319	2,789
Domestic.....	381,299	45,603
Total.....	404,618	48,392
Other items for collection in Brazil.....	496,331	59,361
Bank premises.....	16,247	1,943
Liquidation of the Bank of the Republic of Brazil.....	23	3
Other resources.....	10,802	1,292
Total resources, exclusive of contra accounts.....	3,796,805	454,098
Contra accounts:		
Securities held as collateral.....	667,879	79,878
Securities deposited with the bank.....	448,067	53,589
Securities deposited for employees benevolent fund.....	2,567	307
Total resources.....	4,915,318	587,872
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation.....	592,000	70,803
Deposits:		
In current accounts without interest.....	348,180	41,642
In current accounts with interest.....	621,066	74,279
In limited current accounts.....	139,250	16,654
In time accounts.....	178,021	21,291
In clearing accounts.....	45,507	5,443
National Treasury revenue advance account.....	27,270	3,261
Due to agencies and branches in Brazil.....	528,428	63,200
Due to correspondents in Brazil.....	4,502	538
Due to correspondents abroad.....	12,948	1,549
Due on account of items for collection.....	900,950	107,754
Capital.....	100,000	11,960
Surplus.....	150,855	18,042
Balance from previous year.....	1,375	164
Forty-fifth dividend to be distributed.....	10,000	1,196
Fund for redemption of paper money (388,695,000 milreis) less amount paid to the sinking-fund account for burning (271,829,000 milreis).....	116,866	13,977
Other liabilities.....	19,586	2,342
Total liabilities, exclusive of contra accounts.....	3,796,805	454,098
Contra accounts:		
Securities held as collateral.....	667,879	79,878
Securities deposited with the bank.....	448,067	53,589
Securities deposited for employees benevolent fund.....	2,567	307
Total liabilities.....	4,915,318	587,872

¹ Conversion at par: 1 milreis=\$0.1196.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ALBANIA

The annual report of the National Bank of Albania for 1928 was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on May 1, 1929. Sections of the address of the managing director, Amadeo Gambino, dealing with the budget and the currency and banking situation are given herewith.¹

Budget situation.—Systematic progress has been made in the financial administration by reorganizing the national accounts and by revising the tax assessment and collection system. Publication of accountancy budgets has been inaugurated, beginning with the fiscal year 1925-26, and estimates for later fiscal years have been prepared in due course. The following table shows the results for four years:

NATIONAL BUDGET
(In thousands of Albanian francs ¹)

Fiscal year	Estimates		Results	
	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
1925-26-----	15, 781	22, 223	19, 316	23, 322
1926-27-----	23, 009	23, 103	23, 375	23, 151
1927-28-----	30, 880	30, 838	-----	-----
1928-29-----	28, 186	28, 186	-----	-----

¹ The Albanian franc is equivalent to \$0.193.

A statement submitted by the Minister of Finance, together with the budget for 1926-27, shows that the estimated revenues and expenditures correspond closely to the actual amounts realized. During the year under consideration the budget actually closed with a surplus of 294,806 Albanian francs (\$56,898), as against an estimated surplus of 224,896 francs (\$43,405).

Estimates for 1927-28 showed a considerable increase both in revenues and expenditures, due in large part to the inclusion of transfer items connected with the service of the loan for public works. As a result, however, of the moratorium arranged on February 28, 1928, between the Albanian Government and the Svea, no payments on this account have yet been made.

Note circulation.—In the discharge of its functions as a bank of issue, the National Bank gave close attention during the past year

¹ Taken with some textual revision from the official English translation furnished by the bank. In addition the report contains a discussion of the political situation, agriculture, price movements, foreign trade, etc., and gives detailed tables of the operations of the bank. For the 1927 report, see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, August, 1928.

to strengthening the gold exchange reserve held against its note circulation in order to prevent depreciation, which was threatened as a result of the unfavorable harvests. Bank notes were issued gradually and in accordance with the actual currency requirements of the country. At the close of 1928 total notes in circulation amounted to 10,095,265 francs (\$1,948,386), which is an increase of 3,775,366 francs (\$728,646) over that at the close of the preceding year. Holdings of foreign exchange during the same period had risen from 11,900,000 francs (\$2,296,700) to 15,300,000 francs (\$2,952,900). There is still a considerable demand for currency in Albania, but the policy of the bank is to expand the currency gradually and to regulate the rate of expansion by the actual increase in production and trade. The increase in circulation has been compensated by a proportional increase in gold vault reserve, which has been maintained at a level well above that required by the statutes of the bank.

Foreign exchange.—Exchange transactions have been an important factor in regulating the currency issue during the past year. Since foreign valuta, which formerly served as a medium of exchange between the different parts of the country, have been less easy to obtain, the bank has endeavored to utilize to the best possible advantage such foreign bills as were made available by foreign firms in Albania. As a result of this policy the bank has been able during the year to offset an export of 14,900,000 francs (\$2,874,700) by the purchase of 24,600,000 francs (\$4,747,800) in the form of foreign bills of exchange, of which the bank sold 21,900,000 francs (\$4,226,700) to private individuals for payments abroad. The account for the year closed with a favorable balance of 2,700,000 francs (\$521,100) with the bank, which was one of the chief factors in strengthening its gold reserves.

Exchange rates during the year fluctuated within limits considerably narrower than those of the gold points. The range of these points in Albania, as a result of high costs of transportation and insurance, is about 1.15 per cent. The maximum fluctuations recorded at Durazzo did not exceed 0.74 per cent.

The credit situation.—The same standards of prudence which have guided the bank in expanding its note circulation and in strengthening its reserves have determined its policy in extending credit. Throughout the year

there has been a slow but steady growth in the volume of credit, and the situation may be considered satisfactory. From the end of 1927 to the end of 1928 the volume of credit made available by the bank rose from slightly less than 1,200,000 francs (\$231,600) to about 4,300,000 francs (\$829,900). The bank has made careful inquiry into the situation and resources of most Albanian firms and has given each one of them a credit rating based, not on its theoretical credit capacity, but on the total amount of credit which the bank is in a position to extend without in any way imperiling the ratio between the various forms of the reserve and the note circulation.

Lines of credit thus established have not been fully utilized by the borrowers. The volume of credit taken up during the past year increased from about 300,000 francs (\$57,900) to about 1,200,000 francs (\$231,600).

The National Bank is most desirous of cooperating in the growth of national prosperity by providing credit. But there is credit of a kind which the bank can provide in all safety, and there is credit of another kind which the bank can not provide at any price. The bank can provide short-term credit for the purchase of raw materials to be used in the manufacture of goods which are to be sold, or for the purchase of commodities for reexport or for sale in the country, for the purchase of fertilizers and seeds for improving the crops, and for similar purposes. On the other hand, the bank can not provide credit for erection of buildings or factories, or for purchase of plant, because the bank can not wait for years for the return of its money. The bank must be able to count on the liquidation of its loans within a short period—that is to say, within the period required for the growth and marketing of the crops, for manufacturing raw materials, and for selling finished products.

It is therefore to be hoped that other banks will be opened in Albania to provide credit

on a sound basis, especially in those directions in which the National Bank can not act; as, for instance, building and real estate credit in general, and other long-term credit transactions. In this connection the various projects now taking shape in Albania for the opening of new banks deserve favorable consideration.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ALBANIA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1928

	Albanian francs (in thousands)	Dollars (in thousands) ¹
RESOURCES		
Gold.....	1,249	241
Silver.....	315	61
Foreign currency.....	16,403	3,166
Discounts.....	738	142
Advances on security.....	438	85
Creditor current accounts.....	869	168
Real estate.....	735	142
Unpaid capital.....	8,063	1,672
Branch accounts.....	3	1
Other resources.....	543	105
Total resources, exclusive of contra accounts.....	29,956	5,780
Contra accounts:		
Deposit on account of fund for Albanian public works.....	54,739	10,565
Bills for collection.....	752	145
Debtors' surety account.....	537	104
Directors' surety account.....	23	4
Sundry items.....	16,648	3,213
Total resources.....	102,654	19,812
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulations.....	10,095	1,948
Demand deposits.....	5,427	1,047
Capital.....	12,500	2,413
Reserve.....	100	19
Profits of the financial year 1928.....	330	64
Other liabilities.....	1,504	290
Total liabilities, exclusive of contra accounts.....	29,956	5,780
Contra accounts:		
Deposit on account of fund for Albanian public works.....	54,739	10,565
Bills for collection.....	752	145
Debtors' surety account.....	537	104
Directors' surety account.....	23	4
Sundry items.....	16,648	3,213
Total liabilities.....	102,654	19,812

¹ Conversion at par: 1 Albanian franc=\$0.193.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

GOLD HOLDINGS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Total (40 countries) ¹	United	Ar-	Aus-	Bel-	Bra-	Can-	Eng-	France	Ger-	Indi-	Italy	Ja-	Neth-	Rus-	Spain	Swit-	24
		States ²	gen-	tra-	gium	zil ⁴	ada ⁵	land ⁶		many	a ⁷		pan ⁸	er-	sia		zer-	other
			tina ³	lia									lands			land	countries	
1922-December.....	8,348	3,506	473	116	52	27	147	752	708	227	118	217	606	234	3	487	103	572
1923-December.....	8,607	3,834	466	121	52	49	127	754	709	111	109	216	602	234	45	488	104	585
1924-December.....	8,938	4,090	444	121	53	54	151	757	710	181	109	218	586	203	73	489	98	601
1925-December.....	8,912	3,985	451	128	53	54	157	703	711	288	109	219	576	178	94	490	90	627
1926-December.....	9,185	4,083	451	107	86	56	158	735	711	436	109	221	562	166	85	493	91	634
1927-December.....	9,536	3,977	529	105	100	101	152	742	954	444	119	239	542	161	97	502	100	672
1928-July.....	9,840	3,737	622	110	112	140	98	857	1,173	524	119	263	541	175	85	503	86	694
August.....	9,879	3,749	621	110	112	143	101	856	1,190	536	119	263	541	175	75	503	87	698
September.....	9,938	3,752	633	107	112	143	106	843	1,200	571	119	266	541	175	76	504	90	699
October.....	9,944	3,769	611	107	112	146	108	803	1,207	603	119	266	541	175	82	504	91	701
November.....	9,990	3,754	610	107	115	148	133	778	1,239	625	120	266	541	175	92	494	91	702
December.....	9,999	3,746	607	108	120	149	114	750	1,254	650	124	266	541	175	92	494	103	702
1929-January.....	10,032	3,746	605	109	126	149	79	744	1,333	650	128	266	541	175	92	494	93	702
February.....	10,054	3,776	603	109	126	150	78	736	1,334	630	128	266	541	175	92	494	93	703
March.....	10,085	3,814	585	110	126	150	78	748	1,340	639	128	270	542	170	92	494	93	706
April.....	10,042	3,889	569	110	134	150	78	762	1,403	451	128	270	542	174	92	494	95	701
May.....	10,123	3,931	564	116	134	151	78	795	1,435	420	123	270	542	176	93	494	96	701
June.....	10,109	3,956	499	117	139	151	78	780	1,436	455	123	271	542	176	93	494	96	699
July.....		3,974			141			694	1,462	512					103	495		

¹ Preliminary, based on latest available figures.
² All countries for which satisfactory figures are available; see explanation in Bulletin for April, 1929 (p. 263), where separate figures for each country are given by years back to 1913. The 16 countries for which figures are here shown separately by months include all those which have held gold in recent years to the amount of \$90,000,000 or more.
³ Treasury and Federal reserve banks.
⁴ Government conversion fund and Bank of the Nation.
⁵ Bank of Brazil and stabilization fund.
⁶ Includes gold held by Government against Dominion notes and savings bank deposits, and such gold as is held by chartered banks in the central reserve.
⁷ Gold held by Bank of England and, prior to 1925, gold held by exchequer in currency note reserve.
⁸ Currency and gold standard reserves.
⁹ Domestic holdings of Bank of Japan and the Japanese Government.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Month	United States			Germany			Great Britain			Netherlands			South Africa	India
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Net	Net
1928														
September.....	4,273	3,810	463	37,084	783	36,301	19,233	23,247	-9,014	389	3	386	-15,315	1,688
October.....	14,331	992	13,339	34,146	844	33,302	15,824	45,597	-29,773	856	36	820	-12,847	4,604
November.....	29,591	22,916	6,676	23,261	945	22,318	22,261	41,989	-19,728	414	23	392	-20,081	6,426
December.....	24,950	1,636	23,314	26,923	802	26,121	17,792	25,502	-7,710	170	65	5	-12,253	9,839
Total.....	168,897	560,759	-391,872	221,936	9,541	212,444	232,658	294,539	-61,881	15,417	1,778	13,639	-208,479	75,908
1929														
January.....	48,577	1,378	47,199	1,250	577	672	11,844	27,891	-16,047	564	14	490	-16,607	4,730
February.....	26,913	1,425	25,488	1,338	764	574	12,347	21,353	-9,036	181	6	175	-17,848	7,700
March.....	20,470	1,633	18,837	1,701	807	897	25,734	7,746	17,987	133	14,320	-14,187	-21,542	13,063
April.....	24,687	1,594	23,093	1,708	223,247	-221,480	16,144	3,714	12,430	165	2	163	4,315	6,580
May.....	24,097	467	23,630	1,946	781	1,165	28,284	4,052	23,632	4,338	23	4,315		
June.....	30,762	590	30,212	7,493	681	6,812	21,035	40,001	-18,917	190	17	173		

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1929				1928	
	June		January-June		Calendar year	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
France.....	189	412	1,037	1,955	912	97,178
Germany.....	19,883	3,194	24,235	258	102,423	
Netherlands.....	134	14,368	1,180		145	7,081
Russia.....					18,532	
Spain and Canaries.....		4			9,733	199
Switzerland.....		564		38		13,493
United States.....		12,920	64	42,368	32,532	32,132
South America.....	2,450		4,305		1,166	1,074
British India.....		511		6,402		10,770
British Malaya.....				1,450	71	1,810
Egypt.....		300		2,633	1,309	1,384
Rhodesia.....		372		2,251		5,286
Transvaal.....	17,634		82,255		144,482	
West Africa.....	344		2,078		3,384	16
All other countries.....	94	5,276	5,672	19,024	14,803	26,978
Total.....	21,085	40,001	115,437	105,387	232,658	294,539

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM BRITISH INDIA

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1929				1928	
	April		January-April		Calendar year	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
England.....	1,276		5,942		11,071	
United States.....			22		4,086	
Aden and dependencies.....			346		910	
Arabia.....		151	511		870	6
British Oceania.....		310	1,204		5,067	
Bahrain Islands.....		10	71		285	
Ceylon.....		463	706		720	
China.....		43	93		153	
Mesopotamia.....		176	900		1,543	
Straits Settlements.....		15	18	18	200	48
Egypt.....		511	1,517		6,714	
Natal.....		3,562	20,768		44,387	
All other countries.....		13	5	13		44
Total.....	6,597	17	32,105	32	76,007	99

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1929			1928		1929			1928
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
Bank of England (millions of pounds sterling):									
Issue department—									
Gold coin and bullion.....	159.1	162.5	156.0	169.6					
Notes issued.....	419.1	422.5	416.0	189.4					
Banking department—									
Gold and silver coin.....	1.1	.8	.5	2.7					
Bank notes.....	56.3	62.4	58.8	53.1					
Government securities.....	38.6	40.0	44.3	30.8					
Other securities.....	23.2	22.4	15.6						
Discounts and advances.....	27.0	8.2	11.0	60.9					
Public deposits.....	24.7	24.3	18.3	23.9					
Bankers deposits.....	67.4	56.3	58.4						
Other deposits.....	36.2	35.3	35.7	105.6					
Reserve ratio ¹ (per cent).....	44.8	54.5	52.7	43.0					
Bank notes in circulation ²	362.7	360.1	357.3	80.0					
Currency notes and certificates.....				296.0					
Bank of France (millions of francs):									
Gold.....	36,625	36,596	35,788	28,990					
Sight balances abroad.....	7,300	7,805	8,544	15,559					
Foreign bills.....	18,450	18,407	18,539	11,702					
Loans and discounts.....	10,497	8,266	8,737	5,404					
Negotiable bonds.....	5,769	5,769	5,930	5,930					
Note circulation.....	64,921	64,316	62,848	60,628					
Public deposits.....	11,041	11,431	11,876	6,488					
Other deposits.....	7,075	7,176	7,283	5,294					
German Reichsbank (millions of reichsmarks):									
Gold reserve.....	1,831	1,705	1,719	1,998					
Gold abroad.....	80	59	173	86					
Reserves in foreign exchange.....	361	299	99	250					
Loans and discounts.....	3,196	3,260	3,189	2,616					
Deposits.....	631	628	585	525					
Reichsmarks in circulation.....	4,839	2,606	4,631	4,674					
Rentenmarks in circulation.....	465	498	498	600					
Bank of Italy (millions of lire):									
Gold at home.....	5,159	5,126	5,125	4,925					
Credits and balances abroad.....	4,920	4,911	4,879	7,151					
Loans and discounts.....	6,004	5,110	5,223	4,798					
Total note circulation.....	16,753	16,251	16,274	17,324					
Public deposits.....	300	300	300	300					
Other deposits.....	1,529	1,753	1,844	2,968					
Bank of Japan (millions of yen):									
Gold.....	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,063					
Advances and discounts.....	728	781	792	843					
Government bonds.....	244	189	175	283					
Notes issued.....	1,462	1,188	1,247	1,463					
Total deposits.....	691	941	789	904					
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds sterling):									
Issue department—									
Gold coin and bullion.....	22,151	21,861	22,578	22,486					
Securities.....	19,982	20,482	20,340	21,873					
Banking department—									
Coin, bullion, and cash.....	1,897	1,984	1,728	1,624					
Money at short call in London.....	15,813	15,368	15,460	13,411					
Loans and discounts.....	10,834	10,745	11,733	12,806					
Securities.....	13,009	12,285	11,448	13,495					
Deposits.....	41,113	39,091	39,649	42,544					
Bank notes in circulation.....	37,701	38,343	38,841	40,184					
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):									
Gold.....	169	169	169	117					
Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	199	195	197	286					
Other foreign exchange.....	346	343	346	290					
Domestic bills.....	255	225	207	168					
Government debt.....	110	110	110	168					
Note circulation.....	1,044	998	995	998					
Deposits.....	37	48	38	32					
National Bank of Belgium (millions of belgas):									
Gold.....	1,003	963	962	799					
Foreign bills and balances in gold.....	460	491	456	466					
Domestic and foreign bills.....	727	744	764	568					
Loans to State.....	343	345	345	387					
Note circulation.....	2,482	2,498	2,431	2,102					
Deposits.....	108	102	123	167					
National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):									
Gold.....	1,368	1,361	1,351	1,201					
Net foreign exchange.....	1,436	1,614	1,750	384					
Total foreign exchange.....	1,894	2,095	2,308	384					
Loans and discounts.....	1,634	1,523	1,471	1,013					
Government obligations.....	3,578	3,645	3,685	4,518					
Note circulation.....	3,972	3,977	4,366	3,899					
Other sight liabilities.....	2,729	2,876	2,711	1,003					
Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):									
Gold at home.....	62	62	61	62					
Deposits abroad.....	440	441	463	501					
Loans and discounts.....	93	85	88	16					
Note circulation.....	366	370	366	321					
Deposits.....	164	148	180	152					
Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):									
Gold at home.....	25,869	25,745	25,596	23,410					
Gold abroad.....	29,438	29,426	26,147	39,008					
Loans and discounts.....	14,753	14,509	15,273	17,360					
Note circulation.....	48,656	47,810	48,302	50,977					
Deposits.....	9,817	10,391	9,596	19,596					
Czechoslovak National Bank (millions of Czechoslovak crowns):									
Gold and silver.....	1,206	1,206	1,207	1,119					
Foreign balances and currency.....	1,781	1,703	1,688	1,890					
Loans and advances.....	861	640	653	516					
Assets of banking office in liquidation.....	405	407	411	469					
Note circulation.....	7,612	7,183	7,133	7,584					
Deposits.....	415	404	466	538					
Danish National Bank (millions of kroner):									
Gold.....	173	173	173	182					
Foreign bills, etc.....	88	94	89	98					
Loans and discounts.....	74	74	75	67					
Note circulation.....	366	358	359	360					
Deposits.....	34	29	33	23					
Bank of Danzig (thousands of Danzig gulden):									
Balances with Bank of England.....	16,732	16,176	13,407	15,668					
Foreign bills, etc.....	12,612	11,746	16,032	26,660					
Loans and discounts.....	22,436	24,245	24,228	21,545					
Note circulation.....	38,259	37,028	37,402	37,352					
Deposits.....	1,561	2,294	2,107	3,459					
Bank of Estonia (thousands of kronas):									
Gold.....	6,315	6,295	6,271	10,370					
Net foreign exchange.....	18,887	19,296	19,803	27,312					
Loans and discounts.....	27,552	27,970	30,048	25,914					
Note circulation.....	31,594	31,587	34,728	36,676					
Deposits—									
Government.....	10,909	10,763	12,044	15,373					
Bankers.....	3,763	4,758	3,705	1,342					
Other.....	2,863	2,719	2,702	4,648					

¹ Ratio of gold and notes in banking department to deposit liabilities.
² Notes issued, less amounts held in banking department and in currency note account.

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1929			1928		1929			1928
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):					Bank of Poland (millions of zlotys):				
Gold.....	301	301	302	311	Gold at home.....	431	429	428	381
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	545	580	661	712	Gold abroad.....	195	195	195	221
Foreign bills.....	7	5	8	43	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	438	456	483	524
Domestic bills.....	1,375	1,366	1,323	1,033	Other foreign exchange.....	82	83	94	210
Note circulation.....	1,473	1,481	1,556	1,585	Loans and discounts.....	833	831	783	641
Demand liabilities.....	199	228	217	145	Note circulation.....	1,298	1,244	1,274	1,184
					Current account of the treasury.....	308	351	338	328
					Other current accounts.....	160	181	153	267
Bank of Greece (millions of drachmae):					Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):				
Gold.....	594	581	570	518	Gold.....	9	9	9	9
Net foreign exchange in reserve.....	3,242	3,209	3,470	3,355	Balances abroad.....	292	300	314	219
Total foreign exchange.....	5,439	5,528	4,893	4,296	Bills.....	271	250	278	281
Loans and discounts.....	141	117	108	—	Note circulation.....	1,845	1,813	1,798	1,902
Government obligations.....	3,656	3,656	3,656	3,790	Deposits.....	50	55	70	92
Note circulation.....	5,494	5,415	5,617	5,155					
Other sight liabilities.....	1,780	1,802	1,856	2,196	National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):				
					Gold at home.....	5,068	5,049	5,049	4,963
National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengös):					Gold abroad.....	3,592	3,592	3,592	3,644
Gold.....	177	177	177	197	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	2,355	2,520	2,520	(¹)
Foreign bills, etc.....	17	19	33	83	Other foreign exchange.....	362	387	387	(¹)
Loans and discounts.....	381	381	370	314	Loans and discounts.....	9,468	9,427	12,870	12,870
Advances to treasury.....	92	92	92	105	State debt.....	7,672	7,672	10,679	10,679
Other assets.....	34	46	59	174	Note circulation.....	19,343	19,968	21,042	21,042
Note circulation.....	463	446	485	479	Deposits.....	8,488	6,560	1,228	1,228
Deposits.....	165	190	154	243					
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	47	52	66	125	State Bank of Russia (thousands of chervontsi):				
					Loans and discounts.....	361,523	358,798	326,483	326,483
Bank of Java (millions of florins):					Deposits.....	206,072	197,325	187,730	187,730
Gold.....	161	162	167	174	Issue department—				
Foreign bills.....	28	26	27	21	Gold.....	18,098	17,972	15,545	15,545
Loans and discounts.....	114	90	80	99	Other precious metals.....	4,268	4,375	3,969	3,969
Note circulation.....	305	300	300	311	Foreign exchange.....	9,406	9,170	7,277	7,277
Deposits.....	46	32	36	48	Note circulation.....	112,905	115,450	104,606	104,606
Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):					National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (millions of dinars):				
Gold.....	24	24	24	24	Gold.....	93	93	92	90
Foreign exchange reserve.....	47	53	57	78	Foreign notes and credits.....	178	230	192	254
Bills.....	90	87	86	82	Loans and discounts.....	1,501	1,474	1,610	1,560
Loans.....	59	58	54	42	Advances to State.....	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966
Note circulation.....	44	44	45	42	Note circulation.....	5,196	5,002	5,212	5,354
Government deposits.....	104	111	105	117	Deposits.....	714	747	891	617
Other deposits.....	69	66	69	66					
					South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds sterling):				
Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):					Gold.....	7,747	8,257	8,049	8,274
Gold.....	34	34	34	34	Foreign bills.....	7,524	8,198	7,706	8,268
Foreign currency.....	36	39	42	44	Domestic bills.....	1,211	1,207	1,431	176
Loans and discounts.....	88	84	88	85	Note circulation.....	9,636	9,709	8,755	8,989
Note circulation.....	84	85	92	86	Deposits—				
Deposits.....	71	69	67	74	Government.....	1,635	2,050	2,392	1,734
					Bankers.....	4,787	4,994	5,140	5,311
Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):					Others.....	287	596	311	290
Gold.....	437	437	432	435					
Foreign bills.....	176	161	89	197	Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Loans and discounts.....	151	194	296	151	Gold.....	2,561	2,560	2,560	2,608
Note circulation.....	779	797	840	768	Silver.....	723	720	720	710
Deposits.....	21	30	27	50	Balances abroad.....	93	97	96	38
					Loans and discounts.....	2,017	1,581	1,719	1,770
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Note circulation.....	4,258	4,272	4,258	4,236
Gold.....	147	147	147	147	Deposits.....	932	1,104	1,070	993
Foreign balances and bills.....	46	46	56	37					
Domestic credits.....	275	278	273	291	Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):				
Note circulation.....	318	305	308	325	Gold.....	234	231	235	231
Foreign deposits.....	2	2	1	2	Foreign bills, etc.....	196	183	186	125
Total deposits.....	97	112	114	98	Loans and discounts.....	439	390	364	451
					Note circulation.....	560	519	518	539
Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of libra):					Deposits.....	215	208	188	191
Gold.....	4,162	4,244	4,169	4,086					
Gold against demand deposits.....	254	172	247	330	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Foreign exchange reserve.....	783	738	827	1,404	Gold.....	496	496	493	447
Bills.....	2,127	1,916	1,793	1,255	Foreign balances and bills.....	265	261	247	195
Note circulation.....	6,327	6,199	6,046	6,026	Loans and discounts.....	215	181	201	262
Deposits.....	509	344	493	661	Note circulation.....	898	872	875	860
					Demand deposits.....	101	110	112	95

¹ Converted into the terms of the lei adopted Feb. 7, 1929.² Foreign exchange not reported separately.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Month	England (London)				Germany (Berlin)			Netherlands (Amsterdam)		Switzerland
	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Private discount rate
1927										
June.....	4.34	4.36	3.43	2½	5.39	7.73	5.79	3.57	3.87	3.42
July.....	4.33	4.33	3.50	2½	5.90	8.49	7.06	3.53	3.25	3.47
August.....	4.33	4.35	3.61	2½	5.82	8.38	5.81	3.45	3.40	3.44
September.....	4.32	4.33	3.55	2½	5.90	8.30	6.00	3.56	3.82	3.39
October.....	4.32	4.33	3.57	2½	6.69	8.72	7.19	4.11	4.29	3.38
November.....	4.33	4.34	3.62	2½	9.76	8.72	6.03	4.60	4.73	3.39
December.....	4.31	4.31	3.44	2½	6.87	9.10	7.24	4.49	4.85	3.40
1928										
January.....	4.19	4.13	3.49	2½	6.27	7.66	5.16	4.29	4.10	3.29
February.....	4.18	4.18	3.63	2½	6.20	7.30	6.66	3.97	3.80	3.12
March.....	4.12	4.07	3.63	2½	6.72	7.51	6.81	3.97	3.89	3.20
April.....	4.02	4.01	3.57	2½	6.71	7.57	6.64	4.18	3.93	3.29
May.....	3.97	3.95	3.58	2½	6.66	7.80	7.00	4.27	4.17	3.32
June.....	3.82	3.80	3.26	2½	6.59	8.08	6.37	4.18	4.11	3.40
July.....	3.99	3.97	3.27	2½	6.74	8.18	7.74	4.10	3.84	3.44
August.....	4.27	4.26	3.50	2½	6.68	8.19	6.12	4.13	3.90	3.41
September.....	4.23	4.19	3.55	2½	6.65	8.58	6.65	4.39	4.35	3.38
October.....	4.35	4.37	3.80	2½	6.67	8.26	6.70	4.40	4.42	3.38
November.....	4.38	4.30	3.64	2½	6.28	8.15	6.70	4.44	4.74	3.35
December.....	4.37	4.37	3.22	2½	6.28	8.77	7.30	4.46	4.68	3.32
1929										
January.....	4.32	4.29	3.41	2½	5.80	7.51	5.13	4.20	4.46	3.23
February.....	5.05	4.96	4.33	2½-3½	5.80	7.07	6.33	4.39	4.78	3.31
March.....	5.33	5.30	4.51	3½	6.31	7.30	6.97	4.64	5.05	3.39
April.....	5.21	5.18	4.43	3½	6.63	7.57	6.85	5.36	5.81	3.45
May.....	5.21	5.21	4.67	3½	7.49	9.65	9.32	5.37	5.88	3.34
June.....	5.32	5.35	4.23	3½	7.50	9.89	7.90	5.30	5.30	3.26

Month	Belgium (Brussels)	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Austria (Vienna)		Hungary		Sweden (Stockholm)	Japan (Tokyo)	
	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Prime commercial paper	Day-to-day money	Loans up to 3 months	Discounted bills ¹	Call money overnight
1927										
June.....	4.17	2.25	7.60	5¾-6¼	6¾-7¾	7-7¾	5¾-6¾	4-6	-----	4.38-5.11
July.....	3.84	2.13	7.00	5¾-6¾	7-8¾	7¼-8	6-7	4-6	-----	3.65-5.11
August.....	3.84	2.04	7.00	6¼-6¾	7¾-8¾	7½-8½	6-7¾	4-6	-----	3.65-4.75
September.....	3.75	2.01	6.81	6¼-6¾	7-8½	7½-8½	6-7½	4-6	-----	2.19-4.38
October.....	3.87	1.82	6.50	6¼-6¾	7½-8¾	7½-8½	6-7¾	4-6	-----	2.19-4.38
November.....	4.09	2.75	6.27	6¼-6¾	7½-8½	7-8½	5¾-7¾	4-6	-----	2.74-4.02
December.....	4.15	2.95	6.00	6¾-6¾	6¾-8¾	7½-8½	5½-7¾	4-6	-----	2.19-5.84
1928										
January.....	4.08	2.81	6.00	5¾-6¼	6¾-8	7½-8½	5¾-7¾	4-6	-----	1.64-5.11
February.....	3.90	2.75	5.89	5¾-6¼	6½-7½	7¾-8½	5¾-7¾	4-6	-----	1.46-4.02
March.....	4.10	2.72	5.75	5¾-6¼	6½-7½	7¾-8½	5-7¾	4-6	6.57-6.94	2.92-4.02
April.....	4.25	2.62	5.49	5¾-6¼	6½-7½	7¾-8½	5¼-7¾	4-6	6.57-6.75	2.56-4.02
May.....	4.25	2.62	5.25	5¾-6¼	6½-7½	7¾-8½	5¼-7¾	4-6½	6.39-6.75	1.46-4.02
June.....	4.27	2.90	5.25	5¾-6¼	6¾-8¼	7½-8½	5¼-7¾	4-6½	6.39-6.57	1.46-4.02
July.....	4.02	3.12	5.25	5¾-6¼	6¾-8¼	7½-8½	5¼-7¾	4-6½	6.21-6.57	1.46-4.02
August.....	4.00	3.23	5.25	6¾-6¼	7¼-8½	7¼-8½	5¼-7¾	4½-6½	6.21-6.39	2.92-4.02
September.....	3.96	3.26	5.25	6¾-6¼	7¼-8½	7¼-8½	5¼-7¾	4½-6½	6.02-6.39	2.37-4.02
October.....	3.94	3.37	5.25	6¼	7¼-8½	7¾-9	6½-8¾	4½-6½	6.21-6.39	2.92-4.02
November.....	3.94	3.37	5.45	6¼	7¼-8½	7¾-9	6½-8¾	4½-6½	6.02-6.21	2.01-4.02
December.....	3.94	3.41	5.50	6¼-6¾	7½-8¾	7¾-8½	6½-8¼	4½-6½	5.84-6.21	1.83-6.57
1929										
January.....	3.94	3.50	5.83	6¾-6¾	7¼-8¾	7¾-8¾	6¼-8¼	4½-6½	5.84-6.21	1.46-5.84
February.....	3.94	3.39	6.00	6¾-6¾	7¼-8¼	7¾-8½	6¼-8¼	4½-6½	5.66-5.84	2.01-4.02
March.....	3.94	3.37	6.31	6¼-6¾	7¼-8¼	7¾-8½	6¼-8¼	4½-6½	5.66-5.84	2.19-4.02
April.....	3.94	3.44	6.75	6¾-7¼	7¾-8¾	8½-9	7-9	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	3.47-4.02
May.....	3.94	3.49	6.83	7½-7¼	8-9	8¾-9½	7-9	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	2.56-4.02
June.....	3.94	3.50	6.75	7½-7¼	8¼-9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Revised.

¹ Figures for the rate on discounted bills, as compiled by the Bank of Japan, have been completely revised by the bank from March, 1928, to date. The new series, which is based on more uniform quotations than the old, represents the range for the month of the rates prevailing daily.

NOTE.—For sources used, methods of quotation, and back figures, see the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for November, 1928, and April, 1927.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Monthly averages of daily quotations.¹ In cents per unit of foreign currency]

	EUROPE										
	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (belga)	Bulgaria (lev)	Czechoslovakia (crown)	Denmark (krone)	England (pound)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichsmark)	Greece (drachma)	Hungary (pengő)
Par value.....	14. 07	13. 90	0. 72	(²)	26. 80	486. 65	2. 52	3. 92	23. 82	1. 30	17. 49
1928—July.....	14. 0852	13. 9351	. 7212	2. 9624	26. 7349	486. 3571	2. 5171	3. 9163	23. 8626	1. 2991	17. 4350
December.....	14. 0628	13. 9073	. 7190	2. 9624	26. 6868	485. 2442	2. 5170	3. 9098	23. 8325	1. 2924	17. 4186
1929—January.....	14. 0598	13. 8958	. 7191	2. 9605	26. 6704	484. 9878	2. 5171	3. 9082	23. 7694	1. 2917	17. 4246
February.....	14. 0543	13. 8944	. 7202	2. 9604	26. 6664	485. 2140	2. 5169	3. 9057	23. 7306	1. 2915	17. 4278
March.....	14. 0522	13. 8836	. 7206	2. 9610	26. 6493	485. 2626	2. 5165	3. 9058	23. 7218	1. 2920	17. 4255
April.....	14. 0467	13. 8847	. 7212	2. 9600	26. 6527	485. 3225	2. 5160	3. 9070	23. 7039	1. 2924	17. 4239
May.....	14. 0468	13. 8826	. 7210	2. 9599	26. 6473	485. 0785	2. 5155	3. 9071	23. 7370	1. 2924	17. 4269
June.....	14. 0465	13. 8832	. 7218	2. 9602	26. 6332	484. 8230	2. 5144	3. 9098	23. 8403	1. 2921	17. 4280
July.....	14. 0519	13. 8917	. 7213	2. 9595	26. 6387	485. 1018	2. 5147	3. 9158	23. 8255	1. 2922	17. 4300

	Italy (lira)	Netherlands (florin)	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	Russia ³ (chervonetz)	Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	Yugoslavia (dinar)
	Par value.....	5. 26	40. 20	26. 80	11. 22	108. 05	0. 80	514. 60	19. 30	26. 80	19. 30
1928—July.....	5. 2406	40. 2479	26. 7270	11. 2011	4. 4565	. 6136	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 4759	26. 7843	19. 2612	1. 7602
December.....	5. 2369	40. 1748	26. 6728	11. 1913	4. 4082	. 6005	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 2348	26. 7633	19. 2729	1. 7578
1929—January.....	5. 2337	40. 1096	26. 6560	11. 1883	4. 4281	. 6018	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 2954	26. 7392	19. 2405	1. 7580
February.....	5. 2343	40. 0490	26. 6633	11. 1942	4. 4069	. 6001	⁴ 515. 0000	15. 5587	26. 7275	19. 2318	1. 7573
March.....	5. 2351	40. 0535	26. 6609	11. 1923	4. 4495	. 5964	⁴ 515. 0000	15. 0656	26. 7101	19. 2333	1. 7563
April.....	5. 2355	40. 1409	26. 6644	11. 1910	4. 4645	. 5955	⁴ 515. 0000	14. 7495	26. 7054	19. 2468	1. 7563
May.....	5. 2357	40. 1984	26. 6550	11. 1859	4. 4738	. 5946	⁴ 515. 0000	14. 2245	26. 7181	19. 2572	1. 7570
June.....	5. 2313	40. 1512	26. 6393	11. 1858	4. 4854	. 5935	⁴ 515. 0000	14. 1315	26. 7623	19. 2409	1. 7568
July.....	5. 2302	40. 1362	26. 6471	11. 1866	4. 4822	. 5937	⁴ 515. 0000	14. 5070	26. 8020	19. 2347	1. 7559

	NORTH AMERICA				SOUTH AMERICA						
	Canada (dollar)	Cuba (peso)	Mexico (peso)	Argentina (peso-gold)	Bolivia ⁵ (boliviano)	Brazil (milreís)	Chile (peso)	Colombia ⁶ (peso)	Ecuador ⁷ (sucre)	Peru ⁸ (libra)	Uruguay (peso)
Par value.....	100. 00	100. 00	49. 85	96. 48	36. 50	11. 96	12. 17	97. 33	20. 00	486. 65	103. 42
1928—July.....	99. 7894	99. 9344	47. 2920	96. 1408	34. 8000	11. 9385	12. 1390	98. 1024	20. 0000	400. 4800	102. 2849
December.....	99. 7872	99. 9332	47. 9641	95. 7504	36. 4696	11. 8900	12. 0678	97. 0900	20. 0000	400. 4000	102. 6068
1929—January.....	99. 7509	99. 9583	48. 3678	95. 7642	36. 3308	11. 9160	12. 0630	97. 0900	20. 0000	400. 0000	102. 7469
February.....	99. 6411	100. 0307	48. 4581	95. 7650	36. 5000	11. 9171	12. 0479	97. 0900	20. 0000	399. 7727	102. 6037
March.....	99. 4030	100. 0261	48. 0515	95. 5624	36. 5000	11. 8235	12. 0645	96. 7669	20. 0000	400. 0000	101. 6177
April.....	99. 2394	99. 9721	48. 2419	95. 5563	36. 5000	11. 8348	12. 0644	96. 3900	20. 0000	400. 0000	99. 1120
May.....	99. 3012	100. 0101	47. 9715	95. 5184	36. 5000	11. 8634	12. 0423	96. 3900	20. 0000	400. 0000	97. 7018
June.....	99. 1632	99. 9522	47. 8536	95. 2760	36. 5000	11. 8563	12. 0362	96. 4320	20. 0000	400. 0000	96. 6934
July.....	99. 4760	99. 9083	48. 0833	95. 3678	36. 5000	11. 8579	12. 0448	96. 5712	20. 0000	400. 0000	97. 5731

	ASIA											AFRICA
	Venezuela ⁹ (bolivar)	China (Mexican dollar) ¹⁰	China (Shanghai tael) ¹¹	China (Yuan dollar) ¹²	Hong Kong (dollar) ¹³	India (rupee)	Japan (yen)	Java ¹⁴ (florin)	Straits Settlements (Singapore dollar)	Turkey (Turkish pound)	Egypt (Egyptian pound)	
Par value.....	19. 30	41. 50	57. 66	41. 05	41. 20	36. 50	49. 85	40. 20	56. 78	439. 65	494. 31	
1928—July.....	19. 2500	47. 0840	65. 2332	46. 8483	49. 9917	36. 2571	45. 8476	40. 1528	56. 0416	50. 8384	498. 9014	
December.....	19. 3800	46. 0455	63. 5510	45. 6808	49. 7879	36. 4653	45. 8940	40. 1396	56. 2488	45. 2924	497. 6198	
1929—January.....	19. 3400	45. 6837	63. 1168	45. 4070	49. 8161	36. 4487	45. 5102	40. 0623	56. 0027	48. 7296	497. 3430	
February.....	19. 2636	44. 7932	62. 1973	44. 5558	48. 8849	36. 3629	45. 2103	39. 9218	55. 9681	49. 2150	497. 5544	
March.....	19. 2500	44. 8856	62. 2304	44. 6205	48. 8437	36. 3623	44. 5203	39. 9396	56. 0752	48. 9073	497. 6292	
April.....	19. 2550	44. 2260	61. 2516	43. 9839	48. 6963	36. 3107	44. 6176	39. 9896	55. 9615	49. 0731	497. 6630	
May.....	19. 3300	43. 2824	59. 6191	42. 8005	48. 3424	36. 1817	44. 6460	40. 1000	55. 9524	48. 5304	497. 4362	
June.....	19. 3800	42. 1116	57. 7650	41. 4866	47. 8613	36. 0292	43. 8830	40. 0500	55. 9254	-----	-----	
July.....	19. 3800	41. 6354	57. 8368	41. 5521	48. 1230	35. 9742	45. 5571	40. 0346	55. 8775	-----	-----	

¹ Based on noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York as certified to the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of sec. 522 of the tariff act of 1922. For back figures see BULLETIN for January, 1928, and January, 1929.

² The National Bank of Czechoslovakia opened Apr. 1, 1926, under the obligation "to maintain the relation of the Czechoslovak crown to the undepreciated foreign gold currencies at the level of the last two years." During the period April, 1924, to March, 1926, inclusive, the range of the Czechoslovak crown was between 2.9193 cents and 3.0312 cents; the quotation on Mar. 31, 1926, was 2.9616 cents.

³ Averages based on daily quotations of closing rates as published by New York Journal of Commerce.

⁴ Nominal.

⁵ Silver currency. The figure given for parity represents gold value of unit in July, 1929, computed by multiplying silver content of unit by New York average price of silver for July, 1929, which was \$0.52822 per fine ounce. On the same basis, parity in July, 1928, for the Chinese-Mexican dollar was 46.76 cents; for the Shanghai tael, 64.97 cents; for the Yuan dollar, 46.28 cents; and for the Hong Kong dollar, 46.43 cents.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE PRICES

ALL COMMODITIES

Month	United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics) ¹	EUROPE													
		Austria (gold basis)	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	England (Board of Trade)	Finland (gold basis) ¹	France		Germany (Federal Statistical Bureau)	Hungary (gold basis)	Italy (Bachi)	Netherlands	Norway (Oslo)
									Statistical Bureau	Federal Reserve Board					
1927															
October.....	97	129	839	2,747	966	154	141	101	587	554	140	133	468	150	157
November.....	97	127	838	2,707	967	154	141	103	595	545	140	133	466	152	157
December.....	97	127	841	2,739	975	154	140	103	604	567	140	135	463	152	156
1928															
January.....	96	129	851	2,782	982	153	141	102	607	569	139	135	463	154	157
February.....	96	128	848	2,826	985	152	140	102	609	569	138	134	461	151	157
March.....	96	129	848	2,839	978	153	141	103	623	587	139	135	464	153	157
April.....	97	131	847	2,891	984	154	143	103	619	601	140	136	464	153	156
May.....	99	131	844	2,906	987	155	144	103	632	617	141	135	465	152	156
June.....	98	133	844	2,866	986	155	143	103	626	621	141	135	462	152	158
July.....	98	133	841	2,911	979	155	141	103	624	613	142	133	453	148	160
August.....	99	133	831	2,790	996	154	139	103	616	607	142	134	456	145	153
September.....	100	131	830	2,805	986	151	138	101	620	598	140	137	458	146	153
October.....	98	129	835	2,844	971	150	138	101	617	585	140	138	463	146	151
November.....	97	128	847	2,875	957	151	138	101	626	580	140	137	466	148	150
December.....	97	127	855	2,865	955	151	138	101	624	588	140	135	464	148	150
1929															
January.....	97	128	867	2,869	953	151	138	100	630	591	139	134	461	146	149
February.....	97	130	865	2,945	950	150	138	100	638	599	139	137	463	146	150
March.....	98	133	869	2,974	964	154	140	100	640	616	140	139	461	147	150
April.....	97	134	862	2,991	963	150	139	99	627	621	137	134	455	144	148
May.....	96	135	851	3,034	940	148	136	98	623	606	136	129	454	142	146
June.....	96	134	848	.....	917	146	136	98	611	598	135	129	447	142	147
July.....	.....	132	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	149

Month	EUROPE—continued						Canada ¹	Peru	ASIA AND OCEANIA						AFRICA	
	Poland ²	Russia ¹	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ¹	Australia			China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India (Calcutta)	Japan (Tokyo)	New Zealand	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa	
1927																
October.....	101	170	169	147	145	97	200	173	169	152	147	170	146	118	122	
November.....	102	170	168	148	147	97	200	166	166	151	148	168	147	115	.....
December.....	101	170	169	148	146	97	199	162	164	150	148	168	148	114	.....
1928																
January.....	100	171	166	148	145	97	199	163	163	150	145	169	150	114	120	
February.....	99	171	166	147	144	97	195	160	164	149	144	169	147	114	.....
March.....	102	171	165	149	145	98	193	160	163	149	144	169	147	116	.....
April.....	105	171	166	151	146	98	197	162	163	150	146	170	147	126	121	
May.....	103	171	164	152	145	98	195	159	165	151	147	171	148	117	.....
June.....	103	172	164	151	145	97	195	158	160	150	145	169	148	117	.....
July.....	102	172	164	150	144	96	193	157	159	150	148	169	148	117	119	
August.....	100	173	166	149	144	95	190	154	157	143	143	170	147	119	.....
September.....	100	173	168	146	145	96	188	153	156	149	142	174	148	120	.....
October.....	100	176	174	145	145	95	187	152	159	149	143	174	149	126	120	
November.....	100	176	178	145	145	95	186	152	159	149	146	173	150	129	.....
December.....	100	177	175	145	144	95	185	154	160	149	145	174	149	126	.....
1929																
January.....	98	177	171	144	143	95	186	157	160	150	145	172	147	125	120	
February.....	99	177	175	145	143	96	186	156	162	150	144	171	146	122	.....
March.....	99	178	174	144	142	96	189	157	164	151	143	171	146	123	.....
April.....	98	179	174	141	140	94	185	158	161	149	140	170	146	120	121	
May.....	99	.....	.....	140	139	92	186	156	162	.....	139	169	147	114	.....
June.....	99	.....	.....	139	139	93	186	158	163	.....	138	168	.....	108	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ New index—1926=100.² First of month figures.³ New official index.⁴ 1927=100.

NOTE.—These indexes are in most cases published here on their original bases, usually 1913 or 1914, as determined by the various foreign statistical offices which compile the index numbers and furnish them to the Federal Reserve Board. In several cases, however, viz, France, Netherlands, Japan, New Zealand, and South Africa, they have been recomputed from original bases (1901-1910; 1901-1910; October, 1900; 1909-1913; 1910) to a 1913 base. Index numbers of commodity groups for most of the countries are also available in the office of the Division of Research and Statistics and may be had upon request. Further information as to base periods, sources, numbers of commodities, and the period of the month to which the figures refer may be found on pages 769-770 of the BULLETIN for November, 1927.

WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

ENGLAND—BOARD OF TRADE							SWEDEN—BOARD OF TRADE						
	1929					1928		1929					1928
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	June		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	June
All commodities.....	136	136	139	140	138	143	All commodities.....	139	140	141	144	145	151
Total food.....	143	144	148	150	158	143	Vegetable products.....	125	126	128	131	131	148
Cereals.....	132	133	137	140	142	155	Animal products.....	137	137	136	139	144	140
Meat and fish.....	144	146	146	145	144	146	Fuels and oils.....	120	118	117	122	126	112
Other foods.....	155	152	160	165	160	171	Raw materials for manu- facture in iron and metal industry.....	118	118	120	120	117	114
Industrial products.....	131	132	134	135	133	135	Paper pulp and paper.....	163	163	162	161	161	161
Iron and steel.....	115	115	114	113	113	112	Raw materials for manu- facture in leather indus- try.....	128	126	130	132	131	146
Other minerals and metals.....	119	119	125	126	118	112	Raw and manufactured chemicals.....	162	153	153	155	165	165
Cotton.....	154	155	159	162	159	172	Raw materials.....	134	134	136	141	143	146
Other textiles.....	151	154	156	158	159	167	Semifinished materials.....	139	140	142	143	143	155
Miscellaneous.....	134	134	135	136	137	142	Finished materials.....	142	143	143	145	146	150
							Producers' goods.....	133	133	135	137	137	143
							Consumers' goods.....	144	145	146	150	151	187
FRANCE—STATISTICAL BUREAU							CANADA—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS						
All commodities.....	611	623	627	640	638	626	All commodities.....	93	92	94	96	96	97
All foods.....	604	621	623	624	625	615	Vegetable products.....	82	82	84	89	90	97
Animal foods.....	631	608	624	603	614	548	Animal products.....	108	109	108	110	108	107
Vegetable foods.....	584	649	629	648	637	648	Textiles.....	92	92	92	93	93	94
Sugar, coffee, cocoa.....	575	568	591	596	602	675	Wood and paper products.....	94	94	95	95	94	99
All industrial material.....	616	626	631	653	650	635	Iron and its products.....	94	94	94	93	93	93
Minerals.....	559	560	560	602	564	525	Nonferrous metals.....	95	95	99	102	96	90
Textiles.....	739	766	783	811	821	817	Nonmetallic minerals.....	93	92	92	93	94	92
Sundries.....	598	604	605	612	624	618	Chemicals.....	96	95	95	95	94	95
GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU							AUSTRALIA—BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS						
All commodities.....	135	136	137	140	139	141	All commodities.....	158	156	158	157	156	158
Total agricultural products.....	125	126	128	134	134	136	Metals and coal.....	174	174	174	174	174	174
Vegetable foods.....	120	125	130	133	132	153	Textiles.....	143	145	154	157	160	165
Cattle.....	127	120	122	122	120	115	Agricultural products.....	158	154	154	150	159	163
Animal products.....	122	130	127	142	151	126	Dairy products.....	160	159	154	152	155	149
Fodder.....	122	133	140	142	140	160	Groceries and tobacco.....	164	164	164	166	166	165
Provisions.....	124	125	127	128	125	139	Meat.....	150	145	148	148	117	126
Total industrial raw materials and semifinished products.....	132	131	133	134	134	135	Building materials.....	161	161	160	159	159	159
Coal.....	136	136	136	138	139	131	Chemicals.....	189	189	189	189	189	189
Iron.....	130	128	128	128	128	128							
Nonferrous metals.....	118	118	127	132	118	105							
Textiles.....	141	141	148	150	149	164							
Hides and leather.....	123	120	129	130	131	151							
Chemicals.....	127	126	126	127	126	128							
Artificial fertilizers.....	87	87	88	88	87	82							
Technical oils and fats.....	125	126	126	126	126	120							
Rubber.....	30	30	29	34	34	27							
Paper materials and paper.....	151	151	150	151	151	151							
Building material.....	158	157	157	157	157	161							
Total industrial finished prod- ucts.....	158	158	158	158	158	159							
Producers' goods.....	138	138	138	137	138	137							
Consumers' goods.....	172	172	173	174	174	176							
ITALY—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILAN							INDIA (CALCUTTA)—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS						
All commodities.....	480	485	493	499	498	493		1929					1928
Total food.....	550	555	562	570	569	565		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	May
Vegetable foods.....	544	554	569	585	574	617	All commodities.....	139	140	143	144	145	147
Animal foods.....	558	555	552	552	562	593	Cereals.....	120	119	129	133	131	132
All industrial products.....	454	458	466	472	471	466	Pulses.....	141	147	146	166	171	150
Textiles.....	412	420	433	440	440	456	Tea.....	157	157	157	157	165	169
Chemicals.....	437	441	446	449	454	441	Other foods.....	161	154	159	149	156	155
Minerals and metals.....	446	447	452	456	450	427	Oil seeds.....	142	148	148	150	149	140
Building materials.....	543	541	541	541	541	517	Raw jute.....	95	97	106	108	107	102
Other vegetable products.....	469	448	501	519	511	506	Jute manufactures.....	124	125	139	138	139	149
Sundries.....	502	501	516	522	527	552	Raw cotton.....	148	152	161	158	153	179
							Cotton manufactures.....	160	161	161	162	163	159
							Other textiles.....	134	136	140	140	140	144
							Hides and skins.....	109	120	130	125	116	149
							Metals.....	129	130	127	124	126	125
							Other articles.....	141	143	139	141	139	137

NOTE.—See footnotes on preceding page.

* Revised.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Pre-war=100]

Month	United States (51 cities)	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES													OTHER COUNTRIES					
		Austria (Vienna)	Belgium ¹	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	England ²	Estonia ^{2,3}	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands ⁴	Norway	Russia ²	Switzerland	Canada ²	Australia	India (Bombay)	New Zealand	South Africa
1927																				
July.....	150	122	205	2,653	962	159	122	557	156	2,059	524	-----	175	199	156	147	152	154	144	119
August.....	149	120	202	2,624	914	156	118	539	150	2,044	518	-----	175	199	156	147	155	155	143	118
September.....	151	119	206	2,615	910	157	111	532	151	2,070	509	163	174	198	158	147	157	151	143	117
October.....	153	120	210	2,626	907	161	112	520	152	2,071	509	-----	173	198	158	148	159	148	143	119
November.....	153	119	211	2,587	905	163	113	500	152	2,086	510	-----	171	199	159	149	157	147	144	119
December.....	153	118	212	2,618	913	163	113	523	153	2,101	513	167	171	200	159	151	155	149	146	119
1928																				
January.....	152	118	211	2,660	913	162	118	530	152	2,146	514	-----	170	201	158	151	154	151	147	119
February.....	149	117	207	2,701	910	159	118	522	151	2,144	511	-----	170	202	157	149	152	146	145	118
March.....	148	116	201	2,713	902	155	122	524	151	2,143	511	166	171	203	156	147	153	142	145	118
April.....	149	117	202	2,766	905	155	126	532	152	2,144	511	-----	171	203	156	146	154	140	144	119
May.....	151	117	197	2,778	908	156	126	546	151	2,145	511	-----	172	205	156	146	154	140	146	120
June.....	150	122	200	2,740	928	157	126	533	152	2,144	512	169	170	206	157	145	154	142	147	114
July.....	150	119	202	2,783	943	156	130	511	154	2,138	512	-----	173	211	157	146	152	143	147	116
August.....	151	120	205	2,667	943	156	129	511	156	2,134	513	-----	170	211	156	149	150	142	146	115
September.....	155	120	210	2,682	928	156	124	510	153	2,132	513	166	164	210	157	150	150	141	147	115
October.....	153	120	215	2,719	907	157	125	515	152	2,137	513	-----	163	211	158	152	149	142	149	115
November.....	154	120	223	2,749	900	159	126	511	152	2,137	513	-----	161	213	158	152	150	144	150	118
December.....	153	119	222	2,739	905	160	125	512	153	2,133	513	164	161	215	158	152	152	145	152	115
1929																				
January.....	151	120	221	2,742	900	159	133	512	153	2,133	513	147	158	216	157	152	161	146	149	115
February.....	151	123	221	2,816	911	156	138	522	156	2,135	513	148	157	218	157	150	161	146	148	115
March.....	150	121	215	2,843	913	157	142	523	159	2,155	515	163	158	223	156	151	160	146	146	117
April.....	149	119	212	2,860	901	150	137	525	154	2,151	515	-----	156	230	154	148	162	145	147	115
May.....	150	120	211	2,900	906	149	136	527	154	2,147	515	-----	156	-----	154	147	160	143	147	115
June.....	152	124	-----	-----	907	147	-----	527	154	-----	148	-----	156	-----	155	147	161	144	-----	115
July.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	149	-----	-----	-----	156	-----	-----	-----	157	-----	-----	-----	145	-----	-----	-----

COST OF LIVING

Month	Massachusetts	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES													OTHER COUNTRIES						
		Belgium ¹	Czechoslovakia	England ²	Finland	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Hungary	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands	Norway	Poland ⁵	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Canada ²	Australia	India (Bombay)	South Africa	
1927																					
July.....	155	199	753	166	1,203	-----	150	1,960	119	548	-----	-----	98	184	169	160	149	-----	156	132	
August.....	155	198	739	164	1,237	-----	147	1,951	119	543	-----	-----	99	182	-----	160	149	-----	157	131	
September.....	155	202	736	165	1,230	507	147	1,955	119	537	-----	167	197	-----	-----	161	149	157	154	131	
October.....	155	207	734	167	1,237	-----	150	1,956	120	536	-----	-----	101	189	172	161	150	-----	151	132	
November.....	157	208	735	169	1,251	-----	151	1,964	120	536	-----	-----	103	188	-----	162	150	-----	150	132	
December.....	157	208	740	169	1,243	498	151	1,978	120	531	170	195	103	186	-----	162	151	159	151	132	
1928																					
January.....	157	210	741	168	1,216	-----	151	1,955	121	545	-----	-----	102	178	171	161	151	-----	154	132	
February.....	156	207	739	166	1,206	-----	151	1,954	120	545	-----	-----	100	175	-----	161	150	-----	148	131	
March.....	155	204	737	164	1,214	507	151	1,953	119	545	-----	169	193	101	176	-----	160	149	157	132	
April.....	155	205	741	164	1,212	-----	151	1,953	121	545	-----	-----	102	175	171	160	149	-----	144	133	
May.....	156	202	743	164	1,207	-----	151	1,953	121	544	-----	-----	103	171	-----	160	149	-----	147	133	
June.....	155	204	741	165	1,219	105	151	1,952	121	545	-----	170	193	103	172	-----	161	148	157	132	
July.....	157	205	753	165	1,236	-----	153	1,948	121	543	-----	-----	104	173	173	161	148	-----	146	131	
August.....	157	207	761	165	1,258	-----	154	1,946	126	542	-----	-----	104	174	-----	161	150	-----	146	131	
September.....	158	211	756	165	1,249	105	152	1,945	127	543	-----	169	185	104	178	-----	161	151	155	131	
October.....	157	215	735	166	1,254	-----	152	1,948	126	544	-----	-----	104	179	172	162	152	-----	146	131	
November.....	157	220	730	167	1,262	-----	152	1,948	125	546	-----	-----	106	181	-----	162	152	-----	147	132	
December.....	157	219	734	168	1,260	108	153	1,946	126	547	-----	168	183	106	187	-----	162	152	155	131	
1929																					
January.....	157	219	737	167	1,242	-----	153	1,948	126	548	-----	-----	106	184	170	161	152	-----	149	131	
February.....	156	220	745	165	1,232	-----	154	1,950	127	548	-----	-----	108	183	-----	161	151	-----	149	131	
March.....	157	217	754	166	1,229	111	157	1,949	127	553	-----	169	180	106	184	-----	161	152	-----	149	132
April.....	157	215	746	162	1,219	-----	154	1,945	125	550	-----	-----	106	184	171	159	150	-----	148	131	
May.....	157	215	744	161	1,210	-----	154	1,945	126	548	-----	-----	106	184	-----	160	151	-----	147	136	
June.....	156	-----	744	160	1,215	-----	153	-----	-----	149	-----	-----	107	-----	-----	161	149	-----	147	135	
July.....	-----	-----	-----	160	-----	-----	154	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	-----

¹ 1921=100. ² First of month figures. ³ Revised on a gold basis. ⁴ Amsterdam only. 1911-1913=100. ⁵ 1927=100.

NOTE.—Information as to the number of foods and items included, the original base periods, and sources may be found on page 276 of the April, 1925, issue of the BULLETIN.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Decision of Circuit Court of Appeals re discretion of Federal reserve system in matters relating to credit policies

There is published below the text of an opinion rendered July 15, 1929, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in the case of Frank G. Raichle *v.* Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is of unusual importance because it contains the first judicial interpretation of those provisions of the Federal reserve act which deal with the discretion of the Federal reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board in fixing the rediscount rate, engaging in open-market operations, and in other matters relating to credit policies.

This suit was brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by one Frank G. Raichle in his capacity as a private citizen. The only party defendant named in the suit was the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The bill of complaint alleged, however, that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Federal reserve system generally, had spread propaganda concerning an alleged money shortage and increase in the volume of collateral loans, set about to restrict the supply of credit available for investment purposes by engaging in open-market transactions through the sale of its securities, raised the rediscount rate for its member banks in order to reduce the volume of security loans, and coerced member banks to call collateral loans by declining to rediscount eligible commercial paper for such member banks. It was further alleged that all of these actions had injured complainant by causing the market price of stocks and bonds owned by him to decline, and also that all such courses of action were beyond the corporate and legal powers of the Federal reserve bank and resulted in depriving the complainant of his property without due process of law. The court was asked

to grant an injunction restraining the defendant from spreading propaganda concerning an alleged money shortage and an alleged credit stricture in the United States, from doing any act or thing calculated to curtail the credit resources of the United States, from engaging in unwarranted and excessive open-market operations and removing a large amount of cash and its incidental credit from the use of the investing public, from controlling or interfering with the member banks in the free and unrestricted use of their own independent resources in all legitimate banking activities, including the making of collateral loans, and from further arbitrarily and unreasonably raising the rediscount rate. The court was also asked to grant a mandatory injunction directing the Federal reserve bank to fix a reasonable rediscount rate and a prohibitory injunction restraining the defendant from taking any action for the purpose of forcing the liquidation of brokers' loans.

On motion of defendant and after argument of counsel, the United States District Court dismissed the bill of complaint on the ground that it stated no cause of action against the Federal reserve bank.

The complainant appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit which, after discussing the merits of the case at some length, ruled that the Federal Reserve Board was a necessary party to the suit, modified the decree so as to dismiss the bill because of failure to join the members of the Federal Reserve Board as indispensable parties, and affirmed the decree as so modified.

The three principal questions considered by the Circuit Court of Appeals were the following:

(1) Are the alleged acts, irrespective of the alleged purpose to reduce the volume of brokers' loans, within the power of the Federal reserve bank?

(2) If the acts are generally speaking lawful, are they rendered unlawful because the purpose was to reduce the volume of brokers' loans?

(3) Is the Federal Reserve Board a necessary party to the action?

The court held, in substance, that—

(1) Irrespective of a purpose to reduce the volume of brokers' loans, (a) it was lawful to engage in open-market transactions by the sale of securities, since purchases and sales in the open market are specifically authorized by the Federal reserve act; (b) it was for the Federal reserve bank, subject to the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, to determine what would be a reasonable rediscount rate; (c) it was lawful for the Federal reserve bank to decline to rediscount eligible paper, since the power to rediscount eligible paper is, under the terms of the Federal reserve act, wholly permissive; and (d) the charge of spreading propaganda is without legal significance; but, in view of the provisions of the Federal reserve act for detailed reports on the condition of the Federal reserve banks and for communications between the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Advisory Council regarding the general affairs of the Federal reserve system, "it is most unlikely that statements as to the condition of affairs can not be made public by the board, the council, and the banks. The provisions for reports, representations, and recommendations seem to imply *public information* and, when the situation warrants it, *public warning*."

(2) The Federal reserve bank, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, must determine whether there is danger of financial stringency and whether the credit available for "commerce and business" is sufficient or insufficient; and, if it proceeds in good faith through open-market operations and control of discount rates to bring about a reduction of brokers' loans, it commits no legal wrong.

(3) The Federal Reserve Board is an indispensable party to the suit, because it is given power to exercise general supervision over the Federal reserve banks and is specifically empowered to regulate open-market transactions, to review and determine rates of discount, and

to make reports as to conditions in the Federal reserve system. "In such circumstances, the bank is, as to the matters complained of here, a Governmental agency under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board."

The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the full text of which is published below, is of unusual importance, because it contains the first recorded judicial interpretation of those provisions of the Federal reserve act dealing with the discretion of the Federal reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board with respect to the fixing of the rediscount rate, the rediscounting of paper for member banks, the power to engage in open-market operations, and other powers with respect to general credit policies. It also contains an interesting review of the fundamental purposes of the Federal reserve act and the reasons for the creation of the Federal reserve system.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Frank G. Raichle, appellant, against Federal Reserve
Bank of New York, appellee

Before L. Hand, Swan and Augustus N. Hand,
circuit judges.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of New York.

Bill in equity by Frank G. Raichle to restrain
the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from doing
various acts in derogation of plaintiff's alleged
rights. Upon motion by the defendant, in the
nature of a demurrer, the bill was dismissed by the
District Court, and plaintiff appeals.

This is an appeal from a decree dismissing a bill in
equity upon the merits. The defendant moved to
dismiss the bill on the ground:

1. That it appears on the face of the complaint by
plaintiff's own showing that he is not entitled to the
relief prayed for by this complaint against the defend-
ant, nor to any relief arising from the facts alleged in
said complaint.

2. That it appears on the face of said bill of com-
plaint that this court has no jurisdiction to hear and
determine this suit.

3. That it appears on the face of said bill of complaint
that said complaint is wholly without equity.

The bill alleges the incorporation of the defendant,
which we shall hereinafter call the bank, under the
act of Congress called the Federal reserve act. It
alleges that this act was passed to "furnish an elastic

currency, to afford means of discounting commercial paper and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States"; that the bank "is a unit in the Federal reserve system, and as such has certain powers conferred upon it by the Federal reserve act and performs certain functions under the control of its board of directors and the Federal Reserve Board"; that the "Federal Reserve Board is by law vested with limited control over Federal reserve rediscount facilities and the defendant Federal Reserve Bank of New York is vested with limited control over its own rediscount facilities."

After setting forth that the United States have for six years experienced great prosperity, that business conditions are good and getting better, that employment and wages are satisfactory, that the signs usually consulted indicate a continued improvement and that accordingly large numbers of people have invested in stocks and bonds of various industrial and railroad corporations, the bill goes on to say that the plaintiff owns various securities outright and has borrowed money to purchase others.

It further alleges that there is an abundance of credit readily available for the needs of industry and agriculture, as well as investment, but that the bank reports that brokers' loans have increased in volume and commercial loans have decreased. Such a condition is said to be due to the tendency of banks to charge high rates of interest and to make loans callable on demand and, by reason of these circumstances, it is said to have been found desirable to borrow money from the public through security offerings in order to eliminate banks as middlemen.

The bill then goes on to say that the credit available in the United States is in excess of fifty billion dollars and that the total of brokers' loans approximates only 6½ per cent of this amount, so that the claim that too much of available credit is involved in collateral or brokers' loans is not justified.

The bill then sets up the wrongful acts on which the plaintiff founds his cause of action. It says that the bank during the year 1928 illegally engaged in a course of conduct, which it is still continuing, that had for its object an arbitrary reduction of brokers' loans and a general reduction of security prices. The course of conduct consisted of the following acts:

(1) "This defendant and the Federal reserve system generally, * * * wrongfully * * * spread propaganda concerning an alleged money shortage and expressed alarm over the increasing volume of collateral loans, whereas no shortage exists other than one of their own making which is technical in its nature and artificial in its essence."

Many persons induced by this propaganda have sold securities thereby contributing to a decline in market prices and to plaintiff's damage.

(2) "The defendant, * * * and the Federal reserve system generally, have * * *

wrongfully * * * set about to restrict the supply of credit available for investment purposes and cause a general liquidation of security loans with a resultant reduction in quoted security prices. In this connection the defendant, * * * and Federal reserve system generally, have engaged in an open market operation, as the term is generally used by those concerned in this practice, but not for the purpose contemplated by the use of the term in the Federal reserve act. The defendant and other Federal reserve banks have sold quantities of securities aggregating many millions of dollars * * * for the sole purpose of taking money and its attendant credit out of the market and removing the same from use, thus curtailing credit and causing an artificial money shortage to the plaintiff's damage and injury. This conduct * * * is not justified by any economic circumstances, and if continued and unabated will lead to serious consequences, and to the damage of this plaintiff."

(3) The defendant has on three different occasions "arbitrarily and unreasonably raised" the rediscount rate which it charges to its member banks,

"for the purpose and with the effect of raising interest rates generally and call money rates on the New York Stock Exchange in particular."

Through this action interest rates have become unreasonable and plaintiff has been damaged by being obliged to pay such rates for borrowed money and by having the value of his securities depreciated through the sale of securities by persons unwilling or unable to pay these rates.

(4) "the defendant has wrongfully controlled and seeks to further control the action of member banks in dealing with their own resources by coercing them to call collateral loans made to their customers by said banks on account of their own resources and not rediscounted with defendant or any other Federal reserve bank. On various occasions the said Federal reserve bank, * * * has denied rediscount facilities to certain member banks pending a liquidation of certain other collateral loans and thus occasioned liquidation of securities and reduction of prices due to inability on the part of borrowers to renegotiate their loans."

The bill finally alleges that by the defendant's acts plaintiff's securities have depreciated and he has been damaged in more than the sum of \$3,000; that the defendant seeks further to control its member banks in the matter of collateral loans and threatens further to raise the rediscount rate.

Frank G. Raichle, solicitor for appellant in person;
Frank G. Raichle, Robert L. Owen, Carlos C. Alden and Ethan W. Judd, counsel.
Newton D. Baker and Walter S. Logan, solicitors and counsel for appellee.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, circuit judge:

The wrongs charged against the bank are (a) spreading propaganda concerning an alleged money shortage and increasing volume of collateral loans, (b) setting about to restrict the supply of credit available for investment purposes by engaging in open-market transactions through the sale of its securities, (c) raising the rediscount rate for its member banks in order to reduce the volume of security loans, (d) coercing member banks to call collateral loans by declining to rediscount eligible commercial paper for such member banks.

Three principal questions must be considered:

(1) Are the foregoing acts, irrespective of the alleged purpose to reduce the volume of brokers' loans, within the power of the Federal reserve bank?

(2) If the acts are generally speaking lawful, are they rendered unlawful because the purpose was to reduce the volume of brokers' loans?

(3) Is the Federal Reserve Board a necessary party to the action?

The Federal reserve act marked the end of a long struggle and was thought to afford the solution of many difficulties. When the independent treasury bill was passed in 1846, the effect was completely to divorce the Government from all connection with the money market by making it its own banker and by keeping Government funds in the vaults of independent treasury office banks. The public then had to depend on State banks for currency and credit, with a result that in times of financial stress is well known.

To meet the necessities of the Civil War, national banks were established. They became the official depositories of the Government and furnished an enlarged currency because of their ability to issue circulating notes against Government bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. They were required to maintain reserves in certain cities based upon a percentage of their deposits. As the Government debts of the Civil War became liquidated, the means for issuing currency lessened, though the business requirements of the country were expanding. In such a situation business prosperity inevitably promoted monetary stringency. Moreover, as the reserves were deposited in relatively few banks in the metropolitan centers, when financial stringencies arose, pressure always came on the banks, their deposits would be withdrawn, the rates for call loans would advance and a liquidation of collateral and depreciation of values would ensue.

While the national banking system was a great improvement over what went before, it provided no central regulating force and furnished no adequate means for controlling interest rates or preventing or lessening financial stringencies and panics. The usual method of furnishing funds needed for business was for the Treasury to deposit moneys from its vaults in the national banks and to withdraw these deposits if they were used too much in speculation. This was a rather

ineffectual way of dealing with complicated and difficult situations. It was dependent too much upon the determination of a single official and lacked the information and guidance that a scientific Federal banking system would afford.

To remedy the difficulties we have mentioned, the Federal reserve act was passed. The Federal reserve banks have national charters and their stockholders are member banks. Each Federal reserve bank has nine directors, three chosen from the member banks, three selected as representatives from industry and three designated by the Federal Reserve Board—a central body consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency and six other members appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. This board is given, by law, the power to exercise general supervision over Federal reserve banks. It is in terms empowered to examine the affairs of each Federal reserve bank and to publish weekly a statement showing the condition of each bank as well as a consolidated statement of all the banks in the system. It is also specifically empowered to permit or, in certain cases, to require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other reserve banks and to suspend, for a limited time, reserve requirements, and it is empowered to review and determine rates of discount to be charged by Federal reserve banks "which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business."

Furthermore, a Federal Advisory Council is created by the act with a delegate member from each Federal reserve bank. This council is authorized to confer with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions, to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold and securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by these banks and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

The foregoing outline shows the broad purposes of the act and the wide powers of supervision and control given to the Federal Reserve Board over the whole reserve system. The congressional report of Senator Glass stated the objects of the act as follows:

"1. Establishment of a more nearly uniform rate of discount throughout the United States, and thereby the furnishing of a certain kind of preventive against overexpansion of credit which should be similar in all parts of the country.

"2. General economy of reserves in order that such reserves might be held ready for use in protecting the banks of any section of the country and for enabling them to go on meeting their obligations instead of suspending payments, as so often in the past.

"3. Furnishing of an elastic currency by the abolition of the existing bond-secured note issue in whole or in part, and the substitution of a freely issued and adequately protected system of bank notes which should be available to all institutions which had the proper class of paper for presentation.

"4. Management and commercial use of the funds of the Government which are now isolated in the Treasury and subtreasuries in large amounts.

"5. General supervision of the banking business and furnishing of stringent and careful oversight;

"6. Creation of market for commercial paper."

To carry out the purposes of the act, Federal reserve banks, subject to the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, are authorized to act as Government depositaries and fiscal agents; to receive and maintain the legal reserves of member banks; upon indorsement of member banks to discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions but not "notes, drafts or bills covering merely investments or issued for the purposes of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States"; to make advances to member banks on their promissory notes for not more than 15 days at rates to be established by the Federal reserve banks subject to the review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board provided such promissory notes are secured by eligible paper, or by bonds, or notes of the United States, to receive Federal reserve notes upon deposit of eligible paper, or gold, or gold certificates, provided a gold reserve of not less than 40 per cent of such notes is maintained. (U. S. C. A., Title 12, ch. 3, secs. 341-361.)

Federal reserve banks may also, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, engage in "open-market operations," that is to say, purchase and sell in the open market at home or abroad cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities eligible for rediscount. They may deal in gold coin and bullion at home and abroad; buy and sell, at home and abroad, bonds and notes of the United States and bills, notes, revenue bonds and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued by any State, county, district, political subdivision or municipality in the United States, such purchases to be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board. They may purchase from member banks and sell bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions and may "establish from time to time, subject to review and determination by the Federal Reserve Board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business."

They may establish accounts with other Federal reserve banks with the consent and upon the order and direction of the Federal Reserve Board and, under regulations to be prescribed by said board, may open accounts and establish agencies in foreign countries for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange. They may purchase and sell in the open market either from or to domestic banks, firms, corporations or individuals, acceptances of Federal intermediate credit banks and of national agricultural credit corporations whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall declare that the public interest so requires. (U. S. C. A., Title 12, ch. 3, secs. 353-357.)

The foregoing provisions enable the Federal reserve banks without waiting for applications from their member banks for loans or rediscounts to adjust the general credit situation by purchasing and selling in the open market the class of securities that they are permitted to deal in. The power "to establish from time to time, subject to review and determination by the Federal Reserve Board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank" appears in the act with the open-market powers. The two powers are correlative and enable the Federal reserve banks to make their rediscount rates effective. The sale of securities does not lessen the total amount of credit available but, by necessitating payment to the Federal reserve banks, increases available credit in their hands "with a view of accommodating commerce and business" as provided by the act. (U. S. C. A., Title 12, ch. 3, sec. 357.)

Such being an outline of the powers of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Advisory Council and the Federal reserve bank, it is necessary to consider whether any of the acts which the bill says were performed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were in themselves, irrespective of a purpose to reduce the volume of brokers' loans, unlawful.

Certainly it was lawful to engage in open-market transactions by the sale of securities, to fix the rediscount rate and to decline to rediscount eligible paper. Purchases and sales in the open market are specifically authorized by the act. (U. S. C. A., Title 12, ch. 3, secs. 353-356.) Likewise the act in terms empowers "every Federal reserve bank * * * to establish from time to time subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business." While it is alleged in the bill that the rediscount rate "has been arbitrarily and unreasonably raised," it was for the defendant, subject to the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, to determine what would be a reasonable rediscount. It is not contended that the provision for fixing rates of discount is unconstitutional, nor would it seem even reasonable to argue that it is after such

decisions as *First National Bank v. Union Trust Co.*, 244 U. S. 416, and *Westfall v. United States*, 274 U. S. 256, as well as the *Legal Tender* case, 110 U. S. 421; *Farmers' & Mechanics National Bank v. Deering*, 91 U. S. 29, and *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat., 316.

The act being constitutional, we are asked to hold that the bank may not sell its own securities and fix the rates at which it will discount or rediscount paper when it is given the power by the specific terms of the Federal reserve act to do all of these things. It is important to note that it is not under any compulsion to rediscount eligible paper for the words of the act in respect to rediscounting are wholly permissive. The act provides that:

"Any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchanges * * *" (U. S. C. A., Title 12, ch. 3, sec. 348.)

But it is alleged that the bank and the Federal reserve system generally have wrongfully "spread propaganda concerning an alleged money shortage and expressed alarm over the increasing volume of collateral loans, whereas no shortage exists other than one of their own making which is technical in its nature and artificial in its essence."

As we have already said, the act requires the Federal Reserve Board to examine the books and affairs of each Federal reserve bank, to require such statements as it may deem necessary and to publish each week a statement showing the condition of each bank and a consolidated statement for all the banks. These statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the money held as reserve and the amount, nature and maturities of the paper and other investments held. The Federal Advisory Council shall also have power to confer with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions, make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and call for information and make recommendations as to discount rates, rediscount business, reserve conditions, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open market operations and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

In view of such provisions for detailed reports on the condition of the banks and for intercommunication between the board and the council regarding the general affairs of the reserve banking system, we think it most unlikely that statements as to the condition of affairs can not be made public by the board, the council and the banks. The provisions for reports, representations and recommendations seem to imply public information and when the situation warrants it, public warning. What particular conditions may warrant is necessarily left to those clothed with responsibility for acting. Warning before taking action would seem to be a safer practice than sudden and perhaps drastic

action without warning. Plaintiff's assertion that the banks have spread *false* propaganda regarding a money shortage is inaccurate. It apparently is based on the allegation of the bill that "no shortage exists other than one of their own making which is technical in its nature and artificial in its essence." This is an argumentative and obscure allegation of no value in a pleading. If it means that the Federal reserve banks exercised their right to sell in the open market and refused to rediscount eligible paper, it should have said so; but if such were the fact the banks would still have been within their rights and the plaintiff would have gained nothing by the allegation. We, therefore, deem the charge of spreading propaganda without legal significance.

But the plaintiff chiefly relies on his charge that the defendant has engaged in "a course of conduct * * * which has had for its object and purpose an arbitrary reduction in the volume of collateral or brokers' loans." It is nowhere said that the bank has acted in bad faith or has aimed to injure the defendant. But it seems to be thought that it may be said that the acts of the bank were likely to cause damage to the plaintiff, in fact caused such damage, and therefore gave rise to a cause of action unless some legal justification can be shown.

This general theory of liability was suggested by Justice Holmes in an article entitled "Privilege Malice and Intent," published in Volume VIII of the *Harvard Law Review*, as long ago as 1894. At the time, it was regarded as a somewhat startling generalization by a profession which had viewed all liabilities in tort under the categories of forms of action. But while courts have differed as to when justification exists, the above generalization of Justice Holmes reiterated in *XVIII Harvard Law Review* by Professor Ames has been more and more used as a convenient means of approaching problems in torts. (*Aiken v. Wisconsin*, 195 U. S., at p. 204.) In many cases such as libel and slander and malicious prosecution, a malevolent motive destroys the privilege, while in cases affecting the use of land, the privilege has frequently been held absolute. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to when the privilege exists. Indeed it was said in *Aikens v. Wisconsin*, supra, that what will be considered a justification depends upon "principles of policy." See also *Green v. Victor Talking Mach. Co.*, 24 Fed. (2d) 378. The plaintiff has seized upon the opinion of Justice Holmes in *American Bank & Trust Co. v. Federal Bank*, 256 U. S. 350, to support his contention that a purpose to reduce the volume of brokers' loans destroys the defendant's ordinary right to sell its own securities, fix the rates for extending credit and warn the public against inflation. But there a Federal reserve bank was charged with accumulating checks of country banks and presenting them in large quantities in order to compel these banks to become members of the reserve bank, or, at least, to open a nonmember clearing

account with it. In such circumstances Justice Holmes said that the "United States did not intend by * * * statute to sanction this sort of warfare." In the case at bar the "principles of policy" point the other way. It would be an unthinkable burden upon any banking system if its open-market sales and discount rates were to be subject to judicial review. Indeed, the correction of discount rates by judicial decree seems almost grotesque when we remember that conditions in the money market often change from hour to hour and the disease would ordinarily be over long before a judicial diagnosis could be made.

Nor is the plaintiff aided by his charge that the defendant has wrongfully controlled member banks by coercing them to call collateral loans made to their customers, for the only method of coercion suggested is the refusal to rediscount eligible commercial paper. Such a refusal was not a wrong because no provision of the act requires the bank to discount unless so ordered by the board.

We can see no basis for the contention that it is a tort for a Federal reserve bank to sell its securities in the open market, to fix discount rates which are unreasonably high, or to refuse to discount eligible paper, even though its policy may be mistaken and its judgment bad. The remedy sought would make the courts, rather than the Federal Reserve Board, the supervisors of the Federal reserve system and would involve a cure worse than the malady. The bank, under the supervision of the board, must determine whether there is danger of financial stringency and whether the credit available for "commerce and business" is sufficient or insufficient. If it proceeds in good faith through open-market operations and control of discount rates to bring about a reduction of brokers' loans, it commits no legal wrong. A reduction of brokers' loans may best accommodate "commerce and business." (U. S. C. A. Title 12, ch. 3, sec. 357.)

Defendant's counsel have made a persuasive argument that upon the facts alleged the questions raised are political and not justiciable. We have not discussed it because without it the defendant's position seems to be unassailable.

It is contended that the bill must in any event be dismissed because of the failure to join the members of the Federal Reserve Board as parties. The "defendant and the Federal reserve system generally" are charged with spreading propaganda. The Federal reserve system must include the board. The board by the act is given power to exercise general supervision over Federal reserve banks. (U. S. C. A., Title 12, ch. 3, sec. 248 (j).)

It is specifically empowered to regulate open-market transactions, to review and determine rates of discount and to make reports as to conditions in the Federal reserve system. In such circumstances, the bank is, as to the matters complained of here, a governmental agency under the direction of the Federal Reserve

Board. If the plaintiff prevailed in his contention the bank would be enjoined from fixing a discount rate which the board had presumptively directed. Such a situation under familiar principles renders the Federal Reserve Board an indispensable party to the suit. *Alcohol Warehouse Corp. v. Canfield*, 11 Fed. (2d) 214.

But the plaintiff contends that such cases as *Gnerich v. Rutter*, 265 U. S. 388, and *Webster v. Fall*, 266 U. S. 507, differ from the present because the Federal reserve banks are independent units and in that respect differ from agents like the Prohibition Director who is created under a regulation of the Department of Internal Revenue and is subject to the orders of the Commissioner. Moreover, the plaintiff calls attention to the fact that in *American Bank & Trust Company v. Federal Reserve Bank*, 256 U. S. 350, the Supreme Court maintained jurisdiction without suggesting that the Federal Reserve Board was a necessary party although the bill there alleged that the wrongs done by the bank were done in pursuance of a policy "accepted by the Federal Reserve Board." But in *American Bank & Trust Company v. Federal Reserve Bank*, supra, the point that the Federal Reserve Board was an indispensable party was not raised, so that we must regard *Gnerich v. Rutter* and *Webster v. Fall*, supra, as controlling. In the last case the argument was made that in other suits brought against subordinate officials without joining the superior, the court had proceeded to determine the merits but Justice Sutherland said that:

"Questions which merely lurk in the record, neither brought to the attention of the court nor ruled upon, are not to be considered as having been so decided as to constitute precedents."

We have discussed the merits in case our decision should be reviewed and our opinion that the Federal Reserve Board is a necessary party should be thought erroneous.

The decree is modified so as to dismiss the bill because of failure to join the members of the Federal Reserve Board who are indispensable parties and, as so modified, is affirmed.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP

The following list shows the changes affecting State bank membership during the month ended July 21, 1929, on which date 1,177 State institutions were members of the system:

Federal reserve district	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
ADMISSIONS			
BOSTON			
Sagamore Trust Co., Lynn, Mass.	\$200,000	\$75,000	\$2,375,106
PHILADELPHIA			
Integrity Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	2,077,920	11,500,000	70,015,215
Ninth Bank & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,375,000	2,700,000	34,040,356

STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP—Continued

Federal reserve district	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
CHANGES			
NEW YORK			
United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, N. Y. (merged with Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York, N. Y., a member bank).....	\$8,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$81,554,669
Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York, N. Y., a member bank, and the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, N. Y., a nonmember bank, have merged under charter of former and title of latter.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	211,382,000
PHILADELPHIA			
Integrity Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a member bank.....	1,250,000	7,000,000	48,326,994
Columbia Avenue Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a nonmember bank..... (Above banks merged under new charter and title of Integrity Trust Co.)	500,000	1,000,000	9,082,000
Tenth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. (absorbed by Integrity Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a member bank).....	1,000,000	1,500,000	11,104,000
Ninth Bank & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a member bank.....	1,375,000	2,700,000	34,041,623
Fairhill Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., a nonmember bank..... (Above banks merged under new charter and title of Ninth Bank & Trust Co., a member bank.)	231,050	86,000	1,605,420
CLEVELAND			
Peoples Commercial Bank, Bellefontaine, Ohio (voluntary withdrawal).....	125,000	32,000	1,761,537
ATLANTA			
Citizens Bank, Lake Wales, Fla. (suspended).....	75,000	17,500	429,300
Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Tampa, Fla. (suspended).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,467,890
Macon County Bank, Tuskegee, Ala. (voluntary withdrawal).....	50,000	75,000	621,440
CHICAGO			
Van Wert State Bank, Van Wert, Iowa (voluntary withdrawal).....	25,000	25,000	252,424
ST. LOUIS			
Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., member, has changed its title to Mississippi Valley Merchants State Trust Co., and has absorbed the following national banks:			
Merchants - Laclède National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	1,700,000	1,500,000	29,270,000
State National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	2,000,000	500,000	23,112,000
Farmers & Merchants Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. (voluntary withdrawal).....	400,000	200,000	6,486,560
Mercantile Commercial Bank, Evansville, Ind. (voluntary withdrawal).....	200,000	50,000	2,428,170
Bank of Eastern Arkansas, Forrest City, Ark., has absorbed the following national bank: First National Bank, Forrest City, Ark.....	50,000	50,000	944,000
MINNEAPOLIS			
First State Bank, Spring Valley, Minn. (closed).....	30,000	40,000	589,000
SAN FRANCISCO			
Growers Bank, San Jose, Calif. (converted to San Jose National Bank).....	300,000	35,000	1,835,000
State Bank of Wilbur, Wilbur, Wash., member, has absorbed the following nonmember: Farmers State Bank, Wilbur, Wash.....	25,000	7,000	172,370

NATIONAL BANK MEMBERSHIP

The following list shows reported changes affecting national bank membership within the period June 1 to July 24, 1929, concerning which information was available at the end of July, 1929:

Federal reserve district	Capital
BOSTON	
The Bristol National Bank, Bristol, Conn.----- Absorbed by Bristol American Bank and Trust Co., Bristol, a member bank.	\$200,000
The First National Bank of West Newton, Newton, Mass., title changed to First National Bank of Newton.	
NEW YORK	
The Frontier National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.----- Absorbed by Liberty Bank of Buffalo, a member bank.	200,000
The Bank of America National Association, New York, N. Y.----- And the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn in New York, N. Y.-----	34,340,925
Consolidated under the charter and title of The Bank of America National Association.....	1,700,000
The Broadway National Bank of Paterson, N. J.----- Succeeded by Broadway Bank and Trust Co., Paterson, a nonmember bank.	35,775,300
The Merchants National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., title changed to Merchants National Bank & Trust Co. of Poughkeepsie.	200,000
The Fort Greene National Bank in New York, N. Y., primary organization.....	500,000
The Central National Bank of Leonia, N. J., primary organization.....	100,000
The National Bank of Bayside in New York, N. Y., primary organization.....	200,000
The Richmond Hill National Bank of New York, N. Y., title changed to The Richmond National Bank of New York.	
Arcadia National Bank & Trust Co. of Newark, N. Y.----- Succeeded by Arcadia Trust Co., Newark, N. Y., a nonmember bank.	200,000
The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York, N. Y.----- Succeeded by The Seaboard Bank of the City of New York, N. Y., a member bank.	11,000,000
The National City Bank of New York, N. Y.----- And The Farmers Loan State Bank, New York, a nonmember bank.....	100,000,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The National City Bank of New York.....	10,000,000
The Citizens National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., title changed to Citizens National Bank & Trust Company of Fulton.	110,000,000
PHILADELPHIA	
The First National Bank of Easton, Pa.-----	400,000
And The Northampton Trust Co. of Easton, a nonmember bank.....	125,000
Consolidated under the title of The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Easton.....	600,000
First National Bank in Georgetown, Del.----- Succeeded by Georgetown Trust Co., Georgetown, a nonmember bank.	50,000
The Lehigh National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., primary organization.....	200,000
The National Security Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., title changed to The National Security Bank & Trust Co., of Philadelphia.	
The Tenth National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.----- Absorbed by the Integrity Trust Co., Philadelphia, a member bank.	1,000,000
The Manayunk-Quaker City National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.----- And the Southwark National Bank, Philadelphia.----- Consolidated under the title Commercial National Bank & Trust Co., of Philadelphia.....	1,000,000
500,000	2,000,000
CLEVELAND	
National Bank of Wehrum, Pa., voluntary liquidation, terminal.....	25,000
First National Bank, Brookville, Ohio.----- Absorbed by Citizens State & Savings Bank, Brookville, a nonmember bank.	25,000
RICHMOND	
The Orangeburg National Bank, Orangeburg, S. C.----- Absorbed by Edisto National Bank of Orangeburg, S. C.	200,000
The Colonial National Bank of Norfolk, Va., primary organization.....	475,000
The Colonial National Bank of Roanoke, Va.----- And the American National Bank of Roanoke.----- Consolidated under the title of The Colonial-American National Bank of Roanoke.....	700,000
300,000	1,000,000

NATIONAL BANK MEMBERSHIP—Continued

Federal reserve district	Capital
RICHMOND—continued	
The Milton National Bank, Milton, W. Va.----- Absorbed by Bank of Milton, a nonmember bank.	\$50,000
The First National Bank of Reedy, W. Va.----- And The Bank of Reedy.	25,000 25,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The First National Bank of Reedy.	35,000
Vienna National Bank, Vienna, Va.----- Succeeded by Vienna Trust Company, a nonmember bank.	25,000
The First National Bank of Oxford, N. C.----- And The National Bank of Granville at Oxford.	100,000 152,600
Consolidated under the title of The First National Bank of Granville at Oxford.	200,000
National Bank of New Bern, New Bern, N. C.----- Succeeded by First National Bank of New Bern.	250,000 150,000
ATLANTA	
La Fourche National Bank of Thibodaux, La., primary organization.	50,000
The First National Bank of Cartersville, Ga.----- And The Cartersville National Bank.	100,000 100,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The First National Bank of Cartersville.	200,000
The Palmer National Bank and Trust Co., of Sarasota, Fla., primary organization.	100,000
CHICAGO	
The First National Bank of Joliet, Ill.----- And The Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, a member bank.	1,000,000 100,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The First National Bank of Joliet.	1,040,000
The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, Ill.----- And Peter State Bank, Chicago, a nonmember bank.	7,000,000 1,000,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.	10,000,000
ST. LOUIS	
The Nokomis National Bank, Nokomis, Ill.----- And The Farmers National Bank of Nokomis.	100,000 75,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The Nokomis National Bank.	75,000
The Merchants-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.----- Absorbed by Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, which changed its title to Mississippi Valley Merchants State Trust Co., a member bank.	1,700,000
The State National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.----- Absorbed by Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis; title to be changed as noted above.	2,000,000
Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co. of Memphis, Tenn.----- Conversion of Union Planters Bank & Trust Co. of Memphis, a nonmember bank.	3,500,000
MINNEAPOLIS	
The First National Bank of Pequot, Minn.----- Absorbed by Farmers State Bank of Pequot, a nonmember bank.	25,000
The First National Bank of Amboy, Minn., primary organization.	25,000
The First National Bank of Grand Forks, N. Dak.----- And The Northwestern National Bank of Grand Forks.	200,000 200,000
Consolidated under charter and title of First National Bank of Grand Forks.	400,000
The National Bank & Trust Co. of Jamestown, N. Dak., primary organization.	100,000
The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Vermillion, S. Dak., primary organization.	100,000
The First National Bank of Libby, Mont.----- Absorbed by First State Bank of Libby, a nonmember bank.	40,000
The First National Bank of West Minneapolis, Hopkins, Minn., title changed to First National Bank of Hopkins.	
Security National Bank of West Minneapolis, Hopkins, Minn., title changed to Security National Bank of Hopkins.	
New First National Bank in Lemmon, S. Dak., title changed to First National Bank in Lemmon.	

NATIONAL BANK MEMBERSHIP—Continued

Federal reserve district	Capital
MINNEAPOLIS—continued	
Northfield National Bank and Trust Company, Northfield, Minn., primary organization.	\$100,000
The American National Bank in Little Falls, Minn., primary organization.	100,000
KANSAS CITY	
The Continental National Bank of Lincoln, Nebr.----- Conversion of The Continental State Bank, Lincoln, Nebr., a nonmember bank.	200,000
The Security National Bank of Lawton, Okla., voluntary liquidation, to be succeeded by a State bank.	100,000
The First National Bank of Oakdale, Nebr., primary organization.	25,000
The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Tulsa, Okla.----- And Tulsa National Bank.	2,500,000 750,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Tulsa.	2,500,000
The First National Bank of Miami, Okla.----- And The Ottawa County National Bank of Miami.	100,000 150,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The First National Bank of Miami.	250,000
The Central National Bank of Lincoln, Nebr.----- Absorbed by The First National Bank of Lincoln.	200,000
First National Bank, Cartersville, Mo.----- Absorbed by Webb City Bank, Webb City, Mo., a nonmember bank.	50,000
The Girard National Bank, Girard, Kans.----- Conversion of the Farmers & Miners State Bank, Girard.	30,000
DALLAS	
The Public National Bank of Houston, Tex., title changed to The Public National Bank & Trust Co. of Houston.	
The Farmers National Bank of Arlington, Tex., title changed to The First National Bank of Arlington.	
First National Bank of Rowlett, Tex.----- Absorbed by First National Bank of Garland, Tex.	25,000
SAN FRANCISCO	
The Arcadia National Bank, Arcadia, Calif., primary organization.	50,000
Brotherhood Cooperative National Bank of Portland, Oreg., title changed to Brotherhood National Bank of Portland.	
The California National Bank of Long Beach, Calif., title changed to California First National Bank of Long Beach.	
San Jose National Bank, San Jose, Calif.----- The First National Bank in Yreka, Calif., primary organization.	500,000 50,000
The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Reno, Nev., title changed to First National Bank in Reno.	
The Beverly Hills National Bank and Trust Company, Beverly Hills, Calif.----- Conversion of The Beverly Hills Savings Bank, a nonmember bank.	150,000
The First National Trust and Savings Bank of Spokane, Wash.----- And The Fidelity National Bank of Spokane.	200,000 500,000
Consolidated under the charter and title of The First National Trust and Savings Bank of Spokane.	500,000
The American National Bank of Port Townsend, Wash., primary organization.	50,000
National Bank of Commerce, Astoria, Oreg.----- Conversion of Bank of Commerce, Astoria, a nonmember bank.	100,000
NATIONAL BANKS IN HAWAII	
The First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu, T. H.----- And The Army National Bank of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.	\$500,000 100,000
And The Bank of Bishop and Company, Ltd., Honolulu.	1,000,000
And The First American Savings Bank, Ltd., Honolulu.	200,000
Consolidated under the title of Bishop First National Bank of Honolulu.	3,500,000

The Comptroller of the Currency presents the following summary of increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from June 22 to July 19, 1929, inclusive:

	Number of banks	Amount of capital
New charters issued.....	9	\$4,180,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increase of capital approved ¹	48	53,215,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	57	57,395,000
Liquidations.....	22	6,430,000
Reducing capital ²	5	1,368,225
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	27	7,798,225
Consolidation of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918 ³	11	46,050,300
Consolidation of national banks and State banks under act of Feb. 25, 1927.....	5	121,675,000
Total consolidations.....	16	167,725,300
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		57,395,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		7,798,225
Net increase.....		49,596,775

¹ Includes 1 increase in capital of \$500,000 incident to a consolidation under the act of Nov. 7, 1918, and 1 increase of \$2,550,000 incident to a consolidation of 2 national banks and 2 State banks under the act of Nov. 7, 1918, as amended Feb. 25, 1927, and increases aggregating \$13,250,000 incident to the consolidation of 5 State banks under act of Feb. 25, 1927.

² Incident to consolidations under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

³ Also includes a consolidation of 2 State banks under act of Feb. 25, 1927.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended July 21, 1929, the Federal Reserve Board approved applications of the national

banks listed below for permission to exercise one or more of the fiduciary powers named in section 11 (k) of the Federal reserve act as amended, as follows: (1) Trustee; (2) executor; (3) administrator; (4) registrar of stocks and bonds; (5) guardian of estates; (6) assignee; (7) receiver; (8) committee of estates of lunatics; (9) in any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

Location	District No.	Name of bank	Powers granted
Norwich, Conn.....	1	Uncas-Merchants National Bank	1 to 8.
Laconia, N. H.....	1	Laconia National Bank	2, ¹
Wilton, N. H.....	1	Wilton National Bank	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 9.
New York, N. Y.....	2	Kingsboro National Bank of Brooklyn in New York.	1 to 9.
Do.....	2	Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn in New York.	Do.
Salamanca, N. Y.....	2	First National Bank	Do.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	Northwestern National Bank	Do.
Ridgway, Pa.....	3	Ridgway National Bank	Do.
Salyersville, Ky.....	4	Salyersville National Bank	2 to 8.
Greenville, S. C.....	5	Peoples National Bank	5 to 9. ¹
Sarasota, Fla.....	6	Palmer National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 3, 5 to 7, and 9.
Tipton, Iowa.....	7	Tipton National Bank	2 to 9. ¹
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	7	Iowa National Bank	1 to 9.
Memphis, Tenn.....	8	Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co.	Do.
Northfield, Minn.....	9	Northfield National Bank & Trust Co.	Do.
Jamestown, N. Dak.....	9	National Bank & Trust Co.	Do.
Vermillion, S. Dak.....	9	First National Bank & Trust Co.	Do.
Anadarko, Okla.....	10	First National Bank	Do.
Beverly Hills, Calif.....	12	Beverly Hills National Bank & Trust Co.	Do.
Pasadena, Calif.....	12	Security National	Do.

¹ Supplementary.

DETAILED BANKING STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

BILLS DISCOUNTED, AND DEPOSITS BY CLASS OF DEPOSIT

[Monthly averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Bills discounted:													
1928—July	1,089.6	68.0	382.6	93.8	100.8	54.9	68.5	156.7	55.1	12.2	23.9	16.7	56.5
August	1,060.8	61.1	321.3	99.1	80.1	56.6	76.8	159.4	58.8	18.5	22.7	29.8	76.7
September	1,064.3	50.9	352.3	106.5	77.8	57.2	82.9	113.8	65.0	17.8	24.0	29.6	86.5
October	975.2	45.9	300.7	93.7	75.5	47.8	79.4	134.1	49.8	18.1	31.3	25.3	73.5
November	897.3	50.6	238.1	79.3	85.6	42.5	68.7	138.8	43.9	16.0	43.1	21.3	69.6
December	1,013.0	65.0	298.7	91.3	108.0	40.8	57.8	178.9	39.6	10.4	44.2	17.9	60.3
1929—January	859.2	60.4	245.9	73.1	79.7	40.7	58.5	142.7	37.4	12.0	33.3	20.6	55.0
February	889.2	61.9	216.3	85.5	84.7	41.0	55.8	165.9	37.8	12.8	32.5	19.2	75.8
March	968.6	58.6	231.5	101.6	76.0	43.4	51.7	210.6	48.1	15.6	31.8	14.8	85.0
April	1,004.4	75.8	264.6	110.0	96.6	52.6	63.6	133.4	51.8	19.3	38.8	18.6	79.3
May	956.3	96.5	234.5	86.7	93.8	58.1	73.4	109.8	49.7	18.1	49.1	23.1	64.4
June	978.0	99.4	251.2	84.7	90.9	56.6	65.9	135.9	48.9	15.2	48.3	22.3	57.7
July	1,095.6	78.4	408.6	77.3	84.0	57.5	69.0	122.1	55.8	17.4	35.3	30.2	60.1
Total deposits:													
1928—July	2,372.6	151.4	919.4	137.2	190.1	70.1	66.5	355.4	81.6	53.3	93.7	65.6	188.3
August	2,330.2	149.6	889.8	134.4	189.3	69.7	68.4	350.6	80.8	52.6	94.8	64.8	187.4
September	2,370.1	152.6	897.8	137.9	195.8	70.8	65.2	357.0	83.6	55.0	97.5	67.3	189.5
October	2,380.6	155.0	902.9	137.0	190.9	71.3	65.8	357.7	83.5	57.0	95.7	70.8	193.1
November	2,401.6	154.7	920.9	136.4	188.9	71.5	67.1	357.7	83.8	57.5	94.8	73.1	195.1
December	2,415.1	150.7	939.1	136.8	186.2	71.7	69.6	357.2	85.3	56.4	94.4	73.7	194.0
1929—January	2,436.3	152.4	953.2	139.4	190.1	71.9	69.1	358.2	85.9	55.3	95.6	73.3	191.8
February	2,406.7	149.2	943.2	135.4	188.7	71.1	69.1	357.0	85.0	54.0	93.8	72.8	187.3
March	2,384.7	145.5	944.5	134.9	188.2	69.5	68.9	349.8	81.8	54.1	93.0	70.9	183.6
April	2,367.5	146.4	937.1	135.9	186.4	70.2	67.9	346.8	81.5	52.9	91.0	68.6	182.7
May	2,350.9	143.5	932.6	136.7	187.0	68.3	66.1	346.9	80.3	51.5	89.0	66.5	182.6
June	2,374.4	146.0	949.6	136.9	188.3	69.5	65.6	347.6	79.6	52.7	90.3	65.4	183.0
July	2,385.0	149.5	948.0	137.4	190.2	68.3	64.0	352.0	79.1	54.0	93.7	64.2	184.6
Member bank reserve balances:													
1928—July	2,323.5	149.9	902.4	134.7	186.8	67.2	64.7	351.0	79.7	52.0	91.7	63.7	179.9
August	2,273.9	147.1	872.0	132.0	185.8	66.2	63.7	344.8	78.5	50.7	92.4	62.5	178.2
September	2,314.3	149.6	883.2	134.9	190.3	67.6	62.7	352.3	80.1	53.0	92.8	65.5	182.4
October	2,332.2	152.5	889.7	134.8	187.8	68.3	63.4	353.3	80.5	55.1	92.5	68.9	185.2
November	2,352.3	152.0	903.4	134.4	185.4	69.1	64.8	354.0	81.5	56.1	93.0	71.4	187.3
December	2,366.8	148.6	923.4	134.5	183.4	69.6	67.5	353.0	83.4	55.1	93.0	72.2	183.2
1929—January	2,386.7	150.5	936.3	137.2	187.0	69.7	67.2	354.3	84.2	53.9	93.9	71.8	180.7
February	2,357.3	146.7	928.5	133.5	185.7	68.6	67.6	352.8	82.9	52.5	91.9	70.7	176.0
March	2,336.5	144.3	924.6	133.4	185.6	67.6	67.7	346.5	78.7	53.1	91.8	70.0	173.1
April	2,307.9	144.1	915.2	133.2	183.4	67.2	66.2	341.6	77.8	51.6	89.2	66.8	171.7
May	2,296.4	141.9	914.7	133.8	184.1	65.6	64.5	340.8	76.6	50.2	87.5	65.1	171.6
June	2,314.3	142.4	931.9	134.7	184.2	65.5	63.4	341.0	75.9	51.3	88.6	63.3	172.0
July	2,333.5	147.6	930.9	135.3	187.2	65.7	61.9	347.2	77.0	52.4	92.0	62.5	173.9
Government deposits:													
1928—July	19.5	.7	3.7	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	.9	1.2	1.5	2.7
August	27.9	1.6	6.9	1.4	1.2	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.2
September	17.6	1.6	4.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	.8	.8	.7	1.2	1.1
October	18.7	1.7	3.3	1.2	.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	.9	1.1	1.6	1.6
November	17.5	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	1.3
December	18.8	1.4	4.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	.9	.8	.8	1.2	1.4
1929—January	18.2	1.2	3.7	1.3	.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.8
February	20.9	1.3	4.7	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.0
March	16.8	.6	6.3	.8	1.1	1.5	.8	1.3	.7	.6	.6	.7	1.9
April	24.8	1.6	6.5	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	3.2	1.1	.9	1.1	1.6	1.9
May	22.5	.9	4.6	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.1	3.9	1.2	.9	1.2	1.1	1.7
June	30.4	2.9	7.6	1.4	2.2	3.6	1.7	4.2	1.1	.9	1.2	1.8	1.6
July	20.4	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.4
All other deposits:													
1928—July	29.7	.9	13.4	1.1	2.3	.7	.5	2.7	.8	.5	.8	.4	5.7
August	28.4	.9	10.8	1.0	2.3	.7	.6	3.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	6.0
September	38.2	1.4	10.4	1.7	4.2	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.8	1.2	4.0	.5	6.1
October	29.7	.7	9.9	1.0	2.1	.8	.8	3.0	1.7	1.0	2.1	.3	6.3
November	31.8	1.3	14.6	.8	2.4	.5	.5	2.3	1.1	.5	.9	.3	6.6
December	29.4	.6	11.1	.8	1.6	.5	.4	2.7	1.0	.5	.6	.3	9.4
1929—January	31.3	.6	13.2	.8	2.2	.5	.4	2.3	.7	.5	.5	.3	9.3
February	28.5	1.2	10.0	.7	1.8	.4	.4	1.9	.8	.4	.6	1.0	9.3
March	31.3	.6	13.7	.7	1.5	.4	.4	1.9	2.4	.5	.5	.2	8.6
April	34.8	.7	15.4	.9	1.8	.5	.4	2.1	2.5	.5	.7	.3	9.1
May	32.0	.6	13.3	.8	1.5	.4	.5	2.1	2.5	.4	.4	.3	9.2
June	29.7	.7	10.1	.8	1.8	.5	.4	2.4	2.5	.4	.4	.2	9.4
July	31.0	.6	13.7	.7	1.8	.4	.4	3.2	1.0	.4	.4	.2	8.3

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES AT END OF MONTH

[In thousands of dollars]

	1929		1928
	July 31	June 29	July 31
RESOURCES			
Total gold reserves.....	2,924,063	2,857,814	2,596,699
Reserves other than gold.....	185,356	171,779	154,042
Total reserves.....	3,109,419	3,029,593	2,750,741
Nonreserve cash.....	66,061	57,234	58,000
Bills discounted.....	1,075,714	1,037,149	1,030,930
Bills bought:			
Outright.....	44,987	72,683	149,263
Under resale agreement.....	29,580	8,909	12,758
Total bills bought.....	74,567	81,592	162,021
United States securities:			
Bought outright.....	126,579	147,921	204,048
Under resale agreement.....	20,704	67,781	10,537
Total United States securities.....	147,283	215,702	214,585
Other securities.....	10,450	12,465	490
Total bills and securities.....	1,308,014	1,346,908	1,408,076
Due from foreign banks.....	726	728	572
Reserve bank float ¹	37,847	52,395	24,304
Total reserve bank credit outstanding.....	1,346,587	1,400,031	1,432,952
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks.....	29,563	19,036	21,410
Other uncollected items not included in float.....	611,362	622,742	572,792
Bank premises.....	58,795	58,614	60,112
All other resources.....	10,285	7,121	8,415
Total resources.....	5,232,672	5,194,371	4,904,512
LIABILITIES			
Federal reserve notes:			
Held by other Federal reserve banks.....	29,563	19,036	21,410
Outside Federal reserve banks.....	1,749,825	1,693,829	1,593,124
Total notes in circulation.....	1,779,388	1,712,865	1,614,534
Deposits:			
Member bank—reserve account.....	2,355,284	2,355,652	2,267,083
Government.....	14,468	35,810	24,118
Foreign bank.....	5,786	6,273	10,134
Other deposits.....	22,015	21,441	18,601
Total deposits.....	2,397,563	2,419,176	2,319,936
Deferred availability items.....	611,362	622,742	572,792
Capital paid in.....	161,565	158,603	143,016
Surplus.....	254,398	254,398	233,319
All other liabilities.....	28,396	26,587	20,915
Total liabilities.....	5,232,267	5,194,371	4,904,512
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	458,477	422,384	305,650

¹ Uncollected items (exclusive of Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks) in excess of deferred availability items.

KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY MONTHS

[End of month figures. In thousands of dollars]

Date	Total	Gold coin	Gold certificates	Stand-ard silver dollars	Silver certifi-cates	Treas-ury notes of 1890	Subsidi-ary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1928—July 31.....	4,700,535	374,980	977,077	46,082	384,159	1,301	279,072	111,400	293,235	1,592,137	3,985	637,109
Aug. 31.....	4,802,820	373,558	981,785	46,241	391,047	1,300	280,661	111,937	300,563	1,662,249	3,948	649,532
Sept. 29.....	4,846,198	372,909	977,673	46,411	397,589	1,298	283,296	112,431	303,110	1,698,908	3,916	648,656
Oct. 31.....	4,806,230	373,202	959,652	46,298	394,328	1,296	285,350	113,427	300,659	1,689,171	3,880	638,965
Nov. 30.....	4,990,114	374,306	1,030,546	46,342	404,860	1,295	288,002	114,641	306,015	1,770,184	3,848	650,077
Dec. 31.....	4,973,168	395,310	990,906	46,475	410,334	1,294	291,314	115,613	294,199	1,808,053	3,820	615,761
1929—Jan. 31.....	4,656,617	380,952	923,193	44,456	381,672	1,292	280,751	114,007	282,172	1,631,432	3,775	612,915
Feb. 28.....	4,698,362	377,512	935,448	44,075	385,389	1,291	280,736	113,692	283,603	1,646,523	3,747	626,344
Mar. 31.....	4,747,683	374,255	937,247	43,921	390,583	1,290	280,655	113,536	283,100	1,673,480	3,709	645,908
Apr. 30.....	4,675,647	371,622	905,513	43,727	386,241	1,288	281,229	114,085	276,227	1,648,392	3,680	643,639
May 31.....	4,737,636	369,997	944,058	43,651	392,411	1,286	282,936	114,454	288,216	1,654,757	3,650	642,221
June 30.....	4,746,297	368,488	934,994	43,684	387,073	1,283	284,226	115,210	262,188	1,692,721	3,616	652,812
July 31 ^p	4,717,243	366,476	887,946	43,528	403,964	1,282	284,324	115,515	242,338	1,748,426	3,587	619,855

^p Preliminary.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—AVERAGE DAILY RESERVES AND DEMAND LIABILITIES IN JULY AND JUNE, 1929

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Total cash reserves		Total deposits		Federal reserve notes in circulation		Reserve percentages	
	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June
Boston.....	226,529	182,048	149,503	145,982	152,796	141,464	74.9	63.3
New York.....	868,592	980,765	947,997	949,587	313,054	281,017	68.9	79.7
Philadelphia.....	223,105	202,043	137,442	136,947	153,745	146,575	76.6	71.3
Cleveland.....	305,870	293,180	190,197	188,304	202,244	205,217	77.9	74.5
Richmond.....	89,299	82,021	68,348	69,485	73,301	66,105	63.0	60.5
Atlanta.....	132,785	125,038	63,967	65,572	140,969	129,479	64.8	64.1
Chicago.....	567,505	518,195	352,011	347,621	335,250	309,665	82.6	78.8
St. Louis.....	78,175	82,663	79,087	79,576	60,158	57,564	56.1	60.3
Minneapolis.....	93,672	89,408	53,975	52,664	66,022	62,455	78.1	77.7
Kansas City.....	129,960	105,563	93,698	90,295	74,013	67,447	77.5	66.9
Dallas.....	66,697	68,082	64,204	65,369	42,883	37,982	62.3	65.9
San Francisco.....	296,193	282,009	184,550	183,037	174,257	162,041	82.5	81.7
Total.....	3,078,382	3,011,015	2,384,979	2,374,439	1,788,692	1,667,011	73.8	74.5

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Gold with Federal reserve agents:													
July 3.....	1,380,112	84,858	225,729	121,108	154,241	49,052	92,180	279,747	24,076	63,218	52,194	25,889	207,820
July 10.....	1,439,492	103,501	165,729	131,973	155,387	52,629	94,689	329,747	27,343	67,715	61,440	34,338	214,951
July 17.....	1,494,374	126,332	138,427	126,028	153,938	49,855	105,192	329,662	31,573	67,461	63,810	27,715	223,381
July 24.....	1,504,983	126,896	223,351	125,478	161,241	45,207	103,349	329,611	23,803	60,682	64,248	24,591	216,526
July 31.....	1,479,499	127,339	223,264	128,592	160,671	47,301	99,794	329,611	16,866	60,682	61,642	20,769	202,968
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer:													
July 3.....	67,828	6,181	17,200	7,080	4,750	2,892	2,928	8,597	6,158	1,282	5,743	2,072	2,945
July 10.....	82,335	7,312	21,832	10,227	4,769	3,699	3,790	10,934	6,631	1,627	6,249	2,168	3,047
July 17.....	79,607	4,010	21,028	15,401	4,554	5,341	3,319	9,455	5,891	1,632	3,604	2,383	3,089
July 24.....	88,842	12,988	20,093	10,251	3,963	5,829	3,736	7,310	8,044	3,081	7,582	2,116	3,852
July 31.....	73,580	6,956	19,260	6,442	3,771	4,096	3,510	4,571	5,335	2,649	9,704	3,049	4,237
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes:													
July 3.....	1,447,940	91,039	242,929	128,188	158,991	51,944	95,108	288,344	30,234	64,500	57,937	27,961	210,765
July 10.....	1,521,827	110,813	187,611	142,200	160,156	56,328	98,479	340,681	33,974	69,342	67,689	30,556	217,998
July 17.....	1,573,981	130,342	204,455	141,429	158,492	55,196	108,511	339,117	37,464	69,093	67,814	30,098	232,470
July 24.....	1,593,825	139,881	243,444	135,729	165,204	51,036	107,085	336,921	31,847	63,763	71,830	26,707	220,378
July 31.....	1,559,079	134,295	242,524	135,034	164,442	51,397	103,304	334,182	22,201	63,331	71,346	23,818	207,205
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board:													
July 3.....	669,696	95,691	77,772	60,432	85,875	20,943	23,285	123,860	34,915	23,663	53,149	28,523	41,588
July 10.....	600,666	67,273	115,061	43,873	90,326	17,871	19,493	82,116	34,710	19,450	47,273	18,813	43,907
July 17.....	610,822	68,026	110,143	48,522	96,133	19,244	17,374	98,654	22,407	12,903	60,697	23,318	33,401
July 24.....	608,264	55,256	111,174	47,946	96,791	25,267	16,670	121,041	22,084	17,084	55,220	17,072	22,659
July 31.....	666,970	64,636	156,832	52,067	90,068	27,024	18,128	109,295	28,884	15,326	50,343	16,970	31,397
Gold and gold certificates held by banks:													
July 3.....	748,704	21,625	483,230	24,430	43,938	6,670	3,363	107,564	7,837	5,779	4,996	11,230	28,042
July 10.....	779,324	25,646	503,831	27,433	42,044	7,025	3,642	109,560	8,314	6,189	5,192	11,303	29,145
July 17.....	745,073	27,944	460,860	28,389	41,520	7,360	3,604	112,243	9,839	6,599	5,720	11,436	29,539
July 24.....	741,643	27,161	463,135	28,624	41,780	7,398	3,577	106,946	9,550	6,640	5,569	11,439	29,824
July 31.....	704,014	26,373	432,372	29,456	40,024	6,485	4,102	103,127	9,243	7,042	5,186	11,439	29,165
Total gold reserves:													
July 3.....	2,866,340	208,355	803,931	213,050	288,804	79,557	121,756	519,768	72,986	93,942	116,082	67,714	280,395
July 10.....	2,901,817	203,732	806,503	213,506	293,026	81,224	121,614	532,357	76,998	94,981	120,154	66,672	291,050
July 17.....	2,929,876	226,312	775,458	218,340	296,145	81,820	129,489	550,014	69,710	85,995	133,731	64,852	295,410
July 24.....	2,943,732	222,298	817,753	212,299	303,775	85,701	127,332	564,908	63,481	87,487	132,619	55,218	272,861
July 31.....	2,924,063	225,304	831,728	216,557	300,534	84,906	125,534	546,604	60,328	85,699	126,875	52,227	267,767
Reserves other than gold:													
July 3.....	174,959	11,275	66,346	9,097	11,697	8,103	7,722	26,842	8,263	3,225	4,593	5,767	12,029
July 10.....	160,222	9,879	70,965	7,889	8,958	5,170	8,524	17,763	7,472	2,592	3,800	5,006	12,204
July 17.....	167,800	10,454	71,560	7,858	9,295	6,667	7,578	21,238	7,902	2,874	3,843	5,410	13,121
July 24.....	182,011	11,516	75,451	9,793	7,489	6,910	7,995	23,730	10,181	3,163	4,157	5,899	15,727
July 31.....	185,356	11,673	76,204	9,932	9,600	6,562	7,440	26,450	10,205	2,806	4,278	5,425	14,721

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Total reserves:													
July 3	3,041,299	219,630	870,277	222,147	300,501	87,660	129,478	546,610	81,249	97,167	120,675	73,481	292,424
July 10	3,062,039	213,611	877,468	221,395	301,984	86,394	130,138	550,120	84,470	97,573	123,954	71,678	303,254
July 17	3,097,676	236,766	847,018	226,198	305,440	88,487	137,067	571,252	77,612	91,469	137,574	70,262	308,531
July 24	3,125,743	233,814	893,204	222,092	311,264	90,611	135,327	588,638	73,662	90,656	136,776	61,117	288,588
July 31	3,109,419	236,977	907,932	226,489	310,194	91,468	132,974	573,054	70,533	88,505	131,153	57,652	282,488
Nonreserve cash:													
July 3	55,912	6,288	18,250	1,591	3,486	4,143	4,461	5,877	3,435	1,067	1,587	2,517	3,214
July 10	71,099	8,581	22,253	1,674	3,328	4,711	6,230	7,889	4,240	1,629	2,183	3,599	4,782
July 17	79,275	9,898	24,389	1,711	4,773	5,244	6,596	9,832	5,015	1,739	2,184	3,239	4,655
July 24	75,804	9,891	24,211	1,719	3,504	4,390	6,562	8,133	5,904	1,450	2,115	3,140	4,735
July 31	66,661	8,944	18,855	1,723	3,759	4,533	5,622	7,261	4,776	1,476	1,762	3,115	4,835
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations—													
July 3	609,898	41,115	288,122	40,125	55,480	19,383	11,670	73,467	25,503	7,914	11,170	7,413	28,532
July 10	650,390	38,931	317,145	42,116	55,384	20,560	10,425	81,299	23,986	8,966	11,711	8,808	31,059
July 17	611,162	36,135	302,725	42,768	49,976	21,490	10,461	67,176	28,849	10,751	13,080	12,120	15,631
July 24	584,736	39,852	275,925	49,310	50,508	19,963	11,277	46,580	24,850	11,325	12,770	13,578	28,798
July 31	592,783	37,637	262,650	45,053	45,527	21,162	12,773	51,968	28,735	10,288	14,192	13,665	29,133
Other bills discounted—													
July 3	515,185	43,012	137,132	35,863	34,018	35,391	53,561	60,113	27,911	6,002	30,237	13,882	38,063
July 10	502,651	50,366	122,175	32,341	34,216	35,149	58,506	58,222	27,272	5,946	27,311	17,028	34,119
July 17	472,538	32,948	120,201	30,820	33,709	36,583	57,430	53,861	30,055	7,121	19,088	7,121	19,389
July 24	479,220	33,034	122,181	28,801	24,595	38,020	58,378	55,340	34,088	9,977	18,801	21,849	34,156
July 31	482,931	34,907	103,299	30,794	27,626	38,385	59,559	62,237	35,483	9,952	22,254	24,308	34,127
Total bills discounted:													
July 3	1,125,083	84,127	425,254	75,988	89,498	54,774	65,231	133,580	53,414	13,916	41,407	21,299	66,595
July 10	1,153,041	89,297	439,320	74,457	89,600	55,709	68,931	139,521	51,258	14,912	39,022	25,836	65,178
July 17	1,083,700	69,063	422,926	73,588	83,685	58,073	67,891	121,037	58,904	17,872	32,168	31,509	46,964
July 24	1,063,956	72,886	398,106	78,111	75,103	57,983	69,655	101,920	58,938	21,802	31,571	35,427	62,954
July 31	1,075,714	72,544	385,949	75,847	73,153	59,547	72,332	114,205	64,218	20,240	36,446	37,973	63,260
Bills bought in open market:													
July 3	73,922	9,658	13,055	7,051	5,093	2,803	5,738	7,876	257	1,990	2,169	6,675	11,562
July 10	65,976	9,824	15,032	5,723	3,687	2,178	5,236	8,125	187	1,500	1,874	5,505	7,105
July 17	67,638	9,612	19,000	4,313	2,852	1,203	5,219	7,938	187	1,277	1,710	5,790	8,537
July 24	68,842	9,051	13,102	3,716	3,986	2,023	5,890	9,726	199	1,747	1,631	6,728	11,043
July 31	74,567	10,254	21,105	2,597	3,691	2,036	5,568	9,482	106	1,664	883	6,508	10,672
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds—													
July 3	43,246	689	155	585	548	1,152	36	19,937	7,125	5,141	-----	7,813	65
July 10	42,668	689	155	585	548	1,152	24	19,937	7,125	4,575	-----	7,813	65
July 17	42,669	689	155	585	548	1,152	15	19,937	7,125	4,585	-----	7,813	65
July 24	42,663	689	155	585	548	1,152	18	19,937	7,125	4,576	-----	7,813	65
July 31	42,626	689	155	585	548	1,152	17	19,937	7,125	4,540	-----	7,813	65
Treasury notes—													
July 3	85,779	1,523	16,737	8,835	26,816	657	3,037	3,287	6,500	3,827	-----	3,223	11,337
July 10	82,816	1,523	13,902	8,835	26,816	657	3,037	3,142	6,500	3,844	-----	3,223	11,337
July 17	97,181	1,523	28,377	8,835	26,816	657	3,037	3,047	6,500	3,829	-----	3,223	11,337
July 24	81,155	1,522	12,367	8,835	26,816	657	3,039	3,032	6,500	3,827	-----	3,223	11,337
July 31	80,779	1,522	11,927	8,835	26,816	657	3,038	3,097	6,500	3,827	-----	3,223	11,337
Certificates of indebted- ness—													
July 3	12,357	1,055	2,990	7,038	1	-----	20	1,130	-----	64	-----	59	-----
July 10	10,660	1,055	1,520	7,038	1	-----	35	990	-----	12	-----	9	-----
July 17	13,265	1,055	4,650	7,038	1	-----	37	330	-----	145	-----	9	-----
July 24	21,882	1,055	12,805	7,038	1	-----	38	924	-----	12	-----	9	-----
July 31	23,878	1,055	13,445	7,038	1	-----	1	2,264	-----	65	-----	9	-----
Total U. S. Government se- curities:													
July 3	141,382	3,267	19,882	16,458	27,365	1,809	3,093	24,354	13,625	9,032	-----	11,095	11,402
July 10	136,144	3,267	15,677	16,458	27,365	1,809	3,096	24,069	13,625	8,431	-----	11,045	11,402
July 17	153,115	3,267	33,182	16,458	27,365	1,809	3,089	23,314	13,625	8,559	-----	11,045	11,402
July 24	145,700	3,266	25,327	16,458	27,365	1,809	3,095	23,813	13,625	8,415	-----	11,045	11,402
July 31	147,283	3,266	25,527	16,458	27,365	1,809	3,056	25,298	13,625	8,432	-----	11,045	11,402
Other securities:													
July 3	10,465	-----	2,815	300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,850	1,500	1,250	750
July 10	10,665	-----	2,815	300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,850	1,500	1,250	950
July 17	10,255	-----	2,605	300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,600	1,500	1,250	1,000
July 24	10,250	-----	2,600	300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,600	1,500	1,250	1,000
July 31	10,450	-----	2,600	300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,600	1,500	1,250	1,200
Total bills and securities:													
July 3	1,350,852	97,047	461,006	99,797	121,956	59,386	74,062	165,810	67,296	28,788	45,076	40,319	90,309
July 10	1,365,826	102,388	472,744	96,938	120,652	59,696	77,263	171,715	65,070	28,693	42,396	43,636	84,635
July 17	1,314,708	81,962	477,713	94,659	113,902	61,085	76,199	152,289	72,716	31,308	35,378	49,594	67,903
July 24	1,288,748	85,203	439,135	98,585	106,454	61,815	78,640	135,539	72,762	35,064	34,702	54,450	86,399
July 31	1,308,014	86,064	435,181	95,202	104,209	63,392	80,956	148,985	77,949	33,936	38,829	56,777	86,534

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Federal Reserve Bank												
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Due from foreign banks:													
July 3	728	54	221	70	74	34	28	100	29	18	24	24	52
July 10	729	54	221	70	74	34	28	100	29	18	24	24	53
July 17	729	54	221	70	74	34	28	100	29	18	24	24	53
July 24	728	54	220	70	74	34	28	100	29	18	24	24	53
July 31	726	54	218	70	74	34	28	100	29	18	24	24	53
Uncollected items:													
July 3	810,892	89,470	261,651	65,872	69,861	52,676	19,722	95,254	30,006	14,117	44,176	26,500	41,587
July 10	716,451	72,472	198,501	57,298	64,772	49,549	21,875	90,573	31,527	15,693	45,378	26,894	41,929
July 17	822,126	83,159	244,724	65,423	77,895	55,689	25,336	103,988	34,130	16,361	48,106	25,453	41,862
July 24	718,180	72,698	211,804	55,233	71,560	48,121	19,695	88,023	29,097	13,876	47,156	25,410	35,507
July 31	678,772	69,256	209,795	51,058	63,046	45,266	19,781	82,047	26,678	13,388	42,861	22,131	33,465
Bank premises:													
July 3	58,614	3,702	16,087	1,762	6,535	3,395	2,744	8,529	3,969	2,110	4,140	1,922	3,719
July 10	58,614	3,702	16,087	1,762	6,535	3,395	2,744	8,529	3,969	2,110	4,140	1,922	3,719
July 17	58,614	3,702	16,087	1,762	6,535	3,395	2,744	8,529	3,969	2,110	4,140	1,922	3,719
July 24	58,725	3,702	16,087	1,762	6,535	3,395	2,744	8,529	3,988	2,110	4,140	1,922	3,811
July 31	58,795	3,702	16,087	1,762	6,535	3,395	2,744	8,529	3,988	2,110	4,140	1,922	3,881
All other resources													
July 3	8,132	50	961	724	1,133	426	2,177	648	347	618	204	438	406
July 10	7,710	66	953	242	1,150	423	2,128	679	357	621	245	433	408
July 17	7,846	68	796	249	1,165	421	2,424	662	364	649	204	444	400
July 24	10,454	73	773	261	1,181	422	4,948	692	402	645	205	446	406
July 31	10,285	66	580	279	1,173	465	4,894	704	395	679	193	448	409
Total resources													
July 3	5,326,429	416,241	1,628,453	391,963	503,546	207,720	232,672	822,828	186,331	143,885	215,882	145,197	431,711
July 10	5,282,468	400,874	1,588,227	379,379	498,495	204,207	240,406	829,605	189,662	146,337	218,320	148,176	438,780
July 17	5,380,974	415,609	1,610,948	390,072	509,784	214,355	250,394	846,652	193,835	143,654	227,610	150,938	427,123
July 24	5,278,382	405,435	1,585,434	379,722	500,572	208,788	247,944	829,704	185,444	143,813	225,118	146,509	419,499
July 31	5,232,672	405,063	1,588,648	376,583	488,990	208,553	246,999	820,680	184,348	140,112	218,962	142,069	411,665

LIABILITIES

Federal reserve notes in circulation:													
July 3	1,736,250	147,259	309,389	151,629	203,238	67,264	128,140	322,849	57,014	65,063	69,611	39,408	175,395
July 10	1,833,004	154,352	315,649	155,919	209,588	74,517	136,417	349,600	62,056	69,391	76,852	45,985	182,698
July 17	1,801,225	153,588	315,419	151,708	201,418	74,313	141,434	340,884	61,348	66,708	75,549	44,094	174,765
July 24	1,780,493	154,372	306,844	150,042	198,905	74,813	148,487	334,425	60,442	64,947	74,544	43,253	169,329
July 31	1,779,388	156,935	308,008	151,644	194,728	76,300	149,748	330,798	61,150	64,332	74,295	43,039	168,411
Deposits:													
Member bank—Reserve account													
July 3	2,380,165	150,525	966,403	135,143	187,297	67,198	63,262	350,744	78,176	53,145	90,485	63,257	174,530
July 10	2,302,874	141,233	945,710	129,934	181,913	61,945	61,512	335,686	76,329	50,680	85,946	58,708	173,278
July 17	2,352,081	149,189	941,719	137,437	188,005	67,020	66,926	344,365	77,922	51,102	94,422	60,441	173,533
July 24	2,356,917	147,175	949,514	136,448	186,735	66,666	60,724	349,248	76,447	53,938	95,125	61,660	173,237
July 31	2,355,284	145,220	958,870	135,766	187,825	65,853	59,944	350,012	77,078	51,958	91,755	61,752	169,251
Government—													
July 3	23,373	1,711	3,335	1,398	1,073	2,484	3,243	467	18	1,863	2,576	2,021	3,184
July 10	27,555	2,571	3,664	1,020	1,476	2,246	3,626	858	1,243	1,474	2,353	2,904	4,120
July 17	12,567	494	2,624	1,326	1,005	597	119	1,433	1,156	595	1,201	902	1,115
July 24	17,257	198	2,801	905	1,126	678	1,587	2,970	1,043	1,430	1,606	983	1,930
July 31	14,468	2,117	1,330	274	1,313	2,010	98	1,750	1,041	945	1,509	217	1,864
Foreign bank—													
July 3	6,128	530	1,138	687	730	330	279	871	286	179	236	236	516
July 10	5,567	415	1,658	539	572	258	219	768	224	140	185	185	404
July 17	8,138	415	4,229	539	572	258	219	768	224	140	185	185	404
July 24	7,376	415	3,467	539	572	258	219	768	224	140	185	185	404
July 31	5,796	415	1,887	539	572	258	219	768	224	140	185	185	404
Other deposits—													
July 3	28,282	125	13,968	39	1,313	111	105	1,966	2,111	222	158	27	8,137
July 10	23,715	129	11,215	178	1,321	117	103	2,263	238	239	153	55	7,704
July 17	21,198	142	8,879	311	1,247	97	82	1,897	282	213	125	39	7,884
July 24	20,577	149	8,667	44	1,082	70	160	902	277	223	170	32	8,801
July 31	22,015	105	8,809	42	1,084	167	270	1,786	284	208	164	43	9,113
Total deposits:													
July 3	2,437,948	152,891	984,844	137,267	190,413	70,123	66,889	354,158	80,591	55,409	93,455	65,541	186,367
July 10	2,359,711	144,348	962,247	131,671	185,282	64,566	65,460	339,575	78,034	52,533	88,637	61,852	185,506
July 17	2,393,984	150,240	957,451	139,613	190,829	67,972	67,346	348,463	79,584	52,050	95,933	61,567	182,936
July 24	2,402,127	147,937	964,449	137,936	189,515	67,672	62,690	353,888	77,991	55,731	97,086	62,860	184,372
July 31	2,397,563	147,857	970,896	136,621	190,794	68,228	60,531	354,316	78,627	53,251	93,613	62,197	180,632

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

LIABILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Deferred availability items:													
July 3.....	712,989	84,260	198,989	61,744	65,889	50,341	19,587	84,923	30,931	12,091	38,352	26,411	39,471
July 10.....	649,848	70,289	174,764	50,412	59,528	45,127	20,404	79,404	31,769	13,257	38,381	26,495	40,018
July 17.....	742,129	79,853	199,330	57,424	73,081	52,015	23,415	96,179	35,069	13,734	41,751	31,393	38,894
July 24.....	651,948	70,964	175,750	50,339	67,655	46,179	18,563	80,120	29,690	11,904	39,094	26,471	35,219
July 31.....	611,362	68,117	171,058	46,733	58,978	43,913	18,491	74,235	26,866	11,328	36,684	22,897	32,062
Capital paid in:													
July 3.....	158,585	10,405	57,800	15,575	15,139	6,175	5,408	19,749	5,191	3,071	4,296	4,451	11,325
July 10.....	158,797	10,393	57,830	15,575	15,139	6,176	5,409	19,749	5,383	3,071	4,296	4,451	11,325
July 17.....	161,547	10,396	60,191	15,500	15,465	6,181	5,412	19,866	5,383	3,076	4,296	4,451	11,330
July 24.....	161,406	10,549	60,132	15,502	15,434	6,186	5,403	19,867	5,185	3,077	4,292	4,464	11,315
July 31.....	161,565	10,549	60,132	15,662	15,434	6,177	5,403	19,868	5,185	3,084	4,292	4,464	11,315
Surplus:													
July 3.....	254,398	19,619	71,282	24,101	26,345	12,399	10,554	36,442	10,820	7,082	9,086	8,690	17,978
July 10.....	254,398	19,619	71,282	24,101	26,345	12,399	10,554	36,442	10,820	7,082	9,086	8,690	17,978
July 17.....	254,398	19,619	71,282	24,101	26,345	12,399	10,554	36,442	10,820	7,082	9,086	8,690	17,978
July 24.....	254,398	19,619	71,282	24,101	26,345	12,399	10,554	36,442	10,820	7,082	9,086	8,690	17,978
July 31.....	254,398	19,619	71,282	24,101	26,345	12,399	10,554	36,442	10,820	7,082	9,086	8,690	17,978
All other liabilities:													
July 3.....	26,250	1,807	6,149	1,647	2,522	1,418	2,094	4,707	1,784	1,169	1,082	696	1,175
July 10.....	26,710	1,873	6,455	1,701	2,613	1,422	2,162	4,835	1,600	1,003	1,068	723	1,255
July 17.....	27,691	1,913	7,275	1,728	2,646	1,475	2,233	4,818	1,640	1,004	996	743	1,220
July 24.....	28,100	1,994	6,977	1,802	2,718	1,539	2,247	4,962	1,716	1,072	1,016	771	1,286
July 31.....	28,396	1,986	7,272	1,822	2,711	1,536	2,272	5,021	1,700	1,035	992	782	1,267
Total liabilities:													
July 3.....	5,326,429	416,241	1,628,453	391,963	503,546	207,720	232,672	822,828	186,331	143,885	215,882	145,197	431,711
July 10.....	5,282,468	400,874	1,588,227	379,379	498,495	204,207	240,406	829,605	189,662	146,337	218,320	148,176	438,780
July 17.....	5,380,974	415,609	1,610,948	390,072	509,784	214,355	250,394	846,652	193,835	143,654	227,610	150,938	427,123
July 24.....	5,278,382	405,435	1,588,434	379,722	500,572	208,788	247,944	829,704	185,844	143,813	225,118	146,509	419,499
July 31.....	5,232,672	405,063	1,588,648	376,583	488,990	208,553	246,999	820,680	184,348	140,112	218,962	142,069	411,615
MEMORANDA													
Ratio of total reserves to Federal reserve note and deposit liabilities combined (per cent):													
July 3.....	72.9	73.2	67.2	76.9	76.3	63.8	66.4	80.7	59.0	80.7	74.0	70.0	80.8
July 10.....	73.0	71.5	68.7	77.0	76.5	62.1	64.5	79.8	60.3	80.0	74.9	66.5	82.4
July 17.....	73.8	77.9	68.5	77.6	77.9	62.2	65.7	82.9	55.1	77.0	80.2	66.5	86.3
July 24.....	74.7	77.3	70.3	77.1	80.1	63.6	64.1	85.5	53.2	75.1	79.7	57.6	81.6
July 31.....	74.4	77.8	71.0	78.6	80.5	63.3	63.2	83.6	50.5	75.3	78.1	54.8	80.9
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
July 3.....	428,711	31,256	134,309	40,549	43,083	19,430	16,473	57,866	16,895	10,560	13,939	13,939	30,412
July 10.....	440,592	32,120	138,057	41,669	44,273	19,967	16,928	59,465	17,362	10,851	14,324	14,324	31,252
July 17.....	442,526	32,603	135,441	42,296	44,939	20,267	17,183	60,360	17,623	11,014	14,539	14,539	31,722
July 24.....	446,980	32,747	138,540	42,482	45,138	20,356	17,259	60,626	17,701	11,063	14,603	14,603	31,862
July 31.....	458,477	34,153	136,792	44,307	47,076	21,230	17,999	63,229	18,461	11,538	15,231	15,231	33,230
Own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve banks:													
July 3.....	523,819	30,656	196,582	37,479	31,205	19,512	31,529	55,587	14,637	6,947	18,790	8,746	72,149
July 10.....	526,528	30,406	208,255	36,054	25,401	18,846	31,082	53,169	15,421	7,496	11,834	14,047	74,517
July 17.....	593,887	44,401	234,022	37,322	31,423	19,546	36,590	56,404	16,700	8,805	11,549	15,245	81,880
July 24.....	585,234	47,521	240,456	37,036	28,639	18,358	29,564	50,668	15,156	9,342	8,671	14,962	84,861
July 31.....	560,523	46,756	230,937	34,327	27,846	15,166	27,716	44,598	13,430	9,957	9,054	13,655	87,081

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Federal reserve notes received from comptroller:													
July 3	3,831,793	278,305	935,316	243,588	331,913	196,170	291,109	645,856	120,301	155,464	156,991	74,576	402,204
July 10	3,831,317	276,948	928,649	240,793	327,559	194,747	307,919	641,049	124,687	154,961	151,716	82,354	399,935
July 17	3,845,385	274,779	934,586	260,448	321,111	191,973	309,622	642,668	124,638	154,707	149,807	81,681	399,365
July 24	3,814,484	280,743	930,045	259,398	313,414	187,325	315,478	630,973	121,868	152,928	145,245	80,557	396,510
July 31	3,763,896	271,186	921,690	259,512	305,344	184,420	313,623	618,576	120,930	152,928	142,639	79,136	393,912
Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve agent:													
July 3	1,571,715	100,390	429,345	54,480	97,470	109,394	131,440	267,420	48,650	83,454	68,590	26,422	154,660
July 10	1,471,785	92,190	404,745	48,820	92,570	101,384	140,420	238,280	47,210	78,074	63,030	22,342	142,720
July 17	1,450,273	76,790	385,145	71,420	88,270	98,114	131,598	245,380	46,590	79,194	62,710	22,342	142,720
July 24	1,448,847	78,850	382,745	72,320	85,870	94,154	137,427	245,880	46,270	78,639	62,030	22,342	142,320
July 31	1,423,985	67,495	382,745	73,541	82,770	92,954	136,159	243,180	46,350	78,639	59,290	22,442	138,420
Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
July 3	2,260,078	177,915	505,971	189,108	234,443	86,776	159,669	378,436	71,651	72,010	88,401	48,154	247,544
July 10	2,359,532	184,758	523,904	191,973	234,989	93,363	167,499	402,769	77,477	76,887	88,686	60,012	257,215
July 17	2,395,112	197,989	549,441	189,028	232,841	93,859	178,024	397,288	78,048	75,513	87,097	59,339	256,645
July 24	2,365,637	201,893	547,300	187,078	227,544	93,171	178,051	385,093	75,598	74,289	83,215	58,215	254,190
July 31	2,339,911	203,691	538,945	185,971	222,574	91,466	177,464	375,396	74,580	74,289	83,349	56,694	255,492
Collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes issued to Federal Reserve bank:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
July 3	376,395	35,300	171,880	30,000	41,800	16,190	9,500	-----	7,800	14,167	-----	14,758	35,000
July 10	356,395	35,300	151,880	30,000	41,800	16,190	9,500	-----	7,800	14,167	-----	14,758	35,000
July 17	374,153	35,300	169,638	30,000	41,800	16,190	9,500	-----	7,800	14,167	-----	14,758	35,000
July 24	371,153	35,300	169,638	30,000	38,800	16,190	9,500	-----	7,800	14,167	-----	14,758	35,000
July 31	371,153	35,300	169,638	30,000	38,800	16,190	9,500	-----	7,800	14,167	-----	14,758	35,000
Gold redemption fund—													
July 3	97,579	11,558	13,849	9,611	12,441	5,862	7,680	2,747	3,276	3,051	5,834	4,131	17,539
July 10	98,685	10,201	13,849	10,816	13,587	4,439	9,189	2,747	2,543	2,543	6,080	5,630	17,056
July 17	101,609	18,032	13,789	9,471	12,138	6,665	4,892	2,662	3,773	2,294	6,450	4,957	16,489
July 24	102,797	18,596	13,713	12,221	12,441	7,017	5,749	2,611	3,003	3,515	4,888	3,833	15,210
July 31	100,136	19,039	13,626	11,735	11,871	9,111	3,894	2,611	2,066	3,515	4,282	4,011	14,375
Gold fund—													
July 3	906,138	38,000	40,000	81,497	100,000	27,000	75,000	277,000	13,000	46,000	46,360	7,000	155,281
July 10	984,412	58,000	-----	91,157	100,000	32,000	76,000	327,000	17,000	51,000	55,360	14,000	162,895
July 17	1,018,612	73,000	-----	86,557	100,000	27,000	90,800	327,000	20,000	51,000	57,360	8,000	177,895
July 24	1,031,033	73,000	40,000	83,257	110,000	22,000	88,100	327,000	13,000	43,000	59,360	6,000	166,316
July 31	1,008,210	73,000	40,000	86,857	110,000	22,000	86,400	327,000	7,000	43,000	57,360	2,000	153,593
Eligible paper—													
July 3	1,164,330	93,702	423,172	68,484	94,481	54,183	70,889	141,214	53,576	15,857	43,486	27,847	77,439
July 10	1,170,445	99,006	425,143	66,611	93,122	53,938	74,028	147,337	51,328	16,352	40,779	31,265	71,536
July 17	1,104,651	78,580	415,351	63,292	86,372	55,318	72,984	128,669	58,970	19,086	33,770	37,193	55,066
July 24	1,079,006	81,784	385,180	65,537	77,957	52,242	75,417	111,171	58,987	22,979	33,073	42,062	72,617
July 31	1,102,295	82,644	380,298	63,919	76,610	56,518	77,793	123,315	64,170	21,834	37,195	44,364	73,635
Total collateral:													
July 3	2,544,442	178,560	648,901	189,592	248,722	103,235	163,069	420,961	77,652	79,075	95,680	53,736	285,259
July 10	2,609,937	202,507	590,872	198,584	248,509	106,567	168,717	477,084	78,671	84,067	102,219	65,653	286,487
July 17	2,599,025	204,912	598,778	189,320	240,310	105,173	178,176	458,331	90,543	86,547	97,580	64,908	284,447
July 24	2,583,989	208,680	608,531	191,015	239,198	97,449	178,766	440,782	82,790	83,661	97,321	66,653	289,143
July 31	2,581,794	209,983	603,562	192,511	237,281	103,819	177,587	452,926	81,036	82,516	98,837	65,133	276,603

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND MUNICIPAL WARRANTS

[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	Over 6 months
Bills discounted:							
July 3.....	1,125,083	898,478	53,445	78,270	63,552	30,608	730
July 10.....	1,153,041	928,035	52,149	79,936	63,919	28,296	706
July 17.....	1,083,700	871,167	49,796	78,382	60,135	23,826	394
July 24.....	1,063,956	846,120	47,285	81,913	66,435	21,913	290
July 31.....	1,075,714	844,787	47,421	87,375	75,010	20,924	197
Bills bought in open market:							
July 3.....	73,922	36,848	17,764	12,123	5,735	1,452	
July 10.....	65,976	35,293	13,026	11,315	5,685	657	
July 17.....	67,638	39,538	11,045	10,581	5,832	642	
July 24.....	68,842	40,059	10,690	10,445	7,296	352	
July 31.....	74,567	47,368	10,457	9,432	6,672	638	
Certificates of indebtedness:							
July 3.....	12,357	2,990			7,166	2,035	166
July 10.....	10,660	1,520			8,235	665	240
July 17.....	13,265	4,410		100	8,027	487	241
July 24.....	21,882	12,325		7,467	1,090	761	239
July 31.....	23,878	12,965		9,242		1,278	393
Municipal warrants:							
July 3.....	300					300	
July 10.....	300				300		
July 17.....	300				300		
July 24.....	300				300		
July 31.....	300				300		

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND—INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 17, 1929, INCLUSIVE

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Transfers for Government account		Transit clearing		Federal reserve note clearing		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and clearings		Balance in fund at close of period
	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Decrease	Increase	
Boston.....	13,500		895,154	947,832	4,624	3,943		38,497	68,025
New York.....	7,000	13,000	3,512,253	3,311,905	8,079	16,210	186,217		110,143
Philadelphia.....	1,000	5,000	872,002	883,912	6,741	4,662		13,231	48,522
Cleveland.....	2,000	1,000	811,961	834,143	7,682	4,725		18,225	96,132
Richmond.....	5,000		789,469	799,166	3,098	3,177		4,776	19,245
Atlanta.....	8,000		311,097	323,136	3,521	3,827		4,345	17,375
Chicago.....		1,000	1,456,563	1,512,682	9,910	7,298		54,507	98,654
St. Louis.....		8,000	557,825	538,284	2,938	3,423	11,056		22,293
Minneapolis.....		2,500	183,527	182,213	1,720	1,833		1,299	12,903
Kansas City.....		7,000	451,847	473,044	2,371	3,710		29,536	60,697
Dallas.....	3,500		319,011	317,597	1,450	1,733	4,631		23,317
San Francisco.....	3,000	5,500	411,145	448,540	3,582	1,175		37,488	33,401
Total 4 weeks ending—									
July 17, 1929.....	43,000	43,000	10,572,454	10,572,454	55,716	55,716	201,904	201,904	610,707
June 19, 1929.....	146,800	146,800	10,029,711	10,029,711	48,037	48,037			637,599
July 13, 1928.....	88,900	88,900	9,799,684	9,799,684	45,169	45,169			661,911
June 20, 1928.....	153,300	153,300	9,871,855	9,871,855	46,664	46,664			694,772

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

[In millions of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Loans and investments:													
July 3.....	22,485	1,508	8,787	1,222	2,194	681	648	3,280	678	376	692	469	1,950
July 10.....	22,434	1,515	8,721	1,230	2,194	679	649	3,291	679	375	694	471	1,936
July 17.....	22,409	1,518	8,673	1,227	2,189	680	643	3,310	684	384	696	475	1,932
July 24.....	22,459	1,514	8,753	1,227	2,183	676	640	3,296	683	390	695	473	1,928
July 31.....	22,606	1,512	8,822	1,220	2,192	674	641	3,353	689	393	706	477	1,927
Loans:													
July 3.....	16,925	1,155	6,795	912	1,545	522	512	2,585	509	253	461	343	1,333
July 10.....	16,906	1,166	6,734	921	1,543	521	517	2,599	510	251	465	348	1,331
July 17.....	16,892	1,169	6,681	918	1,542	522	516	2,618	516	261	466	352	1,332
July 24.....	16,970	1,166	6,766	919	1,546	518	514	2,610	518	265	466	351	1,330
July 31.....	17,058	1,162	6,798	913	1,549	516	515	2,648	523	268	477	355	1,334

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Loans—Continued													
On securities—													
July 3	7,761	484	3,563	476	720	202	149	1,215	228	84	122	103	413
July 10	7,704	492	3,483	482	713	201	156	1,222	233	86	121	105	410
July 17	7,644	492	3,409	480	713	203	154	1,231	234	88	123	107	411
July 24	7,683	485	3,454	479	722	202	149	1,227	235	90	123	103	413
July 31	7,788	483	3,515	476	737	200	152	1,252	239	89	130	105	409
All other—													
July 3	9,164	671	3,233	436	824	319	363	1,370	281	169	338	240	920
July 10	9,202	674	3,252	439	831	320	361	1,376	277	165	344	243	920
July 17	9,248	677	3,271	438	830	319	362	1,387	282	173	343	246	921
July 24	9,287	681	3,312	441	824	316	365	1,382	283	175	342	248	918
July 31	9,270	679	3,283	436	812	316	363	1,396	284	178	347	250	925
Investments:													
July 3	5,560	353	1,992	310	649	159	135	695	169	123	231	126	617
July 10	5,528	349	1,987	309	651	159	132	692	169	124	229	123	605
July 17	5,518	349	1,992	309	647	158	127	691	169	123	230	123	600
July 24	5,490	348	1,987	308	638	159	126	686	165	124	230	122	597
July 31	5,549	351	2,024	308	643	158	125	704	165	125	229	122	594
U. S. Government securities—													
July 3	2,759	172	1,042	97	311	75	62	318	60	69	107	86	361
July 10	2,740	173	1,043	96	309	74	60	314	59	70	106	83	351
July 17	2,742	173	1,052	95	310	74	59	314	58	69	108	83	348
July 24	2,723	172	1,048	95	306	74	58	312	54	70	107	82	346
July 31	2,747	173	1,075	95	306	74	59	311	54	69	107	81	343
All other—													
July 3	2,800	182	950	213	339	85	74	377	109	54	124	40	256
July 10	2,789	178	944	213	341	85	71	378	110	54	123	40	254
July 17	2,775	176	941	213	337	84	69	377	111	54	122	40	252
July 24	2,766	176	939	213	332	85	68	375	111	55	123	40	251
July 31	2,802	178	949	213	338	84	67	393	111	56	122	41	250
Reserve with Federal reserve bank:													
July 3	1,724	101	813	77	129	41	40	256	44	27	57	33	108
July 10	1,677	95	798	76	125	38	39	246	43	25	53	29	109
July 17	1,699	100	791	79	130	41	41	251	44	24	60	30	109
July 24	1,710	98	800	79	128	41	38	256	43	27	61	31	108
July 31	1,707	99	804	77	128	40	38	256	43	24	59	32	106
Cash in vault:													
July 3	243	15	77	16	27	12	9	38	7	6	10	7	20
July 10	275	21	72	16	32	15	11	46	8	7	13	10	26
July 17	256	19	72	14	29	14	10	43	7	6	11	9	22
July 24	243	18	67	14	30	13	10	39	6	6	12	8	20
July 31	236	18	65	13	28	12	11	39	6	6	11	8	19
Net demand deposits:													
July 3	13,293	920	5,960	727	1,026	357	320	1,850	367	223	501	281	762
July 10	13,170	906	5,851	721	1,034	355	316	1,837	370	224	502	282	774
July 17	13,219	934	5,794	722	1,047	356	319	1,877	362	225	516	291	778
July 24	13,146	918	5,798	711	1,046	352	313	1,857	361	231	516	275	767
July 31	13,395	927	5,950	713	1,058	350	314	1,924	364	233	516	277	769
Time deposits:													
July 3	6,679	458	1,610	267	959	244	245	1,223	222	132	180	145	994
July 10	6,654	457	1,607	264	951	243	244	1,225	222	132	179	141	988
July 17	6,648	454	1,625	260	947	242	242	1,228	222	131	178	141	979
July 24	6,674	454	1,638	264	948	242	240	1,231	225	131	180	143	977
July 31	6,712	457	1,680	266	952	242	239	1,230	225	131	181	142	966
Government deposits:													
July 3	193	10	51	18	21	8	13	19	5	2	4	11	29
July 10	154	8	41	15	16	7	11	15	4	2	3	9	23
July 17	182	8	41	15	15	7	11	15	4	2	3	9	23
July 24	88	5	23	8	9	4	6	9	2	1	2	5	13
July 31	85	5	23	8	7	4	6	9	2	1	2	5	13
Due from banks:													
July 3	1,181	55	181	69	98	51	69	216	56	56	115	53	164
July 10	1,090	41	147	57	92	48	69	210	50	54	115	51	155
July 17	1,121	52	149	58	100	51	69	206	54	52	123	56	152
July 24	1,096	50	145	55	94	46	65	211	52	52	122	51	152
July 31	1,083	66	148	57	94	48	63	202	46	50	119	49	141
Due to banks:													
July 3	2,886	136	1,050	173	208	99	94	457	111	77	201	78	202
July 10	2,683	113	951	156	195	90	90	437	105	73	207	76	189
July 17	2,674	118	926	162	197	94	90	430	105	70	215	79	189
July 24	2,669	111	954	155	198	89	83	424	104	73	224	74	180
July 31	2,776	109	1,077	154	192	89	85	419	104	75	228	70	175
Borrowings from Federal reserve banks:													
July 3	826	56	366	32	67	27	39	104	35	8	30	11	50
July 10	850	63	380	31	66	28	44	107	31	9	29	15	48
July 17	790	41	370	31	63	29	42	88	39	12	22	19	33
July 24	771	48	346	37	52	28	43	73	38	16	21	22	47
July 31	767	46	329	32	51	28	44	84	42	14	26	24	47

LAND BANKS AND INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

LOANS OF FEDERAL AND JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Date	Net amount of loans outstanding		
	Total	Federal land banks (12 banks)	Joint-stock land banks ¹
1927			
June 30	1,738,165	1,130,648	607,517
July 31	1,742,575	1,134,896	607,679
Aug. 31	1,749,393	1,139,502	609,891
Sept. 30	1,752,665	1,143,130	609,535
Oct. 31	1,757,185	1,147,135	610,050
Nov. 30	1,758,834	1,150,943	607,891
Dec. 31	1,765,121	1,155,644	609,477
1928			
Jan. 31	1,767,515	1,158,717	608,799
Feb. 29	1,778,338	1,168,354	609,984
Mar. 31	1,786,862	1,175,858	611,004
Apr. 30	1,791,341	1,180,420	610,921
May 31	1,793,035	1,183,672	609,363
June 30	1,794,236	1,184,656	609,580
July 31	1,793,610	1,185,714	607,896
Aug. 31	1,796,591	1,187,365	609,226
Sept. 30	1,797,796	1,189,345	608,451
Oct. 31	1,797,910	1,190,278	607,632
Nov. 30	1,797,319	1,191,724	605,595
Dec. 31	1,799,045	1,193,846	605,199
1929			
Jan. 31	1,799,464	1,195,089	604,375
Feb. 28	1,803,593	1,199,766	603,827
Mar. 31	1,803,691	1,202,570	601,121
Apr. 30	1,803,115	1,203,724	599,391
May 31	1,802,160	1,204,128	598,032
June 30	1,802,872	1,204,916	597,956

¹ Number of banks, 1927: January-March, 55; April-May, 54; June-August, 53; September-November, 52; December, 51. 1928: January-April, 51; May-November, 50; December, 49. 1929: January to date, 49.

LOANS OF INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Class of loan	1929				1928
	June 30	May 31	Apr. 30	Mar. 30	June 30
Direct loans outstanding on—					
Cotton	2,041	6,068	15,503	20,886	3,137
Tobacco	288	421	815	873	2,441
Wheat	184	516	1,289	1,721	361
Canned fruits and vegetables	570	655	869	1,260	476
Raisins	4,092	4,115	4,162	4,162	5,571
Wool	1,364	229	—	13	577
Rice	273	457	582	880	858
All other	219	289	279	243	69
Total	9,031	12,760	23,499	30,038	13,490
Rediscounts outstanding for—					
Agricultural credit corporations	31,563	30,155	28,065	25,606	32,289
National banks	102	87	69	45	3
State banks	1,460	947	732	406	396
Livestock loan companies	25,865	25,305	25,160	24,529	22,355
Other banks and trust companies	80	83	84	83	46
Total	59,070	56,577	54,110	50,669	55,089

BANK SUSPENSIONS¹ IN JUNE, 1929

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	All banks		Member banks ²		Nonmember banks	
	Number	Total deposits ³	Number	Total deposits ³	Number	Total deposits ³
Boston	1	5,000	—	—	1	5,000
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	1	49	—	—	1	49
Cleveland	4	2,416	—	—	4	2,416
Richmond	9	3,815	2	1,819	7	1,996
Atlanta	4	1,396	—	—	4	1,396
Chicago	2	167	1	155	1	12
St. Louis	15	2,984	3	600	12	2,384
Minneapolis	10	3,052	—	—	10	3,052
Kansas City	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas	2	2,845	1	779	1	2,066
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	48	21,724	7	3,353	41	18,371

¹ Banks closed to the public on account of financial difficulties by order of supervisory authorities or directors of the bank.

² Subject to revision; figures given are for latest available date prior to suspension.

³ Includes 6 national banks with deposits of \$3,027,000 and 1 State member bank with deposits of \$326,000.

BANK DEBITS

[Debits to individual accounts. In thousands of dollars]

	Number of centers	June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928
New York City	1	43,262,705	50,043,161	45,455,305
Outside New York City	140	26,423,029	26,519,535	27,029,269
Federal reserve district:				
Boston	11	2,874,504	2,962,242	2,893,471
New York	7	44,326,763	51,108,818	46,509,703
Philadelphia	10	2,878,068	2,707,734	2,856,734
Cleveland	13	2,907,034	2,861,458	2,979,710
Richmond	7	754,145	753,286	820,253
Atlanta	15	1,117,749	1,171,505	1,099,993
Chicago	21	6,945,647	7,062,985	6,876,153
St. Louis	5	1,362,800	1,274,999	1,391,335
Minneapolis	9	790,718	765,019	790,332
Kansas City	15	1,420,084	1,388,425	1,318,005
Dallas	10	674,100	731,107	670,114
San Francisco	18	3,634,122	3,775,118	4,278,771
Total	141	69,685,734	76,562,696	72,484,574

MEMBERSHIP IN PAR COLLECTION SYSTEM

[Number of banks at end of June]

Federal reserve district	Member banks		Nonmember banks ¹			
	1929	1928	On par list		Not on par list	
			1929	1928	1929	1928
United States	8,707	8,929	12,318	12,888	3,812	3,926
Boston	408	410	268	249	—	—
New York	939	934	401	410	—	—
Philadelphia	776	786	483	496	—	—
Cleveland	807	823	1,002	1,024	10	10
Richmond	537	557	601	636	552	579
Atlanta	436	457	285	310	947	1,005
Chicago	1,229	1,264	3,524	3,628	225	199
St. Louis	580	593	1,698	1,812	487	462
Minneapolis	700	728	611	709	1,115	1,133
Kansas City	912	945	2,172	2,272	200	277
Dallas	766	791	613	642	215	204
San Francisco	617	641	660	700	61	57

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1929

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadel- phia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Earnings:													
Discounted bills.....	\$23, 179, 159	\$1, 861, 420	\$5, 981, 063	\$2, 266, 057	\$2, 186, 536	\$1, 206, 315	\$1, 524, 673	\$3, 712, 087	\$1, 132, 344	\$355, 475	\$900, 790	\$472, 799	\$1, 579, 600
Purchased bills.....	6, 196, 909	901, 526	1, 453, 805	411, 429	598, 850	283, 879	343, 899	554, 724	136, 379	221, 782	175, 537	370, 026	745, 073
United States securities.....	3, 637, 205	133, 962	739, 881	365, 001	536, 235	37, 849	73, 579	604, 723	319, 646	191, 676	163, 395	207, 983	263, 275
Deficient reserve penalties.....	182, 262	11, 225	36, 697	6, 891	17, 893	21, 678	18, 049	25, 180	9, 733	5, 298	11, 473	6, 716	11, 429
Miscellaneous.....	1, 086, 789	42, 587	263, 033	33, 356	80, 461	23, 948	43, 127	222, 258	11, 165	66, 332	107, 264	81, 360	51, 898
Total earnings.....	34, 282, 324	2, 950, 720	8, 474, 479	3, 082, 734	3, 419, 975	1, 573, 669	2, 003, 327	5, 118, 972	1, 609, 267	840, 563	1, 418, 459	1, 138, 884	2, 651, 275
Current expenses:													
Salaries—													
Bank officers.....	1, 322, 521	64, 375	269, 759	68, 166	108, 900	90, 100	114, 696	156, 673	84, 601	61, 183	93, 100	84, 749	126, 219
Clerical staff.....	5, 942, 539	448, 310	1, 588, 976	457, 624	514, 128	308, 313	208, 746	837, 865	279, 553	176, 218	317, 920	264, 164	540, 722
Special officers and watchmen.....	442, 255	17, 136	90, 227	25, 520	52, 757	31, 102	22, 283	63, 629	23, 934	15, 340	34, 468	22, 805	43, 054
All other.....	935, 707	48, 772	245, 813	43, 723	127, 970	47, 839	19, 507	139, 606	41, 820	28, 383	84, 765	40, 684	66, 825
Governors' conferences.....	2, 408	99	230	57	243	70	142	121	154	212	225	326	529
Federal Advisory Council.....	9, 639	568	499	457	757	150	165	966	800	954	1, 050	673	1, 800
Directors' meetings.....	81, 381	3, 921	10, 075	3, 656	3, 277	4, 032	13, 238	6, 238	6, 536	2, 849	11, 639	4, 248	11, 672
Traveling expenses ¹	105, 395	4, 571	14, 567	6, 817	9, 692	7, 211	10, 034	12, 421	9, 244	6, 059	5, 110	9, 127	10, 542
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	389, 293	28, 881	117, 764	37, 478	39, 541	17, 996	15, 312	53, 272	15, 741	9, 788	12, 911	12, 629	27, 980
Legal fees.....	45, 896	826	6, 740	2, 228	3, 032	759	1, 621	4, 659	411	8, 873	3, 744	6, 527	6, 476
Insurance (other than on currency and security shipments).....	228, 953	14, 981	40, 671	18, 262	16, 325	13, 430	13, 445	24, 988	14, 054	14, 783	20, 928	13, 990	23, 096
Insurance on currency and security ship- ments.....	305, 016	40, 783	60, 549	44, 888	36, 895	16, 701	20, 130	34, 593	6, 191	6, 556	8, 970	10, 181	18, 579
Taxes on banking house.....	723, 210	60, 240	201, 676	20, 571	66, 973	32, 945	31, 528	146, 063	28, 969	31, 020	46, 624	17, 718	38, 883
Light, heat, and power.....	180, 727	11, 363	39, 295	11, 528	17, 091	7, 769	7, 440	18, 117	10, 664	10, 275	27, 745	8, 931	10, 509
Repairs and alterations, banking house.....	95, 076	17, 782	10, 917	12, 849	10, 661	1, 582	3, 444	6, 346	4, 810	3, 270	15, 981	1, 057	6, 377
Rent.....	118, 080	240	5, 523	756	46, 513	6, 595	2, 604	-----	9, 446	70	-----	834	45, 499
Office and other supplies.....	205, 175	9, 330	46, 127	18, 397	20, 042	10, 175	12, 553	26, 178	8, 841	9, 835	13, 991	9, 349	20, 357
Printing and stationery.....	220, 774	19, 207	44, 725	15, 996	18, 430	11, 803	14, 378	34, 528	7, 344	10, 078	11, 762	9, 763	22, 760
Telephone.....	102, 329	10, 311	27, 901	13, 793	7, 670	3, 553	3, 721	10, 008	6, 264	2, 724	4, 002	4, 444	7, 998
Telegraph.....	248, 585	2, 942	26, 235	6, 613	17, 890	17, 240	34, 364	21, 327	20, 640	8, 707	30, 115	26, 948	35, 564
Postage.....	917, 242	104, 555	150, 303	94, 399	82, 426	59, 276	55, 016	125, 026	45, 475	28, 767	57, 347	44, 274	70, 378
Expressage.....	241, 179	20, 406	59, 227	34, 864	17, 382	17, 192	24, 840	28, 930	7, 064	4, 601	7, 279	9, 090	10, 304
Miscellaneous expenses.....	364, 500	20, 638	94, 385	23, 799	23, 211	16, 080	17, 647	41, 421	19, 221	23, 902	22, 889	21, 057	40, 250
Total, exclusive of cost of currency.....	13, 227, 880	950, 237	3, 152, 184	962, 441	1, 241, 806	721, 913	647, 654	1, 792, 975	651, 777	464, 447	832, 565	623, 568	1, 180, 313
Federal reserve currency:													
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	2, 008, 267	174, 734	512, 871	196, 370	211, 093	89, 484	31, 564	293, 877	68, 851	50, 810	74, 259	90, 156	196, 198
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	60, 890	6, 084	8, 119	7, 695	7, 319	3, 508	4, 038	10, 147	2, 242	1, 035	3, 049	1, 899	5, 755
Total, current expenses.....	15, 297, 037	1, 131, 055	3, 673, 174	1, 166, 506	1, 460, 218	814, 905	683, 256	2, 066, 999	722, 870	525, 292	909, 873	724, 623	1, 388, 266
Current net earnings.....	18, 985, 287	1, 819, 665	4, 801, 305	1, 916, 228	1, 959, 757	758, 764	1, 320, 070	3, 021, 973	886, 397	315, 272	508, 586	414, 261	1, 263, 009
Dividends paid.....	4, 601, 393	308, 993	1, 637, 289	449, 775	444, 179	185, 322	159, 585	572, 862	162, 006	91, 879	128, 260	132, 333	328, 910
Reimbursable expenditures of fiscal agency department:													
Salaries, employees.....	61, 216	3, 434	6, 502	4, 958	8, 177	2, 379	2, 490	4, 200	5, 135	² 6, 803	10, 271	4, 552	2, 315
All other.....	12, 760	573	1, 830	178	741	795	518	2, 643	1, 266	2, 019	808	483	906
Total.....	73, 976	4, 007	8, 332	5, 136	8, 918	3, 174	3, 008	6, 843	6, 401	8, 822	11, 079	5, 035	3, 221

¹ Other than those connected with governors' and agents' conferences and meetings of directors and of the advisory council.
² Includes \$2,250 officers' salaries.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MEMBER BANKS

Table 1.—ALL MEMBER BANKS, BY CLASS OF BANKS, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927 AND 1928

	Amounts (in thousands of dollars)						Amounts per \$100 of earning assets ¹						
	All member banks		National member banks		State member banks		All member banks		National member banks		State member banks		
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	
Interest earned ² :													
On loans ³	1,374,130	1,254,289	861,811	790,014	512,319	464,275	3.96	3.83	3.94	3.88	3.98	3.74	
On investments ⁴	498,420	458,401	325,214	289,572	173,206	168,829	1.44	1.40	1.49	1.42	1.35	1.36	
On balance with other banks.....	33,178	36,318	24,234	27,656	8,944	8,662	.09	.11	.11	.14	.07	.07	
Total.....	1,905,728	1,749,008	1,211,259	1,107,242	694,469	641,766	5.49	5.34	5.54	5.44	5.40	5.17	
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	21,329	21,157	17,379	17,187	3,950	3,970	.06	.06	.08	.08	.03	.03	
Foreign department.....	22,913	32,352	12,805	14,096	10,108	18,256	.07	.10	.06	.07	.08	.15	
Commissions received.....	23,333	19,970	964	993	22,369	18,977	.07	.06	.....	.....	.17	.15
Trust department.....	65,956	52,971	19,056	13,345	46,900	39,626	.19	.16	.09	.07	.36	.32	
Profits on securities sold.....	89,974	106,707	50,941	63,043	39,033	43,664	.26	.33	.23	.31	.30	.35	
Other earnings.....	154,765	138,112	89,067	73,391	65,698	64,721	.45	.42	.41	.36	.51	.52	
Gross earnings.....	2,283,998	2,120,277	1,401,471	1,289,297	882,527	830,980	6.58	6.47	6.41	6.34	6.86	6.70	
Interest on deposits ² :													
Time.....	439,384	405,711	276,283	248,433	163,101	157,278	1.26	1.24	1.26	1.22	1.27	1.27	
Demand.....	234,926	225,685	130,554	125,785	104,372	99,900	.68	.69	.60	.62	.81	.81	
Bank.....	75,352	81,642	62,982	57,545	22,370	24,097	.22	.25	.24	.28	.17	.19	
Total.....	749,662	713,038	459,819	431,763	289,843	281,275	2.16	2.18	2.10	2.12	2.25	2.27	
Interest on borrowed money ³	48,443	24,514	29,184	15,429	19,259	9,085	.14	.08	.13	.08	.15	.07	
Salaries and wages.....	440,000	420,128	269,429	253,634	170,571	166,494	1.27	1.28	1.23	1.25	1.33	1.34	
Taxes.....	113,759	109,778	69,872	69,219	43,887	40,559	.33	.34	.32	.34	.34	.33	
Other expenses.....	261,947	248,246	159,435	148,771	102,512	99,475	.75	.76	.73	.73	.80	.80	
Total expenses.....	1,613,811	1,515,704	987,739	918,816	626,072	596,888	4.65	4.63	4.52	4.52	4.87	4.81	
Net earnings.....	670,187	604,573	413,732	370,481	256,455	234,092	1.93	1.85	1.89	1.82	1.99	1.89	
Recoveries on charged-off assets:													
Loans and discounts.....	26,502	26,010	18,452	19,750	8,050	6,260	.08	.08	.08	.10	.06	.05	
Investments.....	11,475	10,830	8,363	7,030	3,112	3,800	.03	.03	.04	.03	.02	.03	
All other.....	12,898	14,289	8,467	8,247	4,431	6,042	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03	.05	
Total.....	50,875	51,129	35,282	35,027	15,593	16,102	.15	.15	.16	.17	.12	.13	
Losses charged off:													
On loans and discounts.....	119,290	123,745	88,077	91,214	31,213	32,531	.34	.38	.40	.45	.24	.26	
On investments.....	45,293	37,284	34,455	25,665	10,838	11,619	.13	.11	.16	.13	.08	.09	
On banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	31,832	27,172	21,775	17,054	10,057	10,118	.09	.08	.10	.08	.08	.08	
All other.....	20,779	20,492	13,947	14,292	6,832	6,200	.06	.06	.06	.07	.05	.05	
Total losses.....	217,194	203,693	158,254	148,225	58,940	60,468	.63	.64	.72	.73	.46	.49	
Net losses ⁵	166,319	157,564	122,772	113,198	43,347	44,366	.48	.48	.56	.56	.34	.36	
Net addition to profits.....	503,868	447,009	290,760	257,283	213,108	189,726	1.45	1.37	1.33	1.26	1.66	1.53	
Dividends declared.....	327,422	312,680	204,612	197,555	122,810	115,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans ⁶	24,153,677	23,006,038	14,789,566	13,949,969	9,364,111	9,056,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investments ⁶	10,568,202	9,749,932	7,068,684	6,399,593	3,499,518	3,350,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earning assets ⁶	34,721,879	32,755,970	21,858,250	20,349,562	12,863,629	12,406,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital funds ⁶	5,622,312	5,162,702	3,543,609	3,254,507	2,078,703	1,908,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							Other ratios ¹						
Earning assets per \$1 of capital funds.....	6.18	6.34	6.17	6.25	6.19	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net profits per \$100 of capital funds.....	8.96	8.66	8.21	7.91	10.25	9.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Losses on loans per \$100 of loans.....	.49	.54	.60	.65	.53	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Losses on investments per \$100 of investments.....	.43	.38	.49	.40	.31	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Owing to revision of figures for loans and investments to exclude bills sold with indorsement, ratios in this and succeeding tables are not comparable with ratios previously published. The ratios are based upon data taken from the customary abstracts of reports of condition and of earnings, expenses, and dividends. It should be borne in mind in using them that the statistics employed represent aggregates for all member banks reporting on the various dates, and the ratios are therefore ratios of aggregates in which figures for large banks have a statistical influence somewhat disproportionate to their number in comparison with the figures for small banks. No adjustments have been made in the underlying data for changes during a given year in the number of banks whose reports underlie the statistics, since the figures presented are for sufficiently large groups that the results appear not to be appreciably affected by these changes.

² Figures for interest earned and interest paid include small amounts which were unclassified in the reports of some national banks in 1927 and of some State banks in 1927 and 1928, and which have been apportioned, by Federal reserve districts, on the basis of the distribution of the classified amounts.

³ Includes discount.

⁴ Includes dividends.

⁵ Losses less recoveries.

⁶ Averages of amounts from reports of condition for 5 call dates (December to December); loans are exclusive of bills sold with indorsement.

⁷ Capital, surplus, and undivided profits, including reserves for dividends and contingencies, and excluding reserves for taxes, interest, and other expenses accrued.

Table 2.—ALL MEMBER BANKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927 AND 1928

[In thousands of dollars]

	Federal Reserve District											
	Boston		New York		Philadelphia		Cleveland		Richmond		Atlanta	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Interest earned:												
On loans.....	97,761	87,297	403,276	335,641	92,585	87,302	130,941	125,384	62,098	61,277	57,509	56,441
On investments.....	38,663	39,504	162,025	153,788	48,328	46,512	57,274	53,071	13,283	11,868	11,483	10,478
On balance with other banks.....	1,995	2,689	4,575	6,918	1,540	1,429	3,189	3,624	1,768	1,792	2,089	2,276
Total.....	138,419	129,490	569,876	496,347	142,453	135,243	191,404	182,079	77,149	74,937	71,081	69,195
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	605	666	3,623	3,973	535	543	880	720	1,283	1,131	2,047	2,242
Foreign department.....	1,200	879	13,826	22,839	872	903	638	732	145	263	533	458
Commissions received.....	1,107	1,039	12,061	9,889	464	363	614	743	593	352	928	557
Trust department.....	4,732	3,808	26,919	20,304	6,984	5,940	6,792	5,438	1,141	1,152	1,091	1,018
Profits on securities sold.....	7,087	8,805	32,800	41,258	9,303	10,396	10,482	12,056	2,310	3,021	1,639	1,964
Other earnings.....	9,534	8,556	53,039	41,298	5,532	4,785	13,907	14,914	4,669	5,172	6,547	5,795
Gross earnings.....	162,684	153,243	712,144	635,908	166,148	158,176	224,717	216,682	87,290	86,028	83,866	81,229
Interest on deposits:												
Time.....	36,357	33,395	100,883	90,074	34,330	31,963	58,328	54,755	21,195	19,920	16,022	15,205
Demand.....	22,692	23,011	94,482	86,971	16,393	16,927	21,899	21,533	5,271	5,580	5,709	5,688
Bank.....	3,679	4,071	28,880	31,837	2,692	2,900	6,358	7,078	2,425	2,934	2,747	3,154
Total.....	62,728	60,477	224,245	208,882	53,415	51,790	86,585	83,366	28,891	28,434	24,478	24,047
Interest on borrowed money..	3,063	1,658	14,513	6,273	4,327	2,027	4,042	2,029	2,821	1,508	3,777	2,174
Salaries and wages.....	27,048	26,080	129,294	119,304	28,765	27,675	39,857	39,143	16,893	16,845	17,648	17,375
Taxes.....	6,362	6,209	27,833	22,268	9,148	8,145	13,826	12,246	5,477	5,694	5,543	5,686
Other expenses.....	16,054	16,139	75,465	69,671	16,675	15,931	21,186	21,391	9,842	9,331	11,046	10,934
Total expenses.....	115,255	110,563	471,350	426,398	112,330	105,568	165,496	158,175	63,924	61,812	62,492	60,216
Net earnings.....	47,429	42,680	240,794	209,510	53,818	52,608	59,221	58,507	23,366	24,216	21,374	21,013
Recoveries on charged-off assets:												
Loans and discounts.....	1,403	1,185	7,017	5,567	712	824	1,302	1,687	739	823	1,293	1,207
Investments.....	2,879	1,990	3,989	3,702	1,343	1,626	633	830	141	226	219	113
All other.....	1,538	1,413	1,878	2,704	1,814	752	700	1,373	495	867	1,124	733
Total.....	5,820	4,588	12,884	11,973	3,869	3,202	2,635	3,890	1,375	1,916	2,636	2,053
Losses charged off:												
On loans and discounts.....	11,920	10,494	24,495	23,526	6,727	4,902	8,145	10,372	6,072	6,460	8,333	7,676
On investments.....	5,342	6,089	18,135	12,010	2,930	2,674	4,740	4,850	1,528	1,436	660	992
On banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	2,283	1,726	8,499	5,706	2,776	1,773	2,696	2,962	909	1,323	1,156	860
All other.....	1,720	874	3,119	4,243	971	628	1,145	1,127	562	646	1,307	963
Total losses.....	21,265	19,173	54,248	45,485	13,404	9,977	16,726	19,311	9,071	9,865	11,456	10,491
Net losses.....	15,445	14,585	41,364	33,512	9,585	6,775	14,091	15,421	7,696	7,949	8,820	8,438
Net addition to profits.....	31,984	28,095	199,430	175,998	44,283	45,833	45,130	43,086	15,670	16,267	12,554	12,575
Dividends declared.....	21,519	20,930	114,506	101,662	28,085	27,309	29,422	27,919	12,981	13,121	12,487	10,904
Loans.....	1,797,582	1,738,030	7,741,931	7,077,630	1,675,704	1,609,989	2,236,170	2,168,921	1,021,164	1,018,962	895,074	900,609
Investments.....	792,094	778,003	3,236,620	3,016,512	959,897	931,044	1,150,312	1,081,800	323,931	299,982	275,537	255,001
Earning assets.....	2,589,676	2,516,033	10,978,551	10,094,142	2,635,601	2,541,033	3,386,482	3,250,721	1,345,095	1,318,944	1,170,611	1,155,610
Capital funds.....	412,984	385,299	1,875,521	1,603,201	563,373	525,927	560,693	542,154	239,708	238,416	197,867	191,833

Table 2.—ALL MEMBER BANKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927 AND 1928—Contd.
[In thousands of dollars]

	Federal Reserve District											
	Chicago		St. Louis		Minneapolis		Kansas City		Dallas		San Francisco	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Interest earned:												
On loans.....	202,839	185,503	55,974	54,640	35,469	34,542	54,277	52,236	49,919	47,444	131,482	126,582
On investments.....	62,917	54,401	19,946	18,408	15,423	12,855	18,166	16,333	7,964	6,118	42,948	35,065
On balance with other banks.....	4,643	4,494	1,715	1,911	1,835	1,600	3,250	3,199	2,436	2,427	4,143	3,959
Total.....	270,399	244,398	77,635	74,959	52,727	48,997	75,693	71,768	60,319	55,989	178,573	165,606
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	3,711	3,501	1,465	1,406	1,997	1,832	1,421	1,300	2,003	1,940	1,759	1,903
Foreign department.....	2,919	3,637	135	114	121	135	34	41	226	183	2,264	2,168
Commissions received.....	5,206	4,659	1,223	1,207	606	567	125	114	12	32	394	448
Trust department.....	9,890	7,543	1,401	1,348	169	179	941	727	309	150	5,587	5,364
Profits on securities sold.....	11,672	12,999	3,007	3,132	913	1,316	1,478	2,134	351	686	8,927	8,940
Other earnings.....	25,032	23,954	5,221	4,672	2,831	2,794	6,980	7,863	4,427	4,262	17,046	14,044
Gross earnings.....	328,829	300,691	90,087	86,838	59,364	55,820	86,672	83,947	67,647	63,242	214,550	198,473
Interest on deposits:												
Time.....	62,979	58,233	17,234	16,860	15,998	15,482	13,043	12,388	7,508	6,744	55,507	50,692
Demand.....	34,141	31,354	7,217	7,415	2,982	3,053	7,162	7,368	5,370	5,105	11,608	11,680
Bank.....	9,839	10,782	3,370	3,724	2,307	2,172	4,702	4,706	2,788	2,691	5,565	5,593
Total.....	106,959	100,369	27,821	27,999	21,287	20,707	24,907	24,462	15,666	14,540	72,680	67,965
Interest on borrowed money.....	6,673	2,740	3,302	2,102	578	282	1,223	781	1,183	945	2,941	1,995
Salaries and wages.....	64,809	62,098	18,127	17,917	12,590	12,305	20,328	19,759	15,931	15,735	48,710	45,892
Taxes.....	19,084	21,761	5,598	7,127	2,920	2,940	4,646	5,003	4,691	4,691	8,631	8,108
Other expenses.....	42,687	38,900	10,742	10,275	7,040	6,807	12,136	12,141	8,802	8,656	30,272	28,070
Total expenses.....	240,212	225,868	65,590	65,420	44,415	43,041	63,240	62,146	46,273	44,467	163,234	152,030
Net earnings.....	88,617	74,823	24,497	21,418	14,949	12,779	23,432	21,801	21,374	18,775	51,316	46,443
Recoveries on charged-off assets:												
Loans and discounts.....	3,499	3,694	1,312	1,558	1,793	1,641	2,822	3,055	2,353	2,611	2,257	2,158
Investments.....	735	872	334	400	139	169	172	448	74	57	817	397
All other.....	1,495	1,481	547	462	501	414	1,353	702	466	509	987	2,879
Total.....	5,729	6,047	2,193	2,420	2,433	2,224	4,347	4,205	2,893	3,177	4,061	5,434
Losses charged off:												
On loans and discounts.....	16,042	16,542	4,847	5,628	6,171	6,075	8,111	10,723	8,279	8,639	10,148	12,718
On investments.....	3,773	3,190	1,036	923	791	703	1,644	1,358	626	289	4,088	2,770
On banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	3,512	4,305	1,471	876	1,362	441	1,476	1,331	993	952	4,699	4,917
All other.....	3,199	2,356	974	1,027	1,076	723	2,410	2,421	1,829	1,557	2,467	3,927
Total losses.....	26,526	26,393	8,328	8,454	9,400	7,942	13,641	15,833	11,727	11,437	21,402	24,332
Net losses.....	20,797	20,346	6,135	6,034	6,967	5,718	9,294	11,628	8,834	8,260	17,341	18,898
Net addition to profits.....	67,820	54,477	18,362	15,384	7,982	7,061	14,138	10,173	12,540	10,515	33,975	27,545
Dividends declared.....	41,297	42,752	12,643	14,385	5,990	5,721	10,331	9,052	9,722	8,887	28,439	30,038
Loans.....	3,652,696	3,436,613	951,639	942,224	550,665	545,162	793,612	779,893	709,873	671,357	2,127,567	2,116,648
Investments.....	1,372,382	1,253,754	436,482	400,856	363,567	325,732	427,262	381,775	224,492	179,635	1,005,627	845,838
Earning assets.....	5,025,078	4,690,367	1,388,121	1,343,080	914,232	870,894	1,220,874	1,161,608	934,365	850,992	3,133,194	2,962,486
Capital funds.....	730,238	681,284	210,387	207,494	116,272	114,291	158,774	155,910	163,270	161,582	393,225	355,311

NOTE.—See footnotes, Table 1.

Table 3.—RATIOS—ALL MEMBER BANKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927 AND 1928

	Federal Reserve District											
	Boston		New York		Philadelphia		Cleveland		Richmond		Atlanta	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Amounts per \$100 of earning assets:												
Interest earned.....	\$5.35	\$5.15	\$5.19	\$4.92	\$5.41	\$5.32	\$5.65	\$5.60	\$5.74	\$5.68	\$6.07	\$5.99
All other earnings.....	.94	.94	1.30	1.38	.90	.90	.98	1.06	.75	.84	1.09	1.04
Gross earnings.....	6.28	6.09	6.49	6.30	6.30	6.23	6.64	6.67	6.49	6.52	7.16	7.03
Interest on deposits.....	2.42	2.40	2.04	2.07	2.03	2.04	2.56	2.57	2.15	2.16	2.09	2.08
Interest on borrowed money.....	.12	.07	.13	.06	.16	.08	.12	.06	.21	.11	.32	.19
Salaries and wages.....	1.04	1.04	1.18	1.18	1.09	1.09	1.18	1.20	1.26	1.28	1.51	1.50
Taxes.....	.25	.25	.25	.22	.35	.32	.41	.38	.41	.43	.47	.49
All other expenses.....	.62	.64	.69	.69	.63	.63	.63	.66	.73	.71	.94	.95
Total expenses.....	4.45	4.39	4.29	4.22	4.26	4.16	4.89	4.87	4.75	4.69	5.34	5.21
Net earnings.....	1.83	1.70	2.19	2.08	2.04	2.07	1.75	1.80	1.74	1.84	1.83	1.82
Total losses.....	.82	.76	.49	.45	.51	.39	.49	.59	.67	.75	.98	.91
Recoveries.....	.23	.18	.12	.12	.15	.13	.08	.12	.10	.15	.23	.18
Net losses.....	.60	.58	.38	.33	.36	.27	.42	.47	.57	.60	.75	.73
Net addition to profits.....	1.24	1.12	1.82	1.74	1.68	1.80	1.33	1.33	1.17	1.23	1.07	1.09
Other ratios:												
Earning assets per \$1 of capital funds.....	6.27	6.53	5.85	6.30	4.68	4.83	6.04	6.00	5.61	5.53	5.92	6.02
Net profits per \$100 of capital funds.....	7.75	7.29	10.63	10.98	7.86	8.72	8.05	7.94	6.54	6.82	6.35	6.55
Losses on loans per \$100 of loans.....	.66	.60	.32	.33	.40	.30	.36	.48	.59	.63	.93	.85
Losses on investments per \$100 of investments.....	.67	.78	.56	.40	.31	.29	.41	.45	.47	.48	.24	.39

	Chicago		St. Louis		Minneapolis		Kansas City		Dallas		San Francisco	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
	Amounts per \$100 of earning assets:											
Interest earned.....	\$5.38	\$5.21	\$5.59	\$5.58	\$5.77	\$5.63	\$6.20	\$6.18	\$6.46	\$6.58	\$5.70	\$5.59
All other earnings.....	1.16	1.20	.90	.88	.73	.78	.90	1.05	.78	.85	1.15	1.11
Gross earnings.....	6.54	6.41	6.49	6.47	6.49	6.41	7.10	7.23	7.24	7.43	6.85	6.70
Interest on deposits.....	2.13	2.14	2.00	2.09	2.33	2.38	2.04	2.11	1.68	1.71	2.32	2.29
Interest on borrowed money.....	.13	.06	.24	.16	.06	.03	.10	.07	.13	.11	.09	.07
Salaries and wages.....	1.29	1.32	1.31	1.33	1.38	1.41	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.85	1.56	1.55
Taxes.....	.38	.46	.40	.53	.32	.34	.38	.43	.50	.54	.28	.27
All other expenses.....	.85	.83	.77	.77	.77	.78	.99	1.05	.94	1.02	.97	.95
Total expenses.....	4.78	4.82	4.73	4.87	4.86	4.94	5.18	5.35	4.95	5.23	5.21	5.13
Net earnings.....	1.76	1.60	1.77	1.60	1.64	1.47	1.92	1.88	2.29	2.21	1.64	1.57
Total losses.....	.53	.56	.60	.63	1.03	.91	1.12	1.36	1.26	1.34	.68	.82
Recoveries.....	.11	.13	.16	.18	.27	.26	.36	.36	.31	.37	.13	.18
Net losses.....	.41	.43	.44	.45	.76	.66	.76	1.00	.95	.97	.55	.64
Net addition to profits.....	1.35	1.16	1.32	1.15	.87	.81	1.16	.88	1.34	1.24	1.08	.93
Other ratios:												
Earning assets per \$1 of capital funds.....	6.88	6.88	6.60	6.47	7.86	7.62	7.69	7.45	5.72	5.27	7.97	8.34
Net profits per \$100 of capital funds.....	9.29	7.99	8.73	7.41	6.87	6.18	8.90	6.53	7.68	6.51	8.64	7.75
Losses on loans per \$100 of loans.....	.44	.48	.51	.60	1.12	1.11	1.02	1.38	1.17	1.29	.48	.60
Losses on investments per \$100 of investments.....	.27	.25	.24	.23	.22	.22	.38	.36	.28	.16	.41	.33

NOTE.—See footnotes, Table 1.

Table 4.—NATIONAL BANKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1928

NOTE.—The following statistics of earnings and expenses of national banks were compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency from reports submitted by national banks. Similar information for the first half of 1928 was published on page 880 of the December, 1928, issue of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN; additional statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, will be found in the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1928.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Member national banks, by Federal reserve districts													Non-member national banks ¹	All national banks	
	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco			
Gross earnings:																
Interest received—																
On loans ²	448,522	34,094	103,475	34,907	32,879	25,524	21,891	61,553	19,087	18,159	26,281	23,583	47,089	233	448,755	
On investments ³	163,476	13,193	45,877	16,780	17,889	5,465	4,630	17,372	5,862	7,453	8,485	4,140	16,330	123	163,599	
On balances with other banks.....	11,762	845	844	571	1,026	645	782	1,496	589	860	1,479	1,097	1,528	19	11,781	
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	9,433	235	1,832	233	284	523	939	1,230	416	1,018	778	1,219	726	35	9,468	
Foreign exchange department.....	6,775	362	3,621	426	131	20	94	934	63	83	8	135	898	4	6,779	
Commissions received.....	492	3	3	3	2	3	4	102	21	284	26	44	2	2	494	
Trust department.....	10,610	970	4,314	413	551	325	305	1,262	162	71	414	221	1,602	6	10,610	
Profits on securities sold.....	19,405	2,003	5,515	2,077	2,290	510	237	1,296	619	329	400	88	4,041	6	19,411	
Other earnings.....	46,366	3,395	15,061	1,547	3,261	1,783	2,358	5,436	1,331	1,498	2,721	2,288	5,687	38	46,404	
Total earnings.....	716,841	55,097	180,542	56,957	58,313	34,798	31,240	90,681	28,150	29,755	40,592	32,771	77,945	460	717,301	
Expenses:																
Salaries and wages.....	139,924	9,302	32,409	9,844	10,414	6,907	6,979	17,253	5,598	5,991	9,476	7,690	18,061	113	140,037	
Interest paid—																
On borrowed money ²	17,989	1,171	4,917	1,698	1,344	1,322	1,460	2,251	987	369	630	750	1,090	-----	17,989	
On deposits—																
Time.....	140,342	12,364	27,890	14,122	14,503	8,893	6,598	15,354	5,247	7,428	6,263	3,815	17,865	54	140,396	
Demand.....	65,880	6,405	22,017	4,618	5,606	1,931	1,861	10,055	2,067	1,424	2,948	2,621	4,327	34	65,914	
Bank.....	25,715	1,435	8,593	947	1,701	812	778	3,485	1,273	1,068	2,076	1,338	2,209	13	25,728	
Taxes.....	36,457	2,671	7,752	2,628	3,315	2,801	2,978	3,307	2,110	855	2,166	2,547	3,327	15	36,472	
Other expenses.....	78,644	4,979	18,573	5,267	5,625	3,581	3,848	10,776	2,814	3,250	5,062	4,124	10,745	77	78,721	
Total expenses.....	504,951	38,327	122,151	39,124	42,608	26,247	24,502	62,481	20,096	20,385	28,621	22,885	57,624	306	505,257	
Net earnings.....	211,890	16,770	58,391	17,833	15,805	8,551	6,738	28,200	8,054	9,370	11,971	9,886	20,321	154	212,044	
Recoveries on charged-off assets:																
Loans and discounts.....	9,030	462	1,574	259	303	255	442	1,282	360	846	1,268	1,178	801	16	9,046	
Bonds, securities, etc.....	4,666	1,339	1,940	415	182	32	38	383	93	78	72	21	73	2	4,668	
All other.....	3,903	229	536	371	135	189	255	631	54	198	848	199	258	-----	3,903	
Total net earnings and recoveries.....	229,489	18,800	62,441	18,878	16,425	9,027	7,473	30,496	8,561	10,492	14,159	11,284	21,453	172	229,661	
Losses charged off:																
On loans and discounts.....	46,779	4,193	8,535	2,239	2,355	2,292	3,045	6,793	1,540	3,171	4,000	4,225	4,391	27	46,806	
On bonds, securities, etc.....	17,721	2,132	6,082	1,003	2,270	622	302	1,489	382	391	872	4,403	1,773	20	17,741	
On banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	15,251	1,067	4,298	895	872	540	772	1,487	361	960	950	673	2,376	13	15,264	
On foreign exchange.....	128	1	42	6	19	-----	6	43	-----	10	1	-----	-----	-----	128	
All other losses.....	7,214	740	1,132	219	388	194	528	1,018	247	537	1,006	693	512	6	7,220	
Total losses charged off.....	87,093	8,133	20,039	4,362	5,904	3,648	4,653	10,830	2,530	5,069	6,829	5,994	9,052	66	87,159	
Net addition to profits.....	142,396	10,667	42,352	14,516	10,521	5,379	2,820	19,666	6,031	5,423	7,330	5,290	12,401	106	142,502	
Dividends declared.....	106,313	7,871	28,672	9,851	7,423	5,750	5,538	11,995	4,250	3,097	5,134	5,748	10,984	105	106,418	
Capital stock paid in⁴.....	1,615,601	125,832	394,285	116,267	125,225	92,240	78,390	207,188	74,918	59,578	84,523	89,030	168,125	875	1,616,476	
Surplus fund⁴.....	1,489,099	114,016	492,684	210,192	137,602	73,640	54,505	142,815	38,752	33,919	40,128	43,527	107,319	1,047	1,490,146	
Capital and surplus⁴.....	3,104,700	239,848	886,969	326,459	262,827	165,880	132,895	350,003	113,670	93,497	124,651	132,557	275,444	1,922	3,106,622	
Number of banks⁴.....	7,629	373	775	687	712	499	377	964	482	663	911	688	498	6	7,635	

¹ Includes national banks of Alaska and Hawaii.² Includes discount.³ Includes dividends.⁴ As on Dec. 31, 1928.

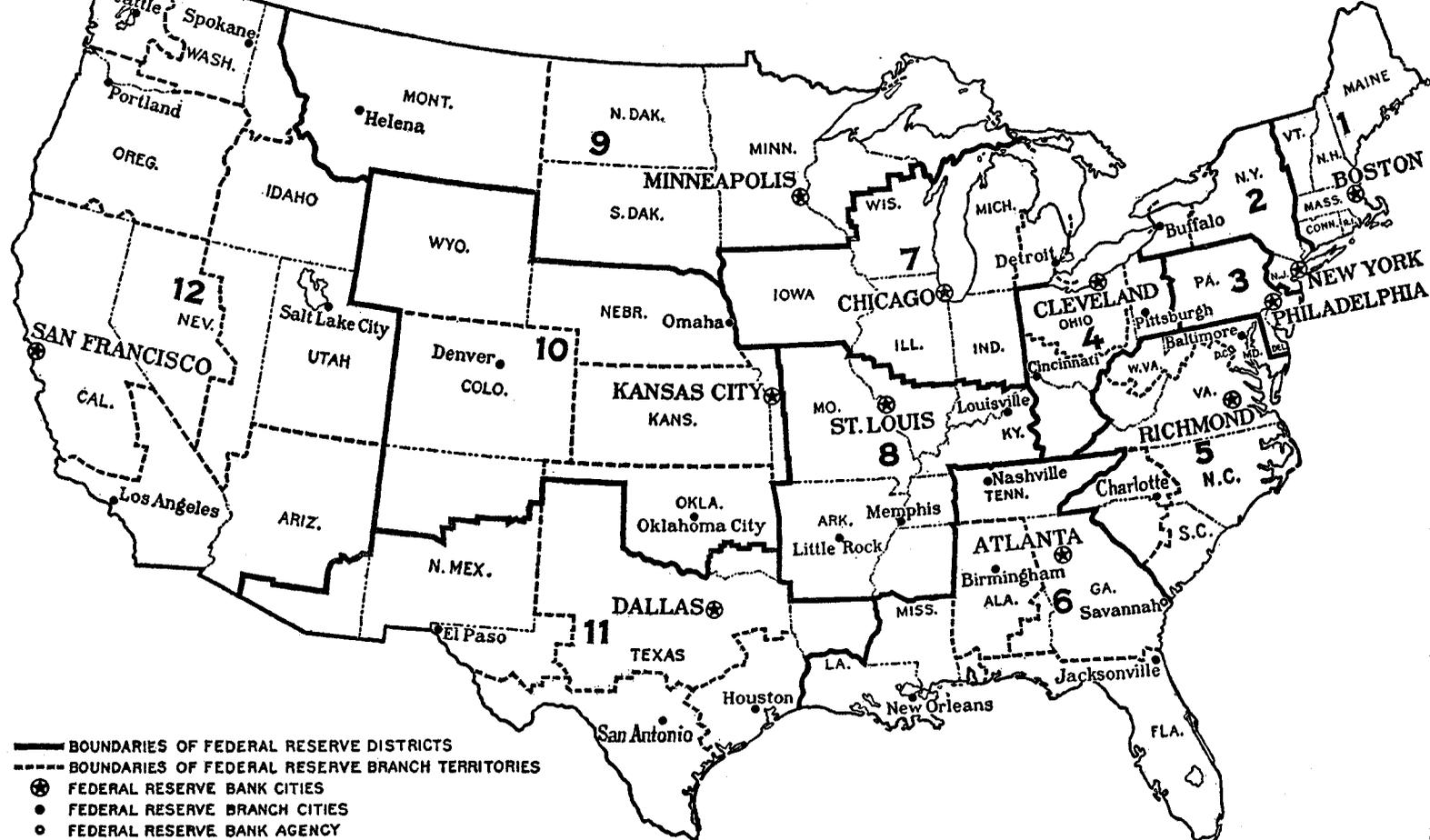
Table 5.—STATE BANK MEMBERS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1928

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Gross earnings:													
Interest received—													
On loans ¹	272,513	17,199	112,820	14,224	35,247	5,834	6,560	46,462	10,242	1,475	1,891	1,340	19,219
On investments ²	86,632	5,679	33,972	7,294	11,040	1,078	1,239	15,117	3,789	511	1,020	84	5,809
On balances with other banks.....	4,437	174	1,415	200	522	143	166	835	211	59	108	67	537
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	2,090	73	196	39	166	136	136	631	406	54	22	84	147
Foreign department.....	5,173	261	3,514	16	181	53	206	540	26	1	13	-----	362
Commission received.....	11,641	457	6,715	256	296	478	374	2,246	555	56	21	8	179
Trust department.....	24,079	1,460	9,523	3,443	2,971	301	310	4,064	657	27	88	-----	1,235
Profits on securities sold.....	14,595	652	5,470	1,234	1,849	236	359	3,162	840	42	409	1	341
Other earnings.....	35,682	886	16,367	1,064	3,708	566	1,246	7,336	1,347	76	728	102	2,256
Total earnings.....	456,842	26,841	189,992	27,770	55,980	8,825	10,596	80,393	18,073	2,301	4,300	1,686	30,085
Expenses:													
Salaries and wages.....	87,836	4,476	36,059	5,107	10,066	1,744	2,024	16,136	3,664	446	956	536	6,622
Interest paid—													
On borrowed money ¹	12,490	549	4,183	1,196	1,180	443	1,191	1,970	976	15	126	38	623
On deposits—													
Time.....	84,359	5,917	25,156	4,177	15,316	1,718	1,413	16,813	3,271	618	346	115	9,499
Demand.....	52,570	4,621	26,340	3,589	5,234	631	961	7,411	1,479	117	572	75	1,540
Bank.....	10,307	319	5,231	366	1,282	285	378	1,287	327	42	251	45	494
Taxes.....	22,448	1,375	8,347	1,453	3,232	550	795	3,959	1,179	105	167	103	1,183
Other expenses.....	52,180	2,970	19,758	3,243	4,890	1,200	1,485	11,320	2,297	227	819	266	3,705
Total expenses.....	322,190	20,227	125,074	19,131	41,200	6,571	8,247	58,896	13,193	1,570	3,237	1,178	23,666
Net earnings.....	134,652	6,614	64,918	8,639	14,780	2,254	2,349	21,497	4,880	731	1,063	508	6,419
Recoveries on charged-off assets:													
Loans and discounts.....	4,165	323	2,228	34	237	82	93	361	227	59	213	74	234
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,932	688	643	225	145	5	-----	136	59	1	-----	1	29
All other.....	1,969	168	455	29	158	61	531	156	202	7	81	18	103
Total net earnings and recoveries.....	142,718	7,793	68,244	8,927	15,320	2,402	2,973	22,150	5,368	798	1,357	601	6,785
Losses charged off:													
On loans and discounts.....	18,809	2,393	5,401	588	2,323	1,077	1,646	3,045	795	254	112	365	810
On bonds, securities, etc.....	6,052	1,033	1,517	376	1,000	132	69	934	260	29	35	11	656
On banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	6,786	549	2,223	1,365	660	114	104	625	479	43	6	36	582
All other losses.....	3,935	384	795	376	320	34	151	541	329	45	471	80	409
Total losses charged off.....	35,582	4,359	9,936	2,705	4,303	1,357	1,970	5,145	1,863	371	624	492	2,457
Net addition to profits.....	107,136	3,434	58,308	6,222	11,017	1,045	1,003	17,005	3,505	427	733	109	4,328
Dividends paid.....	64,695	3,125	30,588	5,075	7,505	1,194	1,499	9,216	2,307	163	480	327	3,216
Capital stock paid in ³.....	858,622	48,775	370,619	55,836	96,120	22,823	23,945	132,586	38,835	3,937	8,580	5,277	51,289
Surplus fund ³.....	951,620	53,547	442,249	106,543	125,735	15,283	15,180	133,453	26,569	1,790	3,273	2,194	25,804
Capital and surplus.....	1,810,242	102,322	812,868	162,379	221,855	38,106	39,125	266,039	65,404	5,727	11,853	7,471	77,093
Number of banks ³.....	1,208	35	163	91	104	48	76	288	105	56	21	92	129

¹ Includes discount.² Includes dividends.³ As of Dec. 31, 1928.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS



- BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
- - - BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH TERRITORIES
- ⊛ FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES
- FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES
- FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AGENCY