

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

APRIL, 1926

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

Recent Banking Developments
Business Conditions in the United States
Gold Reserves of Principal Countries



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1926

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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. It contains, in addition to the regular official announcements, the national review of business conditions, detailed analyses of business conditions, research studies, reviews of foreign banking, and complete statistics showing the condition of Federal reserve banks and member banks. 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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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

VOL. 12

APRIL, 1926

No. 4

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

During the past month the principal changes in the banking situation were a rapid liquidation of member bank collateral loans, particularly of loans to brokers and dealers in securities, a considerable growth in the commercial demand for credit, and a reduction in demand deposits. These developments were centered in large part in New York City, where a reduction in the volume of security loans and a decline in deposits accompanied the recent drop in security prices. During the month Treasury operations in connection with the issue and retirement of United States obligations and the collection of income-tax payments were an important factor in the immediate credit situation. Notwithstanding the large reduction in loans, conditions in the money market have remained firm, with the commercial paper rate at between $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the rate on call loans fluctuating around 5 per cent. At the reserve banks discounts for member banks at the end of March were larger than at any time since the turn of the year and the largest for this season since 1924, while the total volume of reserve bank credit outstanding was at about the same level as a year ago.

Between the end of December, 1925, and the end of March of the present year the volume of loans secured by stocks and bonds at member banks in leading cities declined by about \$450,000,000, a reduction amounting to more than 40 per cent of the increase in this class of loans during the preceding year. This liquidation, which during the early weeks of the year was partly seasonal in character, continued in the later weeks largely as the result of the decrease in the credit requirements of the

security market consequent upon the drop in security prices. That it was the reduced volume of loans to finance the trading in securities that was the principal factor in the recent decline in the volume of this class of loans is indicated by the fact that total loans of reporting banks to brokers and dealers made by reporting member banks in New York City declined from \$3,139,000,000 on February 17, a figure close to the peak for the current year, to \$2,573,000,000 on March 31, a drop during the six-week period of \$566,000,000, or about 18 per cent. This rapid decline in the credit requirements of the security market was accompanied by a growth in the demand for loans to finance the current operations of industry and trade, which continued to be active during the first three months of the year. This demand was reflected in a considerable increase after the end of January in the volume of commercial loans at member banks in leading cities; these loans rose by the end of the first quarter to a level near that reached last autumn when commercial loans were in larger volume than at any time in the past four years.

Changes in the volume of bank loans, both in loans on securities and in commercial loans, since the opening of the year have occurred to a large extent at banks in New York City, as is brought out in the following table, changes at reporting banks outside New York being relatively small:

MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES
(In millions of dollars)

	New York City			Outside		
	Dec. 30, 1925	Mar. 24, 1926	Change	Dec. 30, 1925	Mar. 24, 1926	Change
Loans on securities..	2,485	2,091	-394	3,445	3,397	-48
All other loans.....	2,243	2,368	+125	6,063	6,092	+29
Investments.....	1,696	1,724	+28	3,766	3,851	+85
Total loans and investments.....	6,424	6,183	-241	13,274	13,340	+66

Security loans by banks in New York City declined by \$394,000,000 between the close of last year and the end of March, while at banks in other cities the decline in these loans during the period was only \$48,000,000. Commercial loans, on the other hand, which at the New York City banks increased by \$125,000,000, advanced by less than \$30,000,000 at the outside banks. Investment holdings of New York City banks showed an increase of \$28,000,000 for the three months, while outside banks increased their investments in securities by \$85,000,000. The movement of loans to brokers and dealers placed through New York City banks also shows that it is in the volume of operations of these banks on their own account that the principal changes have occurred since the beginning of the year. This is brought out in the table below:

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

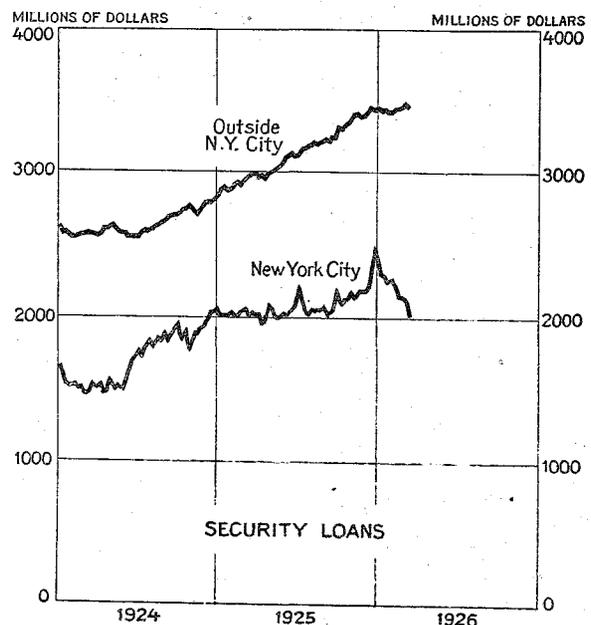
[In millions of dollars]

Date	Total	For their own account	For account of out-of-town banks	For account of others
1926				
Jan. 6.....	3,141	1,338	1,239	564
Feb. 17.....	3,139	1,159	1,354	626
Mar. 10.....	2,885	1,021	1,266	598
Mar. 31.....	2,573	1,048	1,006	519

Loans to brokers and dealers by the New York City banks for their own account declined continuously until early in March and were on March 10 more than \$300,000,000 smaller than on the first report date. After that time these loans increased somewhat. Loans for account of correspondents, on the other hand, increased by more than \$100,000,000 during the first six weeks and then declined by about \$350,000,000 during the last six weeks. It appears, therefore, that during the earlier weeks of the year out-of-town funds flowed into the New York market and were used to replace funds withdrawn from the market by the New York banks for their own account. Since the middle of February, how-

ever, when the entire volume of loans on the market began to decline rapidly, the withdrawal of out-of-town funds has been more rapid than the reduction in the street-loan account of the local banks.

In order to give a somewhat longer view of member bank credit developments, with special reference to differences in the movements of bank loans in New York City and outside, a chart is presented showing the movement of loans on securities for the two groups of banks since the opening of 1924, when the recent rapid growth of bank credit began.



The chart shows that in 1924, when security loans increased by about \$600,000,000, two-thirds of the growth was at member banks in New York City; during that year the growth of commercial loans was considerably larger at banks outside the financial center. In 1925, on the other hand, the growth in security loans until the closing months of the year was almost entirely in banks outside of New York City, and of the increase of about \$1,000,000,000 in this class of loans for the year over one-half was at banks located outside of New York. The volume of commercial loans in 1925 changed relatively little,

and the increase for the year was entirely in outside banks, as the commercial loan account of the New York City banks showed a decrease for the year. Since the opening of 1926, as has already been stated, changes in the member banks' loans, both on securities and for commercial purposes, have taken place largely at the banks in New York City.

At the reserve banks recent changes have also been largely confined to the New York district. During January

Movements of reserve bank credit. member banks outside New York used currency, which was released from circulation following the holiday demand, to reduce their borrowings at the reserve banks from about \$530,000,000 to \$400,000,000. During February New York lost funds to other sections of the country in about the same volume as the increased demand for currency outside of New York, and discounts of member banks outside New York remained close to the \$400,000,000 reached at the end of January. Thus the entire increase in currency demand, which amounted to \$75,000,000 during February, was felt in New York, where member banks met the demand partly by the use of gold received, chiefly from Canada, and partly by increased borrowings at the reserve banks. Reserve bank holdings of United States securities were fairly constant during January and February but fluctuated somewhat during March, as \$66,000,000 of the holdings consisted of Treasury notes which matured on March 15 and were replaced through purchases of other issues in the open market. Holdings of acceptances have declined during the quarter as bills drawn to finance agricultural exports in the autumn matured and were repaid. The total volume of reserve bank credit in use has fluctuated between \$1,100,000,000 and \$1,200,000,000 during February and March and in the latter month was at about the same level as in March of last year. In March, 1925, however, only about 35 per cent of this total consisted of discounts for member banks, while at the present time discounts constitute

about one-half of the outstanding volume of reserve bank credit.

In the more recent temporary fluctuations in the volume of reserve bank credit, an important influence has been the fiscal operations of the Treasury, described in more detail in a separate statement in this issue of the BULLETIN. On March 15 the Treasury was called upon to pay out over \$700,000,000 for the redemption of maturing security issues and for interest on the public debt, and during the following week it purchased over \$100,000,000 of third Liberty bonds for account of the sinking fund. At the same time the Treasury was to receive more than \$400,000,000 in income taxes and about \$500,000,000 as the proceeds of a new refunding issue of United States bonds. As receipts from these sources were not available to the Treasury in time to cover the full amount of disbursements, the Treasury on March 15 issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York a special certificate of indebtedness for \$190,000,000 and one to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for \$19,000,000. These certificates were redeemed as funds from income tax payments were realized and the last portion was taken up by the Treasury on March 19. In New York, owing to the large volume of holdings of the maturing issues of securities, Treasury outlays exceeded receipts by about \$130,000,000, and this created a temporary accumulation of funds in the money market. To offset this in part the New York Federal Reserve Bank on March 13 and 15 sold United States securities under repurchase agreement to banks in that city. This brought the reserves of the banks below requirements for the first two days of the reserve week and caused them to use the funds received from the Treasury in redemption of maturing obligations as a means to bring average reserves for the week to the required level. In the interior Treasury receipts exceeded disbursements, and, to make these payments to the Government, interior banks drew heavily on their funds in New York. By

Influence of Treasury operations.

March 19 these withdrawals had removed the temporary surplus in New York, and by March 20 the New York Reserve Bank repurchased the United States securities sold earlier in the week. Security transactions of this character are a part of the technique developed by the Federal reserve system for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the temporary disturbing influence of large-scale Treasury operations on conditions in the money market.

NOTES

Governors' conference.

On March 22 and 23 the governors of the Federal reserve banks held their customary spring meeting in Washington. Conferences were held among the governors and with the Federal Reserve Board.

Annual report.

The text of the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board covering operations for 1925 was presented to Congress on April 10 and released for publication on April 12.

TREASURY FINANCE

March financing and sinking-fund operations effected a reduction of some \$242,000,000 in the interest-bearing debt of the United States. These operations included direct purchases of third Liberty loan bonds for account of the cumulative sinking fund, redemption of Treasury notes coming payable March 15, and an issue of long-term bonds. Amounts involved in these several transactions were approximately as follows:

Proposals accepted for sale of third Liberty loan $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds to the United States, about.....	\$121,750,000
Redemption of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Treasury notes coming payable Mar. 15.....	615,677,900
Total retirements on these accounts, about.....	737,427,900
Allotments of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Treasury bonds of 1946-56.....	494,898,100
Excess of retirements, about.....	242,529,800

By reduction in the interest rate and in the amount of the debt outstanding an annual saving of more than \$15,000,000 is effected in aggregate interest charges. Also a substantial amount of floating indebtedness has been eliminated, and some reduction effected in the short-dated bonded indebtedness of the Government. The securities retired were running at $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the rate on the new issue being $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Of the third Liberty loan bonds payable September 15, 1928, the amount outstanding had been reduced by retirements aggregating on all accounts \$1,453,955,950—from \$4,175,650,050, the amount of the original issue in May, 1918, to \$2,721,694,100, the amount outstanding on February 28. On March 1 the Secretary of the Treasury announced that, following the plan adopted in November of last year, further purchases of these bonds would be made from holders through the Federal reserve banks for account of the cumulative sinking fund. This procedure, it was noted, would save commission charges to the Government and to sellers. Under the terms of the announcement purchases in the amount of \$100,000,000 or thereabouts were to be made at the lowest prices offered, the privilege of tendering bonds for sale to expire March 10. Over \$148,000,000 face amount of bonds were tendered, and all proposals not exceeding $101\frac{1}{2}$ —in aggregate amount about \$121,750,000—were accepted, at an average cost to the Government slightly under $101\frac{3}{8}$ and accrued interest. In response to a similar proposal made in November of last year to purchase some \$50,000,000 of this issue at the lowest prices offered not exceeding $101\frac{1}{2}$, bonds were tendered to the amount approximately of \$176,000,000, and all proposals at prices not exceeding $101\frac{1}{4}$ were accepted, the average cost to the Government being approximately $101\frac{5}{8}$.

The Treasury notes maturing March 15 were a refunding issue of March 15, 1922. They had been issued at par in exchange for Victory Liberty loan notes payable May 20, 1923, under the Treasury's program of gradually refunding the Victory notes in successive note issues which would distribute maturities through the period from the date of maturity of the Victory notes to September 15, 1928, when the third Liberty loan bonds come payable. Practically the entire issue of four-year notes maturing March 15—\$615,677,900 of \$617,769,700 originally issued—were outstanding on March 1, when the Secretary of the Treasury authorized Federal reserve banks to begin redemption in cash at the holder's option before March 15, with interest accrued to date of such optional redemption.

Subscriptions for the offering of some \$500,000,000 of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds dated March 15, 1926, payable in 30 years and redeemable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury in 20 years, were invited on March 8 at $100\frac{1}{2}$. Treasury notes maturing March 15 were accepted in part payment but were not given

preferred allotment. Reports from the reserve banks showed total subscriptions for these bonds to the close of business on March 11 in the aggregate amount of some \$647,000,000, of which \$494,898,100 were allotted. All subscriptions in amounts not exceeding \$50,000 were allotted in full, and subscriptions in larger amounts upon a graduated scale. Subscriptions and allotments for each Federal reserve district are shown in the table following:

TREASURY BONDS OF 1946-1956, DATED MARCH 15, 1926—SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ALLOTMENTS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments
Boston.....	\$80,855,700	\$69,110,700
New York.....	171,108,600	98,601,600
Philadelphia.....	77,456,300	67,061,300
Cleveland.....	67,819,800	51,090,000
Richmond.....	28,303,200	20,740,400
Atlanta.....	28,835,100	26,945,100
Chicago.....	54,373,200	48,655,200
St. Louis.....	22,017,100	19,348,100
Minneapolis.....	16,438,900	13,894,700
Kansas City.....	22,402,100	18,087,100
Dallas.....	17,620,400	12,920,400
San Francisco.....	60,013,500	48,443,500
Total.....	647,243,900	494,898,100

Net reductions of some \$192,000,000 in the period from June 30, 1925, to the end of February, 1926, brought the amount of interest-bearing debt outstanding in round numbers to \$20,000,000,000. The composition of the debt on February 28 and the net changes during the present fiscal year to that date in the

amount outstanding are shown in the table following:

COMPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ON FEBRUARY 28, 1926, AND NET CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR¹

Account	Amount of debt outstanding Feb. 28, 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June 30, 1925
Total gross debt.....	\$20,276,143,040	-\$240,050,848
Bearing no interest.....	245,585,962	-29,442,031
Matured on which interest had ceased.....	11,680,620	-18,578,360
Interest bearing.....	20,018,876,458	-192,030,456
Bonds, total.....	16,671,269,970	-171,019,790
Pre-war bonds.....	765,860,170	+544,160
Liberty bonds, total.....	14,094,373,000	-171,563,950
First Liberty loan of 1932-1947.....	1,943,666,300	-7,853,350
Second Liberty loan of 1927-1942.....	3,104,535,850	-22,900
Third Liberty loan of 1928.....	2,721,694,100	-163,683,250
Fourth Liberty loan of 1933-1938.....	6,324,476,750	-4,450
Treasury bonds, total.....	1,811,036,800	-----
4 1/2 per cent bonds of 1947-1952.....	763,948,300	-----
4 per cent bonds of 1944-1954.....	1,047,088,500	-----
Treasury notes.....	2,158,081,500	-246,159,000
Treasury certificates.....	822,502,000	+243,817,000
War savings securities.....	367,022,988	-18,667,766
Net balance in general fund.....	340,831,406	+122,995,674
Gross debt less net balance.....	19,935,311,634	-363,046,522

¹ On the basis of daily Treasury statements.

In March, 1925, the Treasury issued 4 per cent bonds of 1944-1954 at 100 1/2, following an offering of similar bonds in the preceding December at par. These issues, for an aggregate amount of \$1,047,000,000, together with the present offering, are the only issues of long-term bonds since the issue in October, 1922, of 4 1/4 per cent bonds of 1947-1952 at par.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Production and trade continued in February at the high level of the preceding month, while the general average of prices declined and was lower in February than at any time since the latter part of 1924.

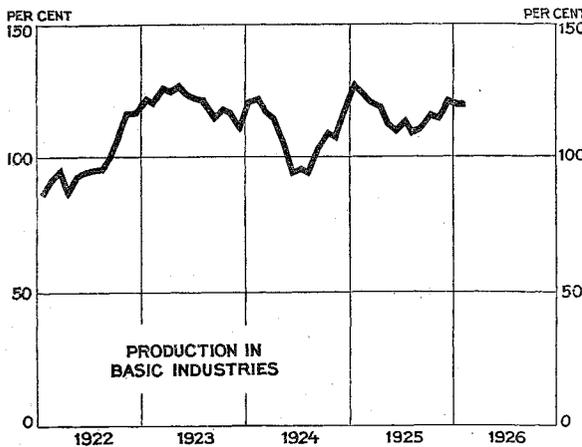
Production.—The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries, which is adjusted for seasonal variations, indicated a continuation of productive activity during February in about the same volume as in the preceding two months. Mill consumption of cotton and the output of flour, anthracite coal, copper, and newsprint showed increases in February, when allowance is made for usual seasonal changes, and the output of iron and steel and lumber remained practically unchanged. Activity in the woolen industry and the production of cement declined. Automobile production was in considerably greater volume in February and was larger than a year ago, although smaller than in the corresponding month of 1924. Employment and earnings of factory workers increased, after the seasonal recession of January, and were in February at practically the same levels as during the latter part of 1925. The volume of building contracts awarded declined both in January and in February, but remained larger than in the corresponding months of last year.

Reports by farmers to the Department of Agriculture of intentions to plant in 1926 indicate that the acreage of spring wheat and tobacco will be slightly smaller, the acreage of corn will be about the same, and that of oats, barley, hay, and potatoes larger than that in 1925.

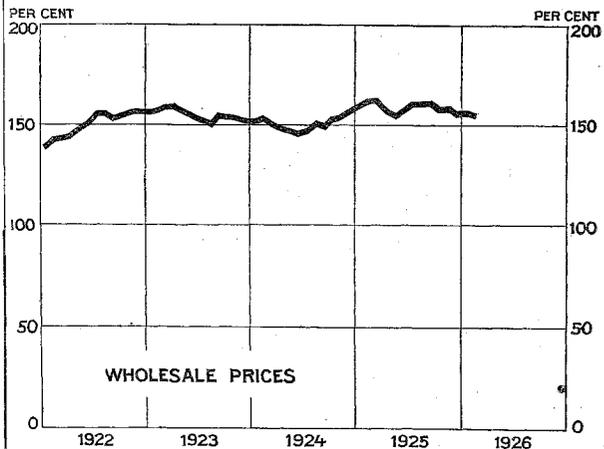
Trade.—Wholesale trade in February was in about the same volume as a year ago. A smaller volume of sales was reported for groceries, dry goods, and hardware, while sales of meats, shoes, and drugs were larger. Inventories of wholesale firms dealing in groceries, dry goods, shoes, and hardware were smaller at the end of February than a year ago. Trade at department stores and at mail-order houses was larger than in February of last year, and department-store stocks were about 5 per cent greater than on the corresponding date of 1925.

Freight-car loadings continued at about the same daily rate in February as in the preceding two months. Shipments of merchandise in less-than-carload lots and of miscellaneous commodities were particularly large.

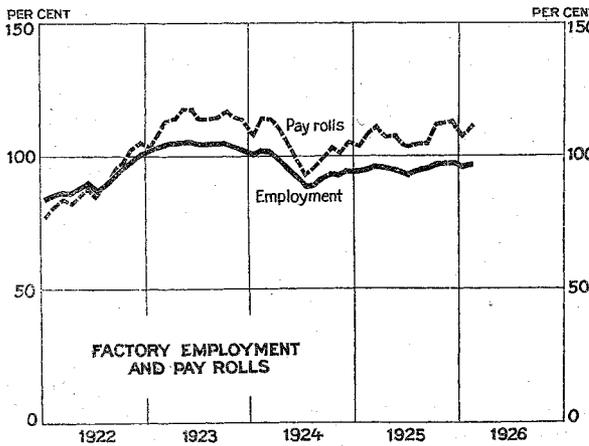
Prices.—The general level of wholesale prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, after remaining unchanged for two months, declined in February to a point slightly below the low figure of 1925, reported for last May. The greater part of the decline since last autumn has been in prices of agricultural commodities. In February prices of all major groups of commodities, except fuels, declined, and particularly large reductions occurred in the prices of grains, cotton, wool, silk, and rubber. Price advances in February were shown for petroleum, coke, and paper. During the first three weeks of March prices of grains, cotton, wool, and silk continued to decline, and recessions were also reported in the prices of sugar and hardwood lumber.



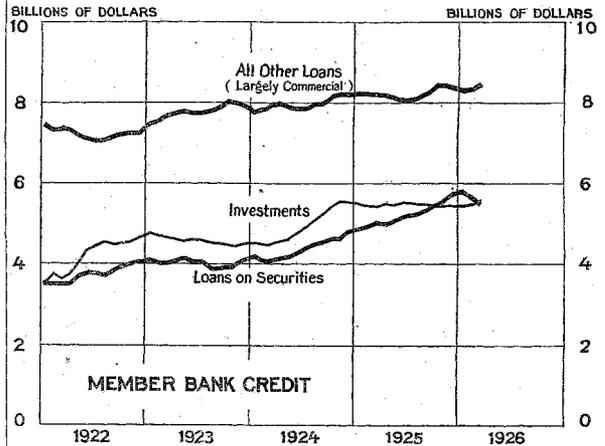
Index of 22 basic commodities adjusted for seasonal variations. (1919=100.) Latest figure, February, 120



Index of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1913=100, base adopted by bureau.) Latest figure, February, 155



Federal Reserve Board's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. (1919=100.) Latest figures, February, employment, 97 pay rolls 112;



Monthly averages of weekly figures for banks in 101 leading cities. Latest figures are averages for first 3 weekly report dates in March

Bank credit.—At member banks in leading cities demand for loans, chiefly for commercial purposes, showed an increase, partly seasonal in character, between the middle of February and the middle of March, and on March 17 the total volume of these loans was close to the high point reached last autumn. A further decline of loans on securities, which accompanied the sharp recession in security prices in March, carried the total to a point nearly \$430,000,000 below that reached at the end of the year.

Following a growth during February in the volume of reserve bank credit outstanding, there was a sharp decline early in March to about the same level as a year ago. Factors contributing to the decline have been continued imports of gold and some reduction in member bank reserve requirements, as well as the temporary abundance of funds resulting from the excess of Treasury disbursements over receipts around March 15.

Open-market rates on prime commercial paper, after a slight decline in February, advanced in March to $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the level which had prevailed since last October.

BUSINESS INDEXES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

[Monthly average 1919=100]

Year and month	Production in basic industries ¹	Factory employment	Factory pay rolls	Building contracts awarded ¹	Railroad-car loadings ¹	Wholesale trade	Department-store sales ¹		Department-store stocks ¹		Bank debits outside of New York City ¹
							Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	
1925											
January.....	127	94	103	164	123	79	108	124	119	134	119
February.....	124	96	109	166	125	76	101	131	127	135	118
March.....	120	96	110	172	117	83	121	121	139	137	118
April.....	119	96	107	169	129	79	136	133	141	136	120
May.....	111	95	107	151	123	79	128	124	136	137	118
June.....	110	94	105	173	117	83	126	126	129	135	122
July.....	113	93	102	188	122	83	95	128	125	133	124
August.....	109	94	105	225	123	87	98	125	131	131	120
September.....	111	95	104	235	121	94	121	134	143	133	123
October.....	116	97	111	210	121	101	165	145	149	134	128
November.....	115	97	112	229	121	86	145	129	154	137	122
December.....	121	97	112	276	130	80	226	141	129	139	124
1926											
January.....	120	96	107	243	118	78	114	130	125	141	126
February.....	120	97	112	208	127	76	104	136	132	140	128

¹ The indexes of production in basic industries, building contracts, car loadings, and bank debits are adjusted to allow for seasonal variations; the indexes of department-stores sales and stocks are shown both with and without seasonal adjustments.

MONEY RATES

Commercial paper rates in March were again at the levels prevailing before their temporary decline in February. Prime names were quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but toward the end of March an increased volume of sales occurred at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The amount of borrowing through the commercial paper market has been much less than at the same season last year, and the demand has been relatively inactive, coming in March chiefly from New England and Pennsylvania country banks. Rates on bankers' acceptances were the same in March as in February. Yields on both long and short term Government securities declined slightly. The new issue of 20-30 year Treasury bonds dated March 15 bore a rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and was oversubscribed at a selling price of $100\frac{1}{2}$. The renewal rate on stock exchange call loans, after fluctuating between $4\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the last three weeks in February, declined early in March and remained at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for over two weeks, but later in the month advanced to 5 per cent. The table below shows money rates prevailing in the New York market during the last three months:

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK

	Prime commercial paper, 4-6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Yield on U. S. Treasury notes and certificates, 3-6 months	Average yield on $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent Liberty bonds	Renewal rate on call loans	Average rate on time loans ¹
March, 1925.....	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2.78	4.02	3.97	4.19
January, 1926.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$	13.49	4.04	4.33	4.79
February, 1926.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	13.13	4.01	4.85	4.68
March, 1926.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	13.03 13.25	3.98	4.55	4.72
Average for week ending—						
Mar. 6.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	13.09	3.99	4.80	4.87
Mar. 13.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	12.98	3.97	4.25	4.80
Mar. 20.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	12.97 13.27	3.98	4.25	4.65
Mar. 27.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	3.25	3.98	4.70	4.59

¹ Issues maturing June 15, 1926.

² Issues maturing Sept. 15, 1926.

³ Weekly average of daily average rates on principal maturities.

In the London money market rates hardened in March and three-months' bank bills were quoted at $4\frac{7}{16}$ per cent the third week of the month, as compared with $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent the last week in February. Treasury bills were tendered at an average rate of 4.396 per cent.

ACCEPTANCES

The acceptance market was generally quiet during the four weeks ending March 17, although a somewhat larger volume of transactions was reported by dealers in New York, Boston, and Chicago than during the preceding four weeks. The supply of bills offered in the market remained small except for a temporary increase at the end of February. An improvement in demand accompanying easier money conditions around the middle of March resulted in a reduction of dealers' portfolios from the unusually high volumes reported on February 18. Federal reserve bank purchases were moderate, and those made from dealers were generally for foreign account. Bill rates in New York remained unchanged throughout the period. These rates are given in the following table:

ACCEPTANCE RATES WITH NEW YORK MARKET, MARCH 17, 1926

Maturity	Bid	Offered
	Per cent	Per cent
30 days.....	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
60 days.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
90 days.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
120 days.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
150 days.....	$4\frac{7}{8}$	4
180 days.....	$4\frac{7}{8}$	4

CAPITAL ISSUES

The volume of new domestic securities issued in February, according to the compilation of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, was smaller than in January but larger than in any preceding February since the war, and surpassed the amount issued in every month in 1925 except three. The total of \$472,800,000 included an unusually large amount of municipal securities, while the corporate issues were less than in February, 1925. Over one-half of the municipal issues, which totaled \$144,800,000, is accounted for by a New York City offering of \$75,000,000. Of the corporate flotations, those of industrial corporations exceeded those of public utilities and railroads, but all three classes showed decreases as compared with January. The following table shows the domestic securities issued in February, 1925, and in January and February, 1926:

DOMESTIC CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

	February, 1926		January, 1926		February, 1925	
	New	Re-fund-ing	New	Re-fund-ing	New	Re-fund-ing
Total.....	472.8	25.6	566.9	65.3	460.8	51.3
Corporate.....	323.7	25.0	493.1	63.5	374.2	48.2
Long-term bonds and notes.....	172.8	22.6	300.8	56.7	254.1	44.3
Short-term bonds and notes.....	28.2	---	43.1	---	24.2	3.0
Stocks.....	122.7	2.4	149.2	6.8	95.9	.9
Farm-loan issues.....	4.3	---	5.0	---	9.4	---
Municipal.....	144.8	.6	68.8	1.8	77.2	3.1

The volume of foreign securities issued in the United States in February, according to the compilation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, considerably exceeded those issued in January. The revised total for January was \$83,157,900, of which \$13,029,500 were for refunding purposes, and for February \$108,088,400, of which \$43,608,900 were refunding issues. In addition, there were two offerings of bank stock in February, the amount of which could not be ascertained. The new governmental issues, including those of provinces and municipalities, were over twice as large as those of corporations and the refunding issues ten times as large. All of the new governmental and the bulk of the new corporate offerings were from Germany and Italy, but Canadian and Newfoundland corporations raised some new capital in this country, and the Dominion of Canada floated a refunding loan of \$40,000,000.

SECURITY PRICES

Further declines in the prices of common stocks in March brought the average price of representative issues considerably below the level reached during the market reaction last November. After the abrupt fall of prices early in the month, a slight rally occurred, but this was followed by a further decline of industrial shares to a new low point and a less pronounced reaction in railroad stocks. At the end of March the index of the former was 20 points below its record high level of early February and the index of the latter 10 points below its high reached at the end of December. They were still 15 and 10 points, respectively, above the lowest levels of 1925. Almost all the major groups of stocks declined, with the smallest change in the petroleum, telegraph

and cable, and theater stocks. The market was exceptionally active early in the month, and the volume of sales during the week ending March 6 was the largest on record. Later the daily average of sales was moderate in volume. Bond prices declined early in March from the high levels of February, but recovered part of the decline later in the month. The following table gives indexes of stock prices computed by the Standard Statistics Co. of New York, the average price of 40 bonds computed by Dow, Jones & Co., and the average number of shares of stock sold daily on the New York Stock Exchange for the last six months and for March a year ago.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

	Price indexes of 1—			Average price of 40 bonds ²	Average number of shares of stock sold daily (000 omitted) ³
	201 industrial stocks	31 rail-road stocks	Total, 232 stocks		
Average for—					
March, 1925.....	123.9	110.3	119.9	\$91.35	1,657
October, 1925.....	145.8	116.2	137.2	92.17	2,302
November, 1925.....	150.4	120.0	141.6	92.44	2,397
December, 1925.....	151.6	125.4	144.0	92.76	1,883
January, 1926.....	153.7	125.5	145.5	93.46	1,766
February, 1926.....	154.9	123.5	145.7	94.31	1,806
March, 1926.....	144.0	119.4	136.7	93.94	1,790
Average for week ending—					
Mar. 1.....	146.9	119.9	139.0	94.34	1,912
Mar. 8.....	145.9	119.7	138.2	93.90	2,885
Mar. 15.....	147.0	121.2	139.4	94.00	1,590
Mar. 22.....	144.4	119.7	137.1	94.15	1,755
Mar. 29.....	135.6	116.5	130.0	93.69	1,865

¹ For the industrial stocks, the average of 1917-1921 prices equals 100, for the rails the average of the high and low prices made in the 10 years, 1913-1922, equals 100. The indexes are weighted by the number of shares of each stock outstanding. Prices used are closing quotations on Monday.

² Arithmetic average of daily average closing prices, as published in the Wall Street Journal. Weekly averages are for week ending with Saturday preceding date given.

³ Saturday omitted. Weekly averages are for five days ending with Friday preceding date given.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The consolidated statement of the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks for the month of February disclosed a continued decline in direct loans and an increase in rediscounts, resulting in a net gain of \$1,638,000. A net decrease of \$1,339,000 was made in direct loans, declines taking place in all outstanding commodity advances with the exception of those based on cotton and rice and on raisins, in which there was no change. The greatest liquidation took place in tobacco loans, which were reduced \$2,592,000 during the month, with an additional reduction of \$1,500,000 during the first three weeks of March. Wool loans, reflecting the influence of a slow market, had been liquidated less than 50 per cent on January 2, 1926, but have since been rapidly

reduced and, with a continuation of the present rate of liquidation, should be cleaned up by the time advances are commenced on the new clip in April or May. Advances on cotton continued to increase during the month, but reached their peak of \$26,493,000 in the closing week, and the reports for the first half of March reflect a downward trend. Rice loans maintained a slight increase during February, as stocks continued to pass out of the hands of growers and into the control of their marketing organizations.

Rediscounts, chiefly from agricultural credit corporations, increased approximately \$3,000,000 during February, reflecting the seasonal demand for crop production needs. Of this amount, slightly more than \$2,000,000 was placed by the Columbia (S. C.) bank. Demand for accommodations during the first two weeks in March was even more active, as additional rediscounts of \$3,000,000 were made during that period. Moderate increases were also effected in accommodations to livestock loan companies.

Loans based on different commodities and rediscounts for the different financial institutions for the latest available date in March are shown in the following table:

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Mar. 20, 1926	Feb. 20, 1926	Mar. 21, 1925
Direct loans outstanding on—			
Cotton.....	26,479	25,614	4,858
Tobacco.....	15,588	17,062	22,808
Wheat.....	1,910	2,370	1,453
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	489	561	234
Raisins.....	3,600	3,600	4,000
Prunes.....			1,216
Peanuts.....	84	122	340
Wool.....	157	431	
Rice.....	894	734	314
All other.....	432	493	86
Total.....	49,633	50,987	35,309
Rediscounts outstanding for—			
Agricultural credit corporations.....	21,390	16,062	12,798
National banks.....	34	34	14
State banks.....	417	357	678
Livestock loan companies.....	12,046	12,027	8,940
Savings banks and trust companies.....	65	85	150
Total.....	33,952	28,565	22,578

Federal and joint-stock land bank loans maintained their customary rate of increase during February, the net outstanding loans of the former being expanded approximately \$8,000,000 and the latter \$12,000,000. The total of outstanding farm loans of reporting life-insurance companies increased \$10,000,000 during the first two months of 1926. The total investments in farm real-estate loans of 52 companies representing 93 per cent of the funds

of all legal-reserve life-insurance companies in the United States, as reported by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, reached a total of \$1,871,056,000 in 1925. The following table shows the outstanding volume of net mortgage loans at the end of February held by the 12 Federal land banks, 56 joint-stock land banks, and 41 life-insurance companies owning more than 82 per cent of the assets of all life-insurance companies:

NET FARM MORTGAGE LOANS OUTSTANDING
[In thousands of dollars]

	Feb. 28, 1926	Feb. 28, 1925
Total, all joint-stock land banks.....	567,544	464,874
Total, Federal land banks.....	1,019,486	944,995
41 life-insurance companies.....	1,533,000	1,460,000

AGRICULTURE

Weather conditions continued favorable in most sections of the country during the late weeks of February and the early weeks in March for spring plantings, winter-sown crops, and livestock. In certain areas of the South, however, low temperatures delayed growth of early fruits and vegetables in the early weeks of March. Reports by farmers to the Department of Agriculture of their intentions to plant in 1926 indicate that the acreage of oats, barley, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, rice, and hay will be larger than that grown in 1925 and that of peanuts and tobacco will be smaller. Acreage of corn will be about the same as in 1925.

Movement of the 1925 crops to market showed the usual seasonal decline in February from January and the closing months of 1925 when crops were marketed in large volume. As marketing in the early months of the year slowed down and preparations for spring plantings began, loans necessary for marketing were reduced and those necessary to finance production began to expand, according to reports of the intermediate credit banks of loans to cooperative marketing associations and to agricultural credit corporations. Partly as a consequence of the smaller wheat crops in 1925 than in other recent years, the amount of this crop left on farms on March 1 was considerably smaller than in 1925 and 1924, and was much less than the average for the five years 1921-1925. Stocks of corn, oats, and barley, on the other hand, were larger than in the two preceding years and exceeded the average amount on farms for the past five years.

Exports of agricultural commodities, as measured by the index prepared by the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, continued to fall off in February, and as a result of this decline the total volume for that month was the smallest for any recent year. All groups of commodities except dairy products, tobacco, and eggs were shipped abroad in smaller volume than in January, and exports of all groups except fruits and vegetables, tobacco, and lard were less than in February of last year. Wheat exports, including flour, were smaller than for any previous month in six years and were about one-half the monthly average amount exported during the five years preceding the war.

After remaining at about the same level from September through February, farm prices, according to the Department of Agriculture's index, declined in March to the lowest point since December, 1924. In March, 1925, the index reached 151, the highest level since 1920, but in March of this year all groups except fruits and vegetables, livestock, and livestock products were lower, but the greatest declines were in the prices of grains and cotton.

Grains.

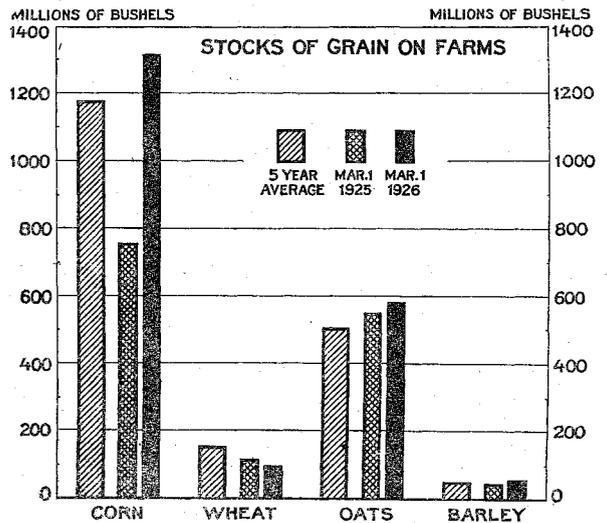
The condition of the winter-wheat crop continues favorable in most sections, although some damage is reported by blowing soil in western Kansas, central Nebraska, and north-eastern Colorado, and in Oklahoma more moisture was needed. In Missouri the late-sown wheat is reported thin and poor; some damage by ice has occurred in the northern lowlands of Ohio, and the crop is still somewhat uncertain in Illinois. The main producing States, however, report conditions as good to excellent.

The March 1 "intention-to-plant" report has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, and the following table indicates what the farmers had in mind to plant at the time they made their report, compared with the acreage grown by them last year. These plans, of course, are subject to material change, as subsequent weather and market conditions and other factors may influence their arrangements.

INTENDED PLANTINGS IN 1926
[In per cent of acreage grown for harvest in 1925]

Crop	United States	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
All spring wheat.....	98.2	125.0	101.4	-----	-----	90.6
Durum wheat (4 States).....	119.5	-----	120.6	-----	-----	80.2
Other spring wheat.....	92.0	125.0	92.7	-----	-----	89.7
Flaxseed.....	100.4	-----	101.6	-----	-----	87.8
Corn.....	99.9	101.6	99.1	100.3	102.2	99.3
Oats.....	104.6	104.2	101.9	115.7	133.5	98.9
Barley.....	105.7	114.6	105.8	104.9	133.7	100.8

Generally declining prices were in evidence in the wheat market during February, and the lowest level of prices since last November was reached during the first week in March, when quotations on Minneapolis May futures fell to \$1.53 $\frac{7}{8}$. Lower prices were attributed to the continued weakness in foreign markets and to the favorable reports of the growing winter-wheat crop in the United States. The March 1 estimate of stocks of wheat, made by the Department of Agriculture, was placed at 99,279,000 bushels on the farms and 75,429,000 bushels in country mills and elevators. This is a smaller amount than was on hand last year at this time and much less than the five-year average. The report of low reserves had a tendency to strengthen the market, and wheat was quoted at a 4 or 5 cent advance at most markets by March 13.



The movement of corn to the principal interior markets, despite the much larger crop of this season, was only slightly larger during January and February than during the corresponding period last year. Poor roads during the latter part of February and the continued favorable feed ratio may have tended to retard the movement. Reports still indicate excessive moisture in the corn being marketed, and country elevators are not keeping large stocks on hand. A fairly firm market was in evidence during the month, with the industrial demand and the southern and southwestern feed requirements quite active. Farm stocks were reported as 1,318,793,000 bushels on March 1, or about 45.5 per cent of the 1925 crop. With the stocks held at the principal markets, the March 1 supply totals about 1,353,000,000

bushels, which is approximately 560,000,000 more than the amount held last year.

The trend in the oats market has been fairly firm, with receipts at the principal markets being much less in February than in the corresponding month last year. Receipts at the 17 principal interior markets totaled 12,244,000 for the current February, as contrasted with 14,903,000 bushels last year. Both consumption and exports have been maintained at a greater rate than last year, so that despite the large carry-over from the preceding crop, stocks of oats on farms and in the principal markets were only approximately 17,000,000 bushels larger on March 1, 1926, than they were a year ago.

Rye did not follow the full decline with wheat, as strength in the German markets and the limited offerings in the United States cash market were sustaining influences. Lower prices for flax in Argentina, due to the large supply available for export, have been reflected by a decline in the market in this country.

Cotton.

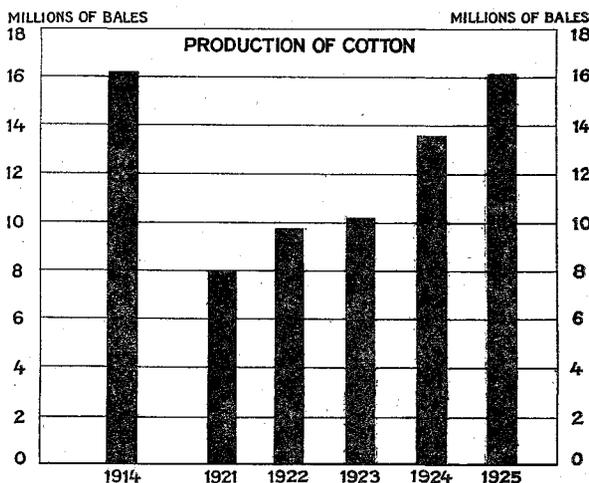
Statistics published by the Department of Commerce showing the amount of cotton ginned up to the beginning of March from the 1925 crop indicate that production exceeded early estimates and was the second largest on record. Since 1921 the crop has increased each year, and in 1925 the yield amounted to 16,085,905 bales, a crop more than twice as large as in 1921 and nearly as large as the record yield of 16,135,000 bales in 1914. A more detailed comparison of the 1925 yield with that of other recent years and 1914 is presented in the chart.

In all States except Texas, where the mid-summer drought seriously injured the crop, production was larger than in 1924, and in Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and California the yield was larger than in any previous year. Comparison of the yields in the several States with those in 1914, when the record crop for the country was grown, although in some States production in that year was not the largest on record, shows that in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Texas there was a perceptible decline between 1914 and 1925, but that production in Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma increased. The decline of production in all of the first group of States except Texas, which can be explained largely by the drought in 1925, probably indicates a change from cotton to other types of agriculture. Statistics

showing production in each of the leading cotton-growing States in 1925 and in 1914 are given in the following table:

COTTON PRODUCTION, BY STATES
[Equivalent, 500-pound bales]

State	1925	1914
Virginia.....	52,380	25,222
North Carolina.....	1,101,090	930,631
South Carolina.....	888,241	1,533,810
Georgia.....	1,163,902	2,718,037
Florida.....	38,168	81,255
Alabama.....	1,356,088	1,751,375
Mississippi.....	1,979,065	1,245,535
Tennessee.....	517,162	383,517
Arkansas.....	1,603,227	1,016,170
Louisiana.....	909,755	449,458
Oklahoma.....	1,690,748	1,262,176
Texas.....	4,164,569	4,592,112
California.....	120,519	49,835
United States.....	16,085,905	16,134,930



In February and the early weeks of March exports continued to fall below the volume of last year, and from the beginning of the cotton-marketing season last August through the week ending March 19 exports amounted to 6,364,000 bales, as compared with 6,786,000 bales for the same period a year ago. Takings, on the other hand, of American cotton during the same period by spinners throughout the world were larger than in the previous season, but the greater part of this increase was due to larger takings by mills in the United States and Canada. Consumption by mills in the United States has not increased as rapidly as takings, and stocks were 18 per cent larger at the end of February than a year earlier. Stocks at warehouses throughout the country, especially in the South, were 54 per cent larger at the end of February than in 1925 and reflected the large increase in the crop and the falling off in the foreign demand.

Limited buying by mills and exporters, weakness in the price of textiles, and no generally unfavorable conditions regarding the new crop were accompanied by a decline in the price of raw cotton in February and the first weeks of March, and following the ginning report on March 20 the price declined to the lowest level since 1922. Weather conditions in February and the early weeks of March were generally favorable for the development of the new crop, and in certain sections of Florida and in the southern part of Texas the crop was planted early and the young plants are growing rapidly. In view of the larger crop and lower prices in 1925 than in other recent years, efforts are being made throughout the Cotton Belt to reduce the acreage this year, but it is yet uncertain as to the extent to which a reduction has taken place.

Tobacco.

Late in February and in March marketing of the 1925 tobacco crop was practically completed, and markets in several of the leading producing sections closed. Total sales by producers for the season, August through February, in the Virginia, Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee markets, exclusive of deliveries to cooperative marketing associations, amounted to 657,732,000 pounds, as compared with 467,602,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year. Sales in the Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina markets were considerably larger than in the previous season, and in the burley tobacco sections of Kentucky sales were also larger, notwithstanding the fact that the crop was smaller than in 1924. The following table shows in greater detail the amounts of the different types of tobacco sold in the several producing sections during the seasons ending with February in 1925 and 1926:

SALES OF TOBACCO AT LOOSE-LEAF WAREHOUSES¹
(AUGUST TO FEBRUARY, INCLUSIVE)

	1925-26	1924-25
Virginia:	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Dark belt.....	26,560,363	22,268,411
Bright belt.....	62,550,885	56,891,113
North Carolina.....	338,106,775	232,015,764
South Carolina.....	52,293,682	39,759,569
Burley.....	87,715,457	72,053,632
Western dark.....	90,504,835	44,613,266
Total.....	657,731,997	467,601,755

¹ Exclusive of deliveries to cooperative marketing associations.

Partly because of the offering of poor grade tobacco for sale at the end of the season, prices of all types of tobacco in the Virginia markets were lower in February than in January. Prices of nearly all types were lower than in February

of 1925 and were generally lower than for any month since 1920. Preparations for the new crop made good progress in March and plant beds were prepared. Reports by farmers to the Department of Agriculture of their intentions to plant in 1926 indicate that total tobacco acreage will be smaller than in 1925, but reductions are not indicated for all areas. Growers of cigar types and of most dark types indicate a smaller acreage, but growers of burley and of Maryland export type tobacco indicate that plantings will be about 8 per cent and 20 per cent larger, respectively, than in 1925.

In the tobacco-manufacturing industry the output of cigars was larger in February than in January, but production of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco products declined. Compared with other recent years, the output of cigarettes exceeded all previous records for the month of February, but that of cigars was smaller for that month than in any other recent year.

Fruits and vegetables.

Early fruit and truck crops suffered some damage from the March frost which affected the region south of North Carolina and Tennessee. Northward, however, the cool weather has had a favorable influence in retarding too rapid development.

The marketing of fruits during February was carried out at a slower rate as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, car-lot shipments of grapefruit showing a decrease of more than 40 per cent, oranges approximately 7 per cent, and lemons 6 per cent. Apple shipments, however, were almost double those of last year. Strawberry shipments, which have been slow in getting under way this season, showed an increase over January, but were still considerably under those of last February.

The trend of the apple market is still uncertain, heavy supplies tending to lower prices. Reports of cold-storage holdings indicated that March 1 stocks were fully 20 per cent above the 5-year average, with boxed apples running 27 per cent above the average. Demand, however, continues fairly active and some improvement has been noted in the foreign trade.

In the vegetable markets, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and spinach were slightly lower in the first half of March as compared with the month of February. Mexican tomatoes and Spanish onions have been entering the market in greater amounts, the former

making up the larger part of the supply, while the latter totaled about 7 per cent of the supply. Potato shipments during March were under those of a year ago amounting to about three-fourths of the weekly movement last year.

Shipments of Florida vegetables continue under those of last year, both acreage and yield being light. Texas cabbage is moving rapidly to market and growers are realizing about \$35 per ton, about three times the amount realized last year.

The March 1 report of "intentions to plant," issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicates that farmers are planning an increase of 4 per cent in the acreage of potatoes as compared with last year. The chief increase in the acreage now planned is found in the Southern and Western States, where an increase of around 14 per cent is planned or planted.

Livestock.

Reports from the western range area indicate that livestock wintered in good condition and that losses were lighter than usual. The Department of Agriculture reports the average range condition for the Western States as 90 per cent of normal on March 1, as compared with a condition of 79 per cent on the same date last year. The month of February was mild over much of the range country, and winter ranges which had been covered with snow became available to an increasing extent. Supplies of hay and other feeds have been ample, for the most part, and are sufficient to last until spring grass. Estimates of the spring movement of cattle from the Southwest States are lower than for last year, although the quality of stock is reported much better, and a good proportion of grass-fat cattle will go to market. The estimated movement from Texas is larger than last year, while a decrease in the movement from New Mexico and Arizona is anticipated.

The receipts of cattle at the principal markets during February showed the usual seasonal decline from January, but short-fed beef animals swelled the total above the usual February marketings of preceding years. Average prices of native beef steers in February were approximately on the same level as in January, while a very slight decrease was effected in quotations on fat cows and heifers. The market for both classes, however, showed an upward trend in March, an average gain of 20 cents per hundred for the former and 65 cents per hundred for the latter being recorded in the Chicago market in the week closing March 13.

Feeders are offering sharp competition for animals suitable for returning to the feed lot and, as a consequence, the spread between the lower grades and finished stock has been greatly reduced. Good profits were realized by feeders who stocked their feed lots at the lower level of prices prevailing last fall, and the favorable feeding ratio of corn is stimulating buying, even at the comparatively high level of prices now prevailing.

The hog market averaged 40 cents higher on the bulk of sales in the Chicago market during February as compared with January. The average weight is continuing to increase, reflecting the favorable feeding ratio of corn, and lightweights are commanding a premium of \$1.50 to \$2.00. Receipts at public stockyards during February were materially reduced as compared with January, and the slaughter for the month was approximately a third less than for February of last year, 4,447,000 head being killed in 1925 as compared with 3,351,000 head for February of this year.

The trade in sheep and lambs was marked by declines of \$1.75 in lambs and approximately \$1 in yearling sheep. The movement of lambs from Colorado and Nebraska feed lots, which was under way during February, brought a sharp decline in the lamb market, as shipments consisted of a high proportion of overweight lambs which packer buyers purchased only at a discount. The run of overweight lambs is attributed to delayed marketing on the part of western feeders, coupled with the fact that lambs entered the feed lots last fall at higher-than-average weights.

Reports indicate a continued lack of interest in contracting of lambs for fall delivery. Very little wool is being sold in advance of shearing, and the few sales that have been made indicate a level of prices about 4 cents below that of last year.

The average prices of livestock at the Chicago market for February, with comparisons, is reported by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank as follows:

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK
[Per hundred pounds at Chicago]

	Week ending Mar. 13, 1926	Months of—		
		February, 1926	January, 1926	February, 1925
Native beef steers (average).....	\$9.85	\$9.65	\$9.65	\$9.35
Fat cows and heifers.....	7.25	6.60	6.65	5.65
Hogs (bulk of sales).....	12.25	12.35	11.95	11.05
Yearling sheep.....	10.10	11.65	12.70	14.05
Lambs (average).....	12.20	13.50	15.25	17.50

Dairy products.

A marked increase in the production of dairy products was in evidence during the month of February, receipts of butter at the five principal markets showing a gain of about 12 per cent over the same month last year. Receipts of cheese at the primary markets in Wisconsin also showed an increase of 10 per cent for the same period.

The butter situation remains fairly stable, the price having recovered from the break in early February, and the average price for the month did not vary greatly from that of January. Stocks in cold storage on March 1 totaled 26,321,000 pounds, as compared with 28,789,000 pounds on the same date last year. The decline in storage holdings during February, however, was approximately 4,000,000 pounds less than last year. By action of the President, the tariff on butter imports has been raised from 8 to 12 cents a pound, effective April 5, 1926.

The trend in the cheese market was slightly downward during February, and a further reduction of 1 to 1½ cents was made during the first week in March. Storage holdings still remain above those of last year, the stocks on March 1, totaling 42,779,000 pounds, as compared to 34,647,000 pounds on the same date last year. The reduction of storage holdings during the month of February, however, was slightly greater than for the same month last year, indicating that the movement into consuming channels is progressing satisfactorily. The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank reports that the distribution in February from the primary markets in Wisconsin, in which State 75 per cent of our total American type of cheese is produced, increased 19 per cent over the same period a year ago.

The trend in the consumption of dairy products in the United States reflects a gradual increase, which has tended to offset the material increase in production during recent years. The following figures, supplied by the Department of Agriculture, indicate the rate at which this increase has taken place:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Con- densed milk	Ice cream
	Gallons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Gallons
1910.....		17.70	3.92		1.04
1914.....		16.90	4.00		1.68
1916.....		15.40	3.04		2.08
1917.....	42.4	14.57	2.89	10.49	2.07
1918.....	43.0	14.00	3.00	12.50	2.14
1919.....	43.0	14.80	3.50	12.30	2.49
1920.....	48.0	14.70	3.50	10.17	2.46
1921.....	49.0	16.10	3.50	11.40	2.28
1922.....	50.0	16.50	3.70	12.69	2.43
1923.....	53.0	17.00	3.90	13.25	2.68
1924.....	54.75	17.25	4.20	14.00	2.50
1925.....					2.80

MINING

Mineral production was smaller in February than in January, owing partly to the shortness of the month and partly to the seasonal decline in bituminous-coal production. The index of mining output was also smaller than a year ago, decreases as compared with last February in the production of anthracite, pig iron, copper, and silver offsetting increases in bituminous coal, petroleum, zinc, and lead. Weekly figures for March showed increases in output of anthracite and decreases in that of bituminous coal, with both greater than in 1925.

Coal and coke.

Due to the resumption of anthracite-coal production and the usual seasonal recession, markets for coal and coke were unsettled during the latter part of February and the first part of March. With industrial demands continuing at a high rate, however, the readjustment was orderly. The Coal Age index of spot prices for bituminous coal declined slightly during the period, falling from \$2.10 on February 15 to \$2.03 on March 15, about the same level as in March, 1925. Output of bituminous coal in February was estimated at 46,577,000 net tons, the lowest since August, but still 20 per cent above February, 1925. During the first two weeks of March production

fell off rapidly, average production per working day being 1,782,000 net tons for the week ending March 13, as compared with 2,002,000 net tons four weeks earlier and 1,440,000 net tons for the second week in March, 1925.

As production of anthracite coal did not begin in large volume until the third week in February, total February output was only 2,083,000 net tons, as compared with 7,176,000 net tons in February, 1925. During the first two weeks of March output was high, daily production averaging 1,966,000 net tons during the week ending March 13, as compared with 1,656,000 net tons during the corresponding week last year.

Although total production of coke during February of 4,902,000 short tons was 283,000 tons under the January peak, it represented a higher daily rate of output. Actual production of beehive was 1,402,000 tons, the highest since August, 1923, while output of by-product at 3,500,000 tons was the lowest since October, 1925, but above all previous months. During the first part of March output of beehive fell off rapidly, but was still above the first half of March, 1925, production for the week ending March 13 being 262,000 tons, as compared with 362,000 tons four weeks earlier and 243,000 tons for the second week in March, 1925. Quotations for coke fell rapidly following the settlement of the anthracite strike. Connellsville coke being quoted at \$3.25 on March 16, as compared with \$10.50 on February 10.

Petroleum.

Declines in the production of crude petroleum during January and a continuation of the output in a relatively small volume up to the middle of February were followed by rising prices, and for the week ending March 20 the average price of crude petroleum for ten fields was \$2.048 a barrel, as compared with \$1.842 early in January. Partly as a consequence of this improvement in prices, production was stimulated late in February and in the early weeks of March, and for the week ending March 13 the daily average output amounted to 1,935,200 barrels, the largest since the middle of January. Price advances in March occurred in nearly all of the leading producing fields, but those in California, which were advanced from 1 to 44 cents per barrel, according to gravity, seemed to be the most significant, since they were the first in more than a year. Declines in production in California since January have been relatively greater than for the country as a whole, as is shown in the

following table, and it was probably in consideration of this factor that prices advanced.

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM¹

[In barrels of 42 gallons]

	California		United States	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
January.....	615, 147	604, 622	1, 924, 387	1, 919, 968
Week ending—				
Feb. 6.....	608, 000	595, 500	1, 906, 250	1, 941, 600
Feb. 13.....	606, 500	598, 100	1, 902, 500	1, 935, 100
Feb. 20.....	603, 500	601, 800	1, 902, 750	1, 947, 600
Feb. 27.....	603, 000	602, 000	1, 927, 050	1, 943, 750
Mar. 6.....	599, 000	603, 000	1, 920, 300	1, 944, 450
Mar. 13.....	607, 500	603, 000	1, 935, 200	1, 949, 200

¹ Monthly figures, Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce; Weekly figures, American Petroleum Institute.

Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce and published early in March showed that the production of gasoline in January was 14 per cent larger than a year earlier, and that stocks at the end of the month were 20 per cent greater than on the corresponding date in 1925, exceeding stocks at any previous period. The large increase in gasoline production in 1925 and in the first part of this year, which resulted in the large addition to stocks, notwithstanding the fact that gasoline consumption was in record volume, was due in part to the "cracking process" used in refining, which enables a larger amount of gasoline to be produced from crude petroleum than formerly.

Despite the large increase in production and stocks, prices of gasoline have advanced somewhat since the beginning of the year, as will be seen in the accompanying table, but near the middle of March the market was not as firm as earlier in the year and quotations at refineries showed slight declines.

PRICES OF GASOLINE¹

[Cents per gallon]

Week ending—	Refineries	Service stations
	Average at representative refining centers	Average for 10 sections of the United States
Jan. 1.....	11. 125	20. 92
Feb. 27.....	11. 375	21. 77
Mar. 6.....	11. 375	21. 97
Mar. 13.....	11. 325	22. 17
Mar. 20.....	11. 287	22. 17

¹ Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.

Correction.—In this section of the BULLETIN for February, 1926 (p. 85), the footnote to the table referring to November 30 should have been omitted. Statistics showing stocks related only to stocks east of California and the December, 1924, figure should have been 312,725,000 barrels instead of 311,479,000 barrels.

Nonferrous metals.

During the latter part of February and the first part of March quotations for nonferrous metals maintained the general trends that characterized the preceding month. Tin continued to rise, and lead, zinc, and silver reacted further to the lowest levels in recent months. Refined electrolytic copper delivered in New York was stable at $14\frac{1}{8}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Production of copper in the United States during February fell to 135,586,000 pounds, the lowest since November and 2 per cent under February, 1925, but stocks on hand at the end of the month again showed a slight increase. February output of lead was the lowest since September, but at a higher daily rate than in January and 14 per cent above February, 1925. Shipments of slab zinc in February were slightly under the corresponding month last year, but output was 14 per cent greater, average daily production being higher than the January peak. Stocks of slab zinc in the hands of refineries at the end of the month increased as a result to 20,341 tons, the largest since July. On March 17 lead was quoted in New York at $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents, the lowest since July, 1925, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents under the peak in November. Quotations for zinc in St. Louis, after dropping from $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents in November to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents in February, fluctuated between $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents during the first part of March.

With the market quiet, the price for silver has shown a further slight recession, quotations for bar silver in New York standing at 66 cents on March 17. This is the lowest since July, 1924, and $6\frac{7}{8}$ cents under the September high. Deliveries of tin to the United States during February fell off from the high January figure, but with that exception were the largest since September, while stocks in New York at the end of the month were the largest since the end of August. Quotations for tin continued strong during the period, Straits tin being quoted at 66 cents on March 17, the highest since August, 1919.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing production and factory employment and pay rolls have continued at high

levels since last October. The decline in the index of manufacturing production from January to February may be attributed to the shortness of the latter month. As compared with February of last year, some increase in the index was shown, owing chiefly to the greater production of automobiles and petroleum products. The indexes for lumber and products, paper and printing, tobacco products, and rubber tires were also slightly larger than a year ago, and those for iron and steel and textiles showed no significant changes, while the food products and leather and shoe indexes declined. Trade reports indicate continued activity during March in iron and steel and automobiles, with some evidences of curtailment in textiles.

Food products.

The production of meat products during February reflected the usual seasonal decrease, and the number of animals slaughtered was less than for the same period last year. Slight increases in the number of cattle, calves, and sheep killed were greatly offset by a decline of over 1,000,000 head of hogs. Total value of sales billed to domestic and foreign customers by 47 meat-packing companies in the United States, as reported by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, declined 7 per cent from January and was 8 per cent greater than in February, 1925. The latter figure, however, is offset to some extent by the increased level of prices prevailing this year.

Storage stocks of pork and lard, which are increased at this season of the year in anticipation of the summer trade when the run of hogs is light, displayed less than the average rate of increase. Stocks of salt pork increased approximately 28,000,000 pounds during February, but the March 1 holdings were about 137,000,000 pounds less than on the same date last year. The same trend was in evidence in lard stocks where, with a February gain of 12,000,000 pounds, the storage holdings on March 1 totaled only about one-half of the amount held on the corresponding date last year. A fair export movement of lard was maintained in February, and a slight increase in the shipments from the principal ports of the United States during the first two weeks in March brought the export movement for that period up to 29,621,000 pounds, as compared with 27,149,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

The activity in the flour trade has continued slow, with production during February running

under January totals and below that of February of last year. Practically all milling centers participated in the decline with the exception of Buffalo, which increased its output. Export trade was very quiet, although the Latin-America trade was up to the seasonal average. January established a new low record in total exports for that month, when the outward movement totaled only 676,000 barrels.

Flour prices declined in late February as a result of the lowered wheat market, and distributors and bakery interests, whose supplies had been running low, stepped into the market to replenish stocks. Although orders were only for immediate needs, milling activity was stimulated to the extent that all the principal milling sections, with the exception of the Pacific coast, were running at a higher rate of capacity during the first half of March than for the corresponding period last year. Pacific coast mills, during the same period, were producing an output about one-third less than last year.

The lowest level in four years was reached in the sugar market on March 24, when the refined product was offered at 4.90 cents. Refiners on the eastern seaboard had been offering refined stocks during the first half of March at a range of 5 to 5.20 cents. Meltings for February were the highest since last September, totaling 444,259 tons. Stocks at the end of the month materially increased also, amounting to 178,803 tons, as compared with 137,829 tons on the same date last year. The movement of Cuban sugar to this country has, so far, been under that of last season.

Textiles.

Textile markets were weaker in February and March, buying was limited in volume, and prices declined. The Fairchild composite textile-fiber index declined in March to the lowest point since April, 1922. The drop in raw-material prices has in recent weeks extended from wool and cotton to silk, and has likewise been reflected in prices of fabrics. The accompanying table shows certain of the Fairchild textile indexes for recent dates compared with previous figures.

FAIRCHILD INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRICES

Index	For week ending—		
	Mar. 19, 1926	Feb. 19, 1926	Mar. 21, 1925
Textile fibers—composite.....	161.92	171.98	198.45
Cotton.....	19.33	20.64	25.67
Domestic raw wool.....	100.631	108.642	130.673
Raw silk.....	59.37	65.10	60.49
Rayon.....	20.00	20.00	20.00
Textile fabrics:			
Cotton goods.....	13.614	14.075	15.794
Woolen and worsted goods ¹	221.714	222.119	246.190
Silk goods ²	132.05	132.35	123.69
Men's suits (spring) ³		24.614	24.614

¹ Quotations as of 15th of month.

² Quotations as of 1st of month.

³ February quotations.

In the cotton industry, the decline of yarn and goods prices, which began last fall but was checked in January, was resumed in February, and the Fairchild indexes fell sharply to the lowest points recorded since the spring of 1922. These decreases reflect a similar drop in the price of raw cotton, which has continued rather steadily for several months. Buying of cotton goods and yarns has slackened somewhat. Mill activity was rather well sustained during February, cotton consumption was the largest ever recorded for that month, and spindle activity has been previously exceeded in only a few months. Unofficial reports, however, indicate some curtailment in yarn mills during March. Finishers of cotton fabrics reported increases in billings and shipments during February as compared with January, and billings and orders were larger than in February, 1925. Stocks have decreased slightly since the end of December, but were larger than a year earlier.

Raw-wool prices continued to decline in March and fell below the low levels of the three preceding years. The Fairchild index of domestic-wool prices for the week of March 19 was the lowest since May, 1922. Quotations on foreign wools recently have declined only slightly and the corresponding Fairchild index remained above the low point of last September. Total imports of raw wool in January and February were smaller than in the same months of last year, but receipts of foreign combing

wools at principal ports from January 1 to March 20 totaled 76,933,000 pounds—18,474,000 pounds more than in the corresponding period of last year. Imports of clothing and carpet wools have been smaller this year.

In piece goods, the heavy-weight season is well under way, with prices materially lower than those of a year ago. Operations were curtailed in February, according to statistics of machinery activity and employment, and pay rolls were smaller than in the corresponding month of last year. Some of this curtailment is due to a strike in certain New Jersey mills. Apparel manufacturers are busy supplying spring garments. Employment and pay rolls in the clothing industries showed the usual seasonal increase in February, but were not as great as a year ago.

Since the first of the year a definite reaction from the high rate of activity of the latter part of last year has occurred in the silk industry. Prices of raw silk and of silk goods have declined and manufacturing operations have been curtailed. Raw-silk prices dropped rather sharply in the latter part of February and in March, falling to near the low levels of last spring. Deliveries of raw silk to mills were fairly well maintained in February, and although seasonally smaller than in January, they equaled the December deliveries and exceeded those of any previous February. Loom activity was curtailed in December and January, but continued much greater than a year ago. Reports indicate some further curtailment in February and March, accompanying the slackening in the raw-silk and silk goods markets. Imports of raw silk were smaller in February than for any month since July. Prices on certain foreign makes of rayon were reduced in March, but domestic quotations remained unchanged.

Buying of knit goods was reported to be somewhat limited in volume in March, and, reflecting declines in raw materials, hosiery prices were reduced. Operations among knit-goods manufacturers, as indicated by employment and pay-roll statistics, were well sustained through February. Preliminary February statistics from hosiery manufacturers in the Philadelphia and Atlanta Federal reserve districts indicate that production and shipments continued at about the same rate as in January, but that orders decreased. January knit-underwear figures showed a large production of summer garments and substantial increases in new orders as compared with November and December.

Iron and steel.

Production of iron and steel during February was at close to the rate of output prevailing during December and January, and trade reports indicate that this volume has been maintained during March. Buying has not kept up with production and shipments, and unfilled orders have declined, those of the United States Steel Corporation falling from 5,033,364 tons at the beginning of the year to 4,616,822 tons at the end of February.

Toward the end of March new contracts for the second quarter were entered into. Connellsville-coke contracts were made at prices averaging about \$3.25 a ton, as compared with \$3.75 to \$4.10 for the first quarter. Iron-ore prices for the 1926 season have been reestablished by a recent sale at the 1925 level—\$4.25 a ton. Ferromanganese prices were reduced in the latter part of March. Buying of pig iron has not been very active, and prices were reduced by some producers during March. Steel prices remained firm during February and March, with only minor changes in a few lines.

Railroad buying of steel has been somewhat larger than a year ago, although smaller than in 1924. Building consumption has also been large, and bookings and shipments of structural steel were greater in February than in the same month last year. Fabricated steel-plate bookings were also larger than a year earlier. Production and shipments of sheets by independent manufacturers exceeded those of February, 1925, but sales and unfilled orders showed decreases.

Automobiles and tires.

Production of passenger automobiles during the first two months of this year was greater than in the corresponding period of 1925 and 1923, but less than in those months of 1924, the previous record. Truck output exceeded that of January and February of any previous year. Trade reports indicate a continuation of production at a high rate during March. Further readjustments in prices have been announced by various producers, many of them making allowances for the prospective reduction in the Federal tax on automobiles sold by manufacturers.

Distribution of cars was large during February, exceeding that of a year ago by an appreciable margin. Reports indicate, however, that retail sales by dealers were much smaller than their receipts from manufacturers; the ratio of dealers' retail sales to receipts reported by manufacturers producing 63 per

cent of the total output equaled 73 per cent in February, as compared with 87 per cent in the corresponding month of 1925, 70 per cent in 1924, and 81 per cent in 1923. This indicates that dealers' stocks are increasing, and reports to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank by representative dealers show stocks at the end of February 18 per cent greater than a month earlier and 30 per cent larger than on the same date in 1925. Wholesalers reported to the Chicago bank an increase of two-thirds in number of cars sold over those of a year ago, while retailers sales were 5 per cent larger. Sales of used cars were slightly smaller than during last February.

Production and shipments of rubber tires and tubes increased in February as compared with January. Output was slightly greater than a year ago, but shipments were smaller. Stocks of tires and tubes were enlarged and at the end of the month were the largest on record. Crude-rubber prices, which declined almost steadily from early in December until late in February, falling to about 50 cents a pound, strengthened somewhat in March and rose to above 60 cents. Imports of crude rubber continued large.

Lumber.

Reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association for February show for all classes of lumber combined aggregate orders slightly in excess of shipments, and shipments running somewhat above production. A similar statement holds true for softwoods and for hardwoods, as shown by separate compilations for those two general classes of lumber except that shipments of hardwoods were slightly below production. For the 10 weeks ended March 13, also, orders of softwoods exceeded shipments, and shipments exceeded production, although in this period as a whole production of hardwoods ran above shipments. Total lumber cut in February was in nearly the same volume as in January of this year and in February of 1925. As reported by 157 mills to the Southern Pine Association, shipments of southern pine in February exceeded production, both production and shipments being in smaller volume this year than in February of 1925 (as reported in 1925 by 173 mills). Production of Douglas fir, as reported to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association by 95 mills this year, in February ran above shipments, both production and shipments being in nearly the same volume this year as last (as reported in 1925 by 113 mills of the association).

Hides, leather, and shoes.

Little change has been noted in recent weeks in hide and leather markets, and the state of slackened activity prevailing earlier in the year has continued. Hide prices reached a low point in February, and, although some quotations advanced slightly toward the end of that month, they receded again in March. Leather production was generally smaller in January than in December or in the preceding January. Stocks of upper leather in process of manufacture were enlarged, the increase in goat and kid skins being especially worthy of note. Production of sole leather continued small in February, and tanners' finished stocks decreased further, but stocks in process increased slightly.

Boot and shoe production increased in February, but for the fourth consecutive month was smaller than in the corresponding month of the previous year. In fact, February output was exceeded by that of the same month for each of the three preceding years. The increase as compared with January was noted in all the important shoe-producing Federal reserve districts. Sales of shoes at wholesale were larger than in January and also greater than in February, 1924 and 1925, but smaller than in the same month of 1922 and 1923.

BUILDING

The record of construction for February indicated some recession from the very high level of January. On a comparison with February of last year, however, the value of contracts awarded in 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains in February of this year, as reported to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, shows a gain of 25 per cent. This gain over the year is fairly in line with the general trend of construction activities for several years past, during which the volume of building in the country has tended continuously to advance to new high levels. Over-the-year gains shown for January and December were, it is true, much greater. They indicated a marked accentuation of the persistent upward trend of earlier months. Construction volume in December of last year ran some 56 per cent above that of December, 1924; and in January, although the volume of building fell off by rather more than the usual seasonal December-January decrease, it was still 48 per cent above that of January, 1925. In comparing February with the month before, the very high January record must be kept in mind and also the difference in number of working days,

which accounts for some relative diminution of February totals. Extreme winter weather conditions also are noted as affecting the February totals. Percentage gains and losses over the month and over the year, as computed by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, are given in the table following, by regions:

PERCENTAGE GAIN (+) OR LOSS (-) IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

Area	1926 compared with 1925		February compared with January
	February	First two months of year	
Total, 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains.....	+25	+37	-15
New York State and northern New Jersey.....	+65	+72	-46
New England States.....	-19	-7	-23
Middle Atlantic district (eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Virginia).....	-19	+12	-22
Pittsburgh district (western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky).....	-3	-1	+19
Southeastern States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana).....	+83	+72	+30
The Central West (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska).....	+8	+22	+8
The Northwest (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and northern Michigan).....	+15	-4	+32
Texas.....	+25	+21	-15

In the two months January 1 to March 1 of this year contracts awarded in the 37 States covered by the Dodge Corporation data (accounting for over 90 per cent of construction in the country as a whole) amounted to \$847,000,000, exceeding awards in the corresponding period of 1925 by more than \$225,000,000. In the 1926 total for these two months residential contracts accounted for \$370,000,000, industrial buildings for \$135,000,000, commercial buildings for \$121,000,000, public works and utilities for \$120,000,000, and other classes of construction for \$101,000,000. For "contemplated projects" brought forward in February an aggregate valuation of \$861,000,000 is reported by this corporation—an amount somewhat in excess of the corresponding figures for January.

Distributing the net decrease of \$67,000,000 (from \$457,000,000 to \$390,000,000) over the month in the total value of awards, it appears that this net change covered increases aggregating \$34,000,000 in eight Federal reserve dis-

tricts—Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas; decreases of approximately \$5,000,000 each in the Boston and Richmond districts, and a decrease of \$91,000,000 in the New York district. It is noted that the January figures for the New York district included a \$50,000,000 power plant in New York City, and it will be apparent that the award covering this single project in January was a considerable factor in determining the percentage changes over the month for the district and for the country as a whole. Of the increase of \$79,000,000, or 25 per cent, shown for February this year over the same month a year ago, nearly \$42,000,000 is credited to the New York district, the remaining 10 Federal reserve districts showing a net increase of \$37,000,000. Seven of these districts show increases and three—Boston, Cleveland, and St. Louis—show decreases.

For the value of residential contracts which constitute 46 per cent of the aggregate value of February contracts for all classes of construction a 6 per cent decrease over the month is shown, and a 28 per cent increase over February of 1925. The increase over February of last year for this class of construction amounted to \$39,000,000, of which \$28,000,000 is credited to the New York district. Increases are shown for four other districts, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis, Dallas, and decreases for six districts.

On comparison of the February record of 168 selected cities with that for the preceding month, it appears that a slightly larger number of permits were issued in February for a slightly smaller aggregate estimated cost of construction. Both the number and estimated cost this year ran below the February record of 1925, the decrease over the year in estimated cost amounting to 8 per cent. Net increases over the year are shown for selected cities of the New York, Atlanta, and Dallas districts, and net decreases for cities in the nine remaining districts. In their survey for the month, the S. W. Straus Co. note that unfavorable weather conditions in the North and the coal strike "undoubtedly affected building conditions adversely," but they do not find in the February record any indication of change in "fundamental conditions." Reports to the F. W. Dodge Corporation from the building departments of 207 cities show gains over February of last year for 73 cities, decreases for 133 cities, and no change for 1 city.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices of building materials fell off from

177.9 in January to 177.1 in February. On a 1913 base as 100 the New York Reserve Bank's index of cost of building advanced from 194 in January to 196 in February, covering a shifting in the building-wages index from 219 to 224, and in the building-material index from 178 to 177.

TRANSPORTATION

Although for all classes of freight combined freight-car loadings in February indicated a volume of shipments somewhat under that of the preceding month, the decrease was less than the usual seasonal change, and the Federal Reserve Board's index of freight-car loadings, calculated on a 1919 base as 100 and adjusted for seasonal variations, advanced from 118 in January to 127 in February. Measured in car loadings, the February distribution of freight ran in very nearly the same volume this year as in 1925. In the opening weeks of March, however, loadings were running fairly above 1925. For the year to March 20, according to compilations by the Bureau of Railway Economics, loadings reported this year ran above the five-year average for this period by 11.7 per cent. The excess over this average amounted to 16.8 per cent for manufactured products, 9.9 per cent for forest products, and 4.5 per cent for coal and coke, grain and grain products showing a deficiency of 1.5 per cent.

February loadings of miscellaneous freight, including merchandise in less than carload lots, and representing in general the distribution of manufactured products, were in nearly the same volume this year as last, and this class of freight also, as well as total loadings, showed less than the usual seasonal decrease over the month, the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index advancing from 136 to 141. For each other class of freight also the seasonally adjusted index advanced in February. Compared with the record for February of 1925, loadings of grain and grain products, coal, and coke this year ran in somewhat larger, and loadings of ore, forest products, and livestock in somewhat smaller volume, but the differences except in the case of coke were relatively small.

In totals for the several transportation districts, the usual seasonal change is apparent, a decrease over the month being shown for each district except the southern, and, except for rather substantial increases shown for the Pocahontas and southern districts, freight appeared to be running in nearly the same volume this year as last in the several districts.

During February the roads had in reserve available for service an average surplus of 227,000 cars, including 94,000 box and 87,000 coal cars, the average for February falling below that for January by some 57,000 cars. In reports for the first quarter of March a further decrease in surplus to 202,000 cars is shown, but the surplus of reserve cars available for service has been generally at all times for a considerable period past adequate to provide for current freight traffic requirements in the several districts. On March 1 the percentage of freight cars (93) and the percentage of locomotives (84) in serviceable condition were above the average percentages of recent years for this date.

Rate of return earned in January on property investment, as shown by the carriers' books, is estimated by the Bureau of Railway Economics to be equivalent on an annual basis to 4.60 per cent, the corresponding figure for January of 1925 being 4.72 per cent. Carriers in the eastern district earned in January at the rate of 4.80 per cent this year and 5.04 per cent last year; in the southern district at the rate of 6.01 per cent this year and 5.45 per cent last year; and in the western district at the rate of 3.88 per cent this year and 4.11 last year. According to computations by the bureau, the gross revenue of the roads in January fell short of the 1925 January revenues by \$4,023,221, or 0.8 per cent, and total operating expenses were less this year by \$5,313,265, or 1.4 per cent. As reduction in expenses somewhat exceeded the falling off in revenue, the operating ratio, or percentage of operating expenses to operating revenues, for the month decreased slightly over the year from 79.16 in January of 1925 to 78.72 per cent in January of this year.

TRADE

Wholesale trade.

Wholesale trade was smaller in February than in January, according to the Federal Reserve Board's index of wholesale trade based on reports from firms in six leading lines of merchandise. Grocery, meat, and drug sales were less than in January, but buying of dry goods and shoes by retailers in anticipation of the usual expansion in spring trade was larger. Sales of groceries declined from the January volume in all Federal reserve districts except St. Louis, and drug sales were less in all districts. Larger sales of dry goods than in January were indicated in all sections of the country except on the west coast, and buying

of shoes increased in all reserve districts except in the New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis districts.

Total sales continued in about the same volume as in February of last year, declines occurring in sales of groceries, dry goods, and hardware and increases in those of meats, shoes, and drugs. Grocery and hardware sales were smaller in nearly all Federal reserve districts except in the Atlanta and Dallas districts, and sales of dry goods were smaller in seven districts. Shoe sales were larger in all districts except four, the largest increases occurring in the Boston, Atlanta, and St. Louis reserve districts.

Merchandise inventories of wholesale firms increased in February in all leading lines, but a large part of this increase was in accordance with the usual seasonal developments. Compared with February of last year inventories were lower in nearly all lines, but the most substantial reductions occurred in the stocks of shoes, which varied from 4 per cent in the Richmond district to more than 33 per cent in the Chicago district. Reports from several districts indicate that accounts receivable at wholesale grocery, dry goods, and hardware firms were smaller at the end of February than last year and that those of shoe and drug firms were larger.

Retail trade.

Total sales at retail stores reporting to the Federal reserve system from all sections of the country were smaller in February than in January, but, when allowance is made for the smaller number of days in February, trade at department stores and mail-order houses and at nearly all reporting chain stores was maintained at a slightly higher level than in January.

When compared with February of last year, sales at department stores were about 3 per cent and those of mail-order houses 6 per cent larger, and for the first two months of the year, January and February, trade at these stores exceeded that of last year by 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. February sales of department stores, however, were not larger than in 1925 in all Federal reserve districts, declines occurring in three eastern and two mid-western districts. In individual departments the most substantial increases over February of last year were in sales of handkerchiefs, furs, gloves, knit underwear, shoes, toys and sporting goods, and luggage. Departments of these stores selling woolen dress goods, laces, trimmings, and embroidery, ribbons,

women's suits and skirts, waists and blouses, and millinery, showed the greatest declines.

Merchandise inventories of department stores increased 5 per cent in February, and at the end of the month were 3 per cent larger than a year earlier. In February retail merchants usually increase their stocks in anticipation of the expansion in the volume of spring trade, but the increase this year was not as large as that which usually occurs. As compared with February of last year, department-store stocks were larger in all Federal reserve districts except Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and Dallas, the most substantial increases occurring at stores in the Chicago and San Francisco Federal reserve districts.

Analysis of changes in inventories of separate departments at the reporting stores in seven districts shows that the largest increases in stocks as compared with February of last year were at departments selling silks and velvets, women's coats, juniors' and girls' ready-to-wear, furniture and bedding, and luggage, while those carrying woolen dress goods, cotton dress goods, neckwear and veilings, ribbons, women's suits and skirts, waists and blouses, and sweaters showed the most substantial declines.

The rate at which stocks at department stores were turned over was slightly slower than in February of last year, due largely to a slightly larger increase in stocks than in sales. For the first two months of the year, however, the rate of turnover for the country as a whole was about the same as in 1925.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries recovered in February from the seasonal decrease noted in the preceding month, and the board's indexes again reached the high levels attained during the late months of 1925. Both indexes were higher than in February of last year, although somewhat lower than in the same month of 1924.

Increases as compared with January were rather general among the various industries. Declines noted in some of the food-products and building-material industries were mainly seasonal in nature, and the large decreases in the woolen and worsted goods industry may be mostly attributed to a strike in certain New Jersey mills. The greatest increases were in automobiles, sugar refining, men's and women's clothing, shoes, and pottery. As compared with February, 1925, the iron and steel, lumber and products, paper and print-

ing, and stone, clay, and glass products groups showed noteworthy increases in pay rolls, while declines were noted in the textile, leather, and tobacco groups.

PRICES

The wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for February stood at 155, compared with 156 for January. With the exception of "fuel and lighting," every group showed a decline from the previous month, the greatest fall being in "foods" and in the group of miscellaneous commodities. Fuels were higher, reflecting advanced quotations for coke and petroleum.

The decline in prices in February brought the index to approximately the same figure as that of May, 1925, which was the lowest of last year. The prices of most of the different groups of commodities are also at about the same levels as in May, 1925. This is true of the food, metal, farm products, chemical, building material, and miscellaneous groups. The cloth and clothing group and that of house furnishings are considerably lower, however, the latter now standing at the lowest level since March, 1919. Fuels only were noticeably higher than last May, principally on account of higher prices for coke and crude petroleum, although gasoline is somewhat lower.

In the first three months following last May, the general index rose from 155 (May) to 160 (August), falling again to 155 in February of this year. This advance and decline of the all-commodity index has not typified the movement of commodity prices in general so much as the specific fluctuations of the farm products group and the accompanying movement of the foods groups. Throughout the period the cloth and clothing group and that of house furnishings have declined almost continuously, although the net change has not been great, while fuels have advanced in about the same degree, and building materials, which fell in the first half of 1925, have since risen to the level of a year ago. The metal and chemical groups show little net change, the former being slightly higher and the latter a little lower than last year.

Changes during the month of March were smaller than those of February. Corn, cattle, and sheep were somewhat lower, as well as raw textile materials, including cotton, wool, and silk. Changes among the other principal commodities were few and unimportant, except in rubber and cottonseed oil, which were up somewhat from the February quotations.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES AND BANK SUSPENSIONS

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

During the short month of February 1,801 commercial failures, involving indebtedness aggregating \$34,176,348, were reported by R. G. Dun & Co. There was a decrease of about 22 per cent in both number and liabilities for that month as compared with January, during which month the number of insolvencies is usually at the high point for the year and the total indebtedness is also relatively large. As compared with totals for February of previous years, the number of failures in that month this year was the highest since February in 1922, and the aggregate indebtedness, 15 per cent lower than in February last year, was the lowest for that month since 1920. The number of failures this year was smaller than in February last year for trading organizations and for agents and brokers, but was larger for manufacturing class of enterprise; total liabilities were smaller for all three classes, the most marked decline from last year being in the liabilities of manufacturing enterprises, among which there were fewer large failures, with smaller average liabilities, this year than last. Failures during February, 1926, are shown in the following table, by class of enterprise:

COMMERCIAL FAILURES DURING FEBRUARY

Class of enterprise	Number		Liabilities	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
All classes.....	1,801	1,793	34,176,348	40,123,017
Manufacturing.....	447	409	10,822,319	15,334,214
Trading.....	1,282	1,285	20,317,275	21,066,839
Agents, brokers, etc.....	72	99	3,036,754	3,721,964

The number of failures was smaller in February than in January in all districts except the Philadelphia, Atlanta, and San Francisco districts, and was lower also than in February last year in all except the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and San Francisco districts. Total liabilities were lower in February than in January in all except the Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, and San Francisco districts, and were lower than in February last year in all except the Boston, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, and San Francisco districts. Comparative data, by districts, for the month of February are presented in the table following.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES DURING FEBRUARY, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal reserve district	Number		Liabilities	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Total.....	1,801	1,793	\$34,176,348	\$40,123,017
Boston.....	170	173	2,338,036	2,095,778
New York.....	308	324	6,174,315	13,046,091
Philadelphia.....	93	72	2,104,852	2,162,977
Cleveland.....	188	120	3,966,625	2,057,013
Richmond.....	118	121	1,845,307	3,690,398
Atlanta.....	100	124	1,762,288	1,596,383
Chicago.....	252	287	7,729,996	5,464,081
St. Louis.....	100	107	3,186,884	3,343,246
Minneapolis.....	85	92	843,138	1,548,919
Kansas City.....	87	90	703,410	1,093,915
Dallas.....	62	79	669,997	1,670,801
San Francisco.....	238	204	2,851,500	2,353,415

BANK SUSPENSIONS

During February 52 banks, with total deposits of \$13,808,000, were reported to the Federal reserve banks as having been closed on account of financial difficulties. These totals are lower than for the preceding month, when there were 63 closed banks, with deposits of \$16,653,000, and lower also than in February, 1925, when 60 banks, with deposits of \$15,324,000, suspended operations. Of the banks reported as closed in February this year, 8 with deposits of \$2,997,000 were national banks and 2 with deposits of \$632,000 were member State banks—a total of 10 member banks with deposits of \$3,629,000, as compared with 11 member banks with deposits of \$5,373,000 in January. There were 42 nonmember banks with deposits of \$10,179,000 that suspended in February, as against 52 with deposits of \$11,280,000 the month before. Suspensions were most numerous in the Minneapolis and Chicago districts, and, within these districts, the largest numbers were in the States of Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Three banks in the Minneapolis district and one in the Kansas City district, which had previously been closed, were reported to have resumed operations during the month. The number and deposits of banks closed during February, 1926, are shown in the following table, by class of bank; the figures for closed banks represent so far as can be determined banks which have been closed to the public by order of supervisory authorities, or by the directors of the bank on account of financial difficulties, and it is not known how many of the institutions thus reported may ultimately prove to be solvent:

BANKS CLOSED DURING FEBRUARY, 1926

Federal reserve district	All banks		Member ¹		Nonmember	
	Number	Total deposits ²	Number	Total deposits ²	Number	Total deposits ²
All districts...	52	\$13,808,000	10	\$3,629,000	42	\$10,179,000
Richmond.....	2	105,000	—	—	2	105,000
Atlanta.....	3	694,000	1	415,000	2	279,000
Chicago.....	11	2,347,000	—	—	11	2,347,000
St. Louis.....	3	1,013,000	1	217,000	2	796,000
Minneapolis.....	20	5,910,000	4	1,263,000	16	4,647,000
Kansas City.....	8	2,193,000	2	662,000	6	1,531,000
Dallas.....	3	474,000	—	—	3	474,000
San Francisco.....	2	1,072,000	2	1,072,000	—	—

¹ Comprises 8 national banks with deposits of \$2,997,000 and 2 State member banks with deposits of \$632,000.

² Figures represent deposits for the latest available date prior to the suspension, and are subject to revision when information for the date of suspension becomes available.

FOREIGN TRADE

Total imports and exports of merchandise and the merchandise trade balance of the United States by months in 1925 and 1926, also the trade balance, including imports and exports of gold and silver, for the two months ended February, 1925 and 1926, are shown in the tables following:

MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE OF THE UNITED STATES

(In thousands of dollars)

Month	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports	Excess of exports
1925				
Year.....	4,227,279	4,909,845	—	684,434
January.....	346,165	446,443	—	100,278
February.....	333,387	370,676	—	37,289
March.....	385,379	453,653	—	68,274
April.....	346,091	398,255	—	52,164
May.....	327,519	370,945	—	43,426
June.....	325,216	323,348	1,868	—
July.....	325,648	339,660	—	14,012
August.....	340,086	379,823	—	39,737
September.....	349,954	420,368	—	70,414
October.....	374,074	490,567	—	116,493
November.....	376,431	447,804	—	71,373
December.....	396,640	468,306	—	71,666
1926				
January.....	416,767	397,196	19,569	—
February.....	388,503	352,917	35,586	—

TRADE BALANCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR TWO MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY, 1925 AND 1926

(In thousands of dollars)

	Total	Merchandise	Gold	Silver
1925				
Imports.....	700,461	679,552	8,641	12,268
Exports.....	954,463	817,119	124,126	13,218
Net imports (-) or exports (+).....	+259,003	+137,567	+115,485	+5,950
1926				
Imports.....	864,663	805,270	44,767	14,626
Exports.....	774,566	750,113	6,938	17,515
Net imports (-) or exports (+).....	-90,097	-55,157	-37,829	+2,899

GOLD MOVEMENTS

UNITED STATES

Total imports and exports of gold during February and January, 1926, by countries of origin or destination, and comparative figures for the two months ended February, 1926 and 1925, are shown in the following table:

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

[In thousands of dollars]

Country of origin or destination	1926		2 months ended February—	
	February	January	1926	1925
IMPORTS				
Total.....	25,416	19,351	44,767	8,640
England.....	5	3	8	130
France.....	19	52	71	71
Canada.....	9,826	17,839	27,665	5,532
Mexico.....	286	539	825	911
Chile.....	9,753	37	9,790	-----
Peru.....	688	122	790	-----
Japan.....	4,000	-----	4,000	-----
All other.....	859	759	1,618	1,996
EXPORTS				
Total.....	3,851	3,087	6,938	124,126
England.....	-----	-----	-----	6,110
France.....	-----	18	18	1,359
Germany.....	113	398	541	30,010
Netherlands.....	-----	-----	-----	4,318
Canada.....	25	69	94	119
Central America.....	1,014	-----	1,014	-----
Mexico.....	443	565	1,013	740
Argentina.....	-----	51	51	210
Venezuela.....	800	500	1,300	-----
British India.....	312	43	355	52,694
British Malaya.....	326	991	1,317	-----
Hongkong.....	566	226	792	1,482
Australia.....	-----	-----	-----	23,147
All other.....	217	226	443	3,957
Net imports.....	21,565	16,264	37,829	-----
Net exports.....	-----	-----	-----	115,486

GREAT BRITAIN

Following is a table showing gold imports into and exports from Great Britain for February and January, 1926, and for two months ended February, 1926 and 1925:

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Country of origin or destination	1926		2 months ended February—	
	February	January	1926	1925
IMPORTS				
Total.....	£3,453,799	£4,524,575	£7,978,374	£6,679,567
Belgium.....	-----	595,736	595,736	-----
Russia.....	511,515	1,920,285	2,431,800	268
Rhodesia.....	181,922	182,474	364,396	378,083
Transvaal.....	2,695,714	1,677,003	4,372,717	1,806,795
United States.....	3,801	412	4,213	4,208,849
West Africa.....	54,247	136,808	191,055	177,758
All other.....	6,600	11,857	18,457	107,814

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN—Continued

Country of origin or destination	1926		2 months ended February—	
	February	January	1926	1925
EXPORTS				
Total.....	£1,563,808	£2,447,525	£4,011,333	£8,622,025
Belgium.....	-----	8,175	8,175	88,453
British India.....	522,851	158,324	681,175	5,500,515
Egypt.....	-----	8,150	8,150	135,461
France.....	163,097	50,159	213,256	34,114
Netherlands.....	78,966	1,694,642	1,773,608	468,369
Russia.....	-----	-----	-----	327,052
Straits Settlements.....	102,660	333,281	435,941	9,500
Switzerland.....	-----	13,600	13,600	3,500
West Africa.....	480	929	1,409	37,927
South America.....	44,000	30,000	74,000	-----
All other.....	651,754	150,265	802,019	2,017,134
Net exports.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net imports.....	1,889,991	2,077,050	3,967,041	1,942,458

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The decline in sterling, which began on February 18 with sterling quoted at \$4.8641, came to an end on March 2, with sterling quoted at \$4.8573. On March 10 a definite upward movement carried it to \$4.8621, and again, after a slight recession, to \$4.8627 on the 23d, after which it maintained a level of about \$4.8623 for the remainder of the month. French exchange continued its gradual downward movement, touching 3.43 cents on March 29. The Belgian franc, after having been steady at between 4.53 and 4.55 cents since the beginning of October last, declined on March 15 to 4.17 cents, again on the 17th to 4.02 cents, and declined to 3.69 cents on the 30th. It was reported from London that the Belgian Government had withdrawn its support from the exchange and that difficulties had arisen in connection with the floating of a stabilization loan. Italian lire maintained their level at about 4.02 cents. The Danish krone, which during February had twice passed above 26 cents, rose to 26.26 cents on March 13, the highest quotation since January, 1919, and thereafter averaged about 26.22 cents. The Norwegian krone rose from 21.12 cents on March 4 to 21.83 on the 13th, the highest point touched since November, 1919; declined to 21.31 on the 18th and rallied to 21.60 on the 27th. The Polish zloty continued its downward movement, declining from 13.16 cents on March 1 to 12.41 on the 18th, but rallying to 12.69 cents on the 20th. The Polish Finance Minister has announced that he will not attempt to reestablish the parity of the zloty at 19.30 cents, but will try to bring about stabilization at its present level.

(about 12.50 cents). Netherlands florins, Spanish pesetas, Swedish kronor, and Swiss francs were very steady, as was also the Canadian dollar, although the last named currency is about one-half cent below the high levels reached last October and November.

The downward movement of the Argentine peso, which began on February 13, continued during the first half of March. The peso declined from 93.22 cents on February 13 to 88.07 cents on March 16, but rallied to 90.21 cents on the 29th. Brazilian milreis declined from 14.74 cents on March 1 to 14.08 cents on the 31st, while Chilean pesos stood at more than 99 per cent of their new parity. The Uruguayan peso declined from \$1.0337 on February 18 to \$1.0155 on March 17 and averaged \$1.0218 during March, compared with \$1.0311 during February.

Japanese yen, after having reached 46.32 cents on February 20, declined to 44.82 cents on March 8, but rallied to 45.94 on the 31st. The Shanghai tael, which has shown a steady downward movement since last September, when it had risen to 79.59 cents, declined to

72.29 cents on March 31 and averaged 72.71 cents for March, compared with 73.75 cents for February and 74.75 cents for January. Indian rupees declined from 36.79 cents on February 4 to 36.30 cents on March 31 and averaged slightly lower during March than during February.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
(In cents)

Exchange	Par value	March, 1926		February, 1926			February, 1925, average
		Low	High	Low	High	Average	
Sterling.....	486.65	485.73	486.27	486.04	486.51	486.34	477.24
Belgian franc.....	19.30	3.69	4.54	4.54	4.55	4.54	5.08
Danish krone.....	26.80	25.90	26.26	24.61	26.04	25.38	17.81
French franc.....	19.30	3.43	3.73	3.55	3.76	3.68	5.28
German reichsmark.....	23.82	23.80	23.81	23.80	23.81	23.81	23.80
Italian lira.....	19.30	4.00	4.02	4.01	4.04	4.03	4.11
Netherlands florin.....	40.20	40.02	40.10	40.04	40.14	40.08	40.17
Swedish krona.....	26.80	26.80	26.82	26.76	26.83	26.78	26.94
Swiss franc.....	19.30	19.24	19.26	19.24	19.29	19.26	19.26
Canadian dollar.....	100.00	99.41	99.84	99.57	99.79	99.65	99.86
Argentine peso.....	96.48	88.07	92.55	92.71	94.10	93.27	90.33
Shanghai tael.....	66.85	72.29	73.04	72.77	74.30	73.74	75.26
Japanese yen.....	49.85	44.82	45.94	44.85	46.32	45.40	39.08

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN 1924 AND 1925

A survey of bank suspensions in 1924 and 1925 made during the past year shows that in 1925, 612 banks, with deposits of \$172,900,000, suspended operations, compared with 777 banks, with deposits of \$213,444,000, in 1924. Of the banks suspending in 1925, 146 with deposits of \$67,264,000, were member banks and 466, with deposits of \$105,636,000, were nonmember banks. The board's reports on bank suspensions cover all banks in the country, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which were closed to the public on account of financial difficulties, and it is not known how many of the institutions thus reported may ultimately prove to be solvent or may be restored to solvency. The record of suspensions during 1924 and 1925 is summarized, by class of banks and by geographic divisions, in the accompanying table.

The 1,389 banks, with deposits of \$386,344,000, that suspended during these two years were for the most part nonmember banks. Among member banks, which constitute about one-third of the number and hold nearly two-thirds of the deposits of all banks in the country, there were 305 suspensions, involving deposits of \$141,733,000. The number of member banks which suspended was thus about 22 per cent and their deposits about 37 per cent of the total number and deposits of all banks which suspended during the period.

BANK SUSPENSIONS DURING 1924 AND 1925

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Banks suspending in the period from Jan. 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1925						Ratios (per cent)	
	Number			Total deposits ¹			Number of suspending banks to total number of banks ²	Deposits of suspending banks to deposits of all banks ²
	1924	1925	Total	1924	1925	Total		
All banks in United States.....	777	612	1,389	213,444	172,900	386,344	4.6	0.88
Member banks.....	159	146	305	74,469	67,264	141,733	3.1	.52
National State.....	122	118	240	60,889	58,537	119,426	2.9	.71
State.....	37	28	65	13,580	8,727	22,307	4.0	.22
Nonmember banks.....	618	466	1,084	138,975	105,636	244,611	5.3	1.44
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS								
New England States.....	1	2	3	1,605	1,298	2,903	.3	.06
Eastern States.....	8	10	18	2,647	11,845	14,492	.5	.08
Southern States.....	141	171	312	25,335	34,395	59,730	4.4	1.35
Middle Western States.....	220	213	433	75,356	60,393	135,749	4.0	1.20
Western States.....	378	192	570	101,808	56,498	158,306	9.7	7.07
Pacific States.....	29	24	53	6,693	8,471	15,164	3.0	.44

¹ Deposits are for 770 banks in 1924 and 604 in 1925, figures not being available for 15 banks.

² Number of banks that suspended in 1924 and 1925, and amount of their deposits at the time of suspension, compared with the number and deposits of all banks as of June 30, 1923, the latest available date prior to the period covered in the table.

The number of member banks that suspended during the two years constituted 3.1 per cent of all member banks in operation at the beginning of the period, while the number of non-member banks that suspended was 5.3 per cent of the total number of nonmember banks. Total deposits of suspending member banks represented 0.50 per cent of the deposits of all member banks, whereas the deposits of suspending nonmember banks were 1.44 per cent of the deposits of all nonmember banks.

Suspensions occurred during these two years in nearly all States of the country, but the greater proportion were in Western, Middle Western, and Southern States. Suspensions among member as well as nonmember banks were most numerous in the Western States, which include North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. In these Western States the banks that suspended during 1924 and 1925 were nearly 10 per cent of all banks and had deposits which were more than 7 per cent of the deposits of all banks; the number of member banks that suspended was more than 8 per cent and their deposits more than 5 per cent of the number and deposits of member banks, while suspending nonmember banks were more than 10 per cent of the number and had more than 9 per cent of the deposits of nonmember banks in these same States. More than one-half of the total number of suspensions during these two years were in the six States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma, while more than 80 per cent of the suspensions were in these and the nine States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

The banks which suspended both in 1924 and 1925 were for the most part small institutions. This is shown in the accompanying table, in which the banks that suspended during the two years are classified for each Federal reserve district according to the amount of their capital stock; the distribution of suspending banks among these classes was approximately the same for each year. The table shows that in the two years taken together more than 63 per cent of the banks that suspended had capital of \$25,000 or less, and nearly 71 per cent had capital of less than \$50,000; only about 10 per cent of the banks had capital of \$100,000 or more.

BANK SUSPENSIONS DURING 1924 AND 1925, BY SIZE OF BANK

Federal reserve district	Total number of suspensions	Number of banks with capital stock of—				
		\$25,000 and less	\$25,001 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$500,000
Boston.....	3	-----	-----	2	1	-----
New York.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia.....	5	-----	-----	3	1	1
Cleveland.....	20	16	-----	-----	3	1
Richmond.....	1 111	58	16	25	11	-----
Atlanta.....	92	54	8	18	9	3
Chicago.....	2 217	114	19	48	22	7
St. Louis.....	106	77	6	15	4	4
Minneapolis.....	463	349	26	67	16	5
Kansas City.....	210	137	13	38	16	6
Dallas.....	103	47	10	25	15	6
San Francisco.....	53	22	3	22	6	-----
Total.....	1,21,389	880	101	263	104	33
Per cent of total number.....	100	63.4	7.3	18.9	7.5	2.4
Cumulative per cent of total number.....	100	63.4	70.7	89.6	97.1	99.5

¹ Includes 1 bank for which figure for capital is not available.

² Includes 7 banks for which no figure for capital is available.

Although a large proportion of the suspending banks were small institutions, it should be noted that most of the banks of the country are relatively small banks and that the proportion of small banks is largest in those regions in which most of the suspensions occurred. These facts are brought out by the accompanying table, which gives average capital per bank and average deposits per bank, both for suspending banks and for all banks, in each of the geographic divisions of the country and in the six States in which suspensions were most numerous.

AVERAGE SIZE OF SUSPENDING BANKS AND ALL BANKS

	Number of suspensions, 1924 and 1925	Average amount of capital per bank ¹		Average deposits per bank ¹	
		Banks suspending in 1924 and 1925	All banks (June 30, 1923)	Banks suspending in 1924 and 1925	All banks (June 30, 1923)
Total, United States.....	1,389	\$38,243	\$100,136	\$281,182	\$1,462,983
New England States.....	3	91,667	168,458	967,667	4,449,666
Eastern States.....	18	71,471	260,647	852,471	4,990,361
Southern States.....	312	43,048	73,160	192,677	624,150
Middle Western States.....	433	38,408	84,970	322,444	1,050,344
Minnesota.....	105	33,390	49,970	396,810	633,445
Iowa.....	167	47,909	48,267	368,826	554,308
Missouri.....	88	30,064	70,612	216,318	736,541
Western States.....	570	33,333	36,817	277,730	382,988
North Dakota.....	108	19,352	22,019	149,787	201,304
South Dakota.....	175	29,469	27,684	317,320	340,189
Oklahoma.....	70	31,814	42,983	262,557	440,366
Pacific States.....	53	47,774	144,955	286,113	1,959,283

¹ Figures for capital of 8 banks and for deposits of 15 banks were not available; averages are for banks for which figures were available.

The table shows that the average bank in the United States has a capital of about \$100,000 and deposits of about \$1,500,000, while the banks that suspended in 1924 and 1925 averaged less than \$40,000 capital and about \$280,000 deposits. But in the Western States, where suspensions were relatively numerous, the average bank has about \$37,000 capital and less than \$400,000 deposits and the suspended banks had, on the average, about \$33,000 capital and about \$275,000 of deposits. Thus, the banks that suspended in this section were somewhat more nearly comparable in size to the average bank in this particular section. In South Dakota, where suspensions were more numerous than in any other State, the average suspending bank had capital slightly larger and deposits but slightly smaller than the average bank of the State, and in North Dakota the banks that suspended did not differ appreciably in average size from the other banks in these States.

The sections of the country in which suspensions were most numerous were also the sections in which the number of banks was relatively large in proportion to the population and in which the communities served by banks are of relatively small size. There was one bank to about 7,300 people in the New England and Eastern States, compared with one bank to about 1,500 to 2,900 people for the Western and Middle Western States. In the six States in which suspensions were most numerous in 1924 and 1925—Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma—the average number of people to each bank ranged from about 800 and 960 in North Dakota and South Dakota to 2,100 and 2,400 in

Missouri and Oklahoma, and compared with an average of about 4,000 for the country as a whole. A classification of the banks that suspended during the two years according to the size of the centers in which they were located shows that 40 per cent of these banks were in towns with a population of less than 500, 80 per cent were in towns with a population of less than 2,500, and 96 per cent were in towns of less than 25,000 population. In the following table bank suspensions for 1924 and 1925 are classified for the major geographic divisions of the country, by size of the centers in which the banks were located:

BANK SUSPENSIONS DURING 1924 AND 1925, BY SIZE OF TOWN OR CITY

	Total number of suspensions, 1924 and 1925	Number of bank suspensions in villages, towns, and cities with population of—						
		Less than 500	500 to 999	1,000 to 1,499	1,500 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 24,999	25,000 and over
New England States.....	3	1					2	
Eastern States.....	18	1	1		1	1	3	11
Southern States.....	312	103	79	33	32	31	26	8
Middle Western States...	433	177	94	36	41	37	29	19
Western States.....	570	267	106	63	48	32	33	16
Pacific States.....	53	12	8	6	9	14	3	1
Total United States..	1,389	561	288	138	131	115	101	55
Per cent of total number.	100	40.4	20.7	9.9	9.4	8.3	7.3	4.0
Cumulative per cent of total number.....	100	40.4	61.1	71.0	80.4	88.7	96.0	100

The number and deposits of banks that suspended in 1924 and 1925 are presented in the table on the following page, by class of bank and by Federal reserve districts.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Eligibility for discount of factors' notes covering advances to producers of eggs, poultry, and butter.

The Federal Reserve Board has recently been requested to rule upon certain questions arising under that provision of the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act which makes eligible for discount at a Federal reserve bank the notes, drafts, and bills of exchange "of factors issued as such making advances exclusively to producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state." It appears that a certain cold-storage and warehouse company which is engaged in business as a factor makes advances to farmers who consign to the company chickens, eggs, and butter to be stored in the company's warehouse. The advances are made pending the sale of these products by the company for the account of the farmers. The question presented is whether or not the notes of this warehouse company issued in its capacity as factor for the purpose of making advances exclusively to producers of eggs, poultry, and butter should be considered eligible for discount at a Federal reserve bank.

Inasmuch as the warehouse company in this case is a factor, the only question to be decided is whether the advances made by the company to its customers from the proceeds of these notes are advances to "producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state." In considering this question it is important to note that the test of eligibility of paper of this kind is to be found in the character of the person to whom the advances are made rather than in the kind of products securing these advances. If the advances are made to any person of the class described by the term "producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state," the notes given by the factor may be eligible for discount, regardless of whether the products by which particular advances are secured are or are not agricultural products in their raw state or whether the advances are secured at all. Broadly speaking, the term "producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state" is synonymous with farmers, dairymen, and livestock growers and, therefore, the notes of factors issued as such for funds to be used in making advances exclusively to this class of producers will be eligible for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank; and this is true even though these farmers, dairymen, or livestock

growers may also be engaged in producing products which can not properly be considered agricultural products in their raw state and regardless of the kinds of products securing the advances made by the factors.

Applying these principles to the facts of this particular inquiry, the board ruled that the notes of such a cold-storage and warehouse company issued in its capacity as factor are eligible for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank, provided that the proceeds of the notes are used by the factor in making advances exclusively to producers of eggs and poultry or other staple agricultural products in their raw state and the notes comply in all other respects with the relevant provisions of the law and the board's regulations.

In the opinion of the board butter is not a staple agricultural product *in its raw state*; but this does not affect the eligibility of notes of factors covering advances to farmers, dairymen, or livestock growers who produce butter, because any member of this class is, of course, engaged in the production of some agricultural products in their raw state even though he also produces butter. The board holds, however, that the notes of a factor covering advances to those engaged in the commercial production of butter with cream purchased from others are ineligible for rediscount, unless the persons so engaged are also producers of some staple agricultural products in their raw state. The paper of a factor issued as such for the purpose of making advances exclusively to creameries or dairies, therefore, would ordinarily be ineligible for rediscount under this provision of the law.

In this connection it also seems appropriate to mention a ruling made by the board prior to the date of the amendment to the law regarding factors' paper, which holds that while the notes of a cold-storage company itself are ineligible for rediscount because the proceeds are used to make loans to third parties, the notes of the customers of the cold-storage company representing loans made to them by the company, when indorsed and discounted by the company, would be eligible for rediscount by a member bank at a Federal reserve bank, provided that the customers have used or are to use the proceeds for agricultural or commercial purposes and provided also that

the notes comply in other respects with the provisions of the law and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. (See 1921 Bulletin, page 308.) Under this ruling, of course, the notes of the customers of a factor may be eligible for rediscount without regard to the provisions of the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act providing for the rediscount of factors' paper.

Eligibility for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank of notes made or indorsed by a Federal intermediate credit bank when offered by a member bank

The Federal Reserve Board has been requested to rule upon the eligibility for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank of a note of a Federal intermediate credit bank and also of a note made by a cooperative marketing association and indorsed by a Federal intermediate credit bank. In each case the note is offered for rediscount by a member bank which has discounted it for the Federal intermediate credit bank.

It was suggested to the board that if such paper is eligible for rediscount, the provision of the board's Regulation A, which prohibits a Federal reserve bank to discount paper for any Federal intermediate credit bank when its own reserves are less than 50 per cent of its aggregate liabilities for deposits and Federal reserve notes, might be circumvented and a Federal intermediate credit bank might obtain accommodation indirectly from a Federal reserve bank even though the Federal reserve bank's reserve might be less than 50 per cent. The principle underlying this provision of the regulation, however, is that member banks are entitled to preferential treatment in the matter of receiving credit accommodations from the Federal reserve bank because they contribute to the resources of the Federal reserve banks and their credit facilities ought not to be curtailed in any way through the extension of credit to Federal intermediate credit banks, which contribute nothing to the resources of the Federal reserve system and which are not members of the system. This principle, of course, would not be applicable when a *member bank* offers for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank paper made or indorsed by a Federal intermediate credit bank, because in such a case the member bank would be obtaining credit accommodation from the Federal reserve bank.

If the paper is otherwise eligible this provision of the board's regulations would not prevent its rediscount by a member bank.

The question whether a note made by a cooperative marketing association and indorsed by a Federal intermediate credit bank is eligible for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank, when offered by a member bank, is to be determined by the purpose for which it was issued or the use made of its proceeds and is not affected by the fact that it is indorsed by a Federal intermediate credit bank (except for the prohibition contained in section 19 which is discussed below). As the board has ruled heretofore, it is the purpose of the original negotiation which is determinative of the eligibility of a note for rediscount. In the fourth paragraph of section 13 (a) of the act, it is provided that a note issued by a cooperative marketing association shall be deemed to have been issued for an agricultural purpose if its proceeds have been or are to be used for certain specified purposes. If, therefore, a note made by a cooperative marketing association has been issued for one of the purposes so enumerated, or may be otherwise considered agricultural paper, it is eligible for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank when offered by a member bank, regardless of the fact that it may have been discounted by the member bank for a Federal intermediate credit bank. Of course, it is necessary that the note comply in all other respects with the pertinent provisions of the Federal reserve act and the board's regulations.

While in theory the general principles applicable in determining the eligibility of other paper would govern the eligibility of a note *made* by a Federal intermediate credit bank when offered for rediscount by a member bank, as a practical matter, since Federal intermediate credit banks are not ordinarily engaged in commercial, agricultural, or industrial pursuits but in the business of lending money, it seems almost certain that such a note would not be issued for an eligible purpose but for the purpose of obtaining funds to be advanced or loaned to some other borrower. Under such circumstances, of course, the note made by the Federal intermediate credit bank would be ineligible for rediscount under section II (b) of the board's Regulation A.

The eligibility for rediscount of paper made or indorsed by a Federal intermediate credit

bank when offered by a member bank is also affected by that provision of section 19 which prohibits a member bank from acting as the medium or agent of a nonmember bank in discounting with a Federal reserve bank except by the board's permission; and it is accordingly necessary, under the principles laid down in the board's ruling published in the 1923 BULLETIN at page 891, for the board to grant its permission before paper bearing the signature or indorsement of a Federal intermediate credit bank may properly be rediscounted for a member bank. Accordingly, the Federal Reserve Board hereby grants its permission for Federal reserve banks to

rediscount for member banks paper bearing the signature or indorsement of Federal intermediate credit banks, if such paper is otherwise eligible under the law and the regulations. In the ruling referred to it was stated that as a general rule, the board will not grant to member banks permission to rediscount with Federal reserve banks the paper of nonmember banks *which are eligible for membership in the Federal reserve system*. Federal intermediate credit banks, however, are not eligible for membership in the Federal reserve system and, therefore, the granting of this permission is not a departure from the policy announced in that ruling.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Eligibility of trustee, officer, or employee of a mutual savings bank to serve as class B or class C director of a Federal reserve bank.

There is published below a copy of an opinion recently rendered by the Attorney General on the question whether a trustee, officer, or employee of a mutual savings bank is eligible to serve as a class B or class C director of a Federal reserve bank.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, March 4, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of January 12, 1926, transmitting one from the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and submitting for my consideration and opinion the question whether a trustee, officer or employee of a mutual savings bank is eligible for appointment as a class B or class C director of a Federal reserve bank.

Section 4(5) of the Federal reserve act (act of December 23, 1913, c. 6, 38 Stat. 254) provides that the board of directors of Federal reserve banks shall consist of nine members divided into three classes designated as classes A, B and C. It is further provided that:

No director of class B shall be an officer, director or employee of any bank.

No director of class C shall be an officer, director, employee or stockholder of any bank.

It has been contended that a mutual savings bank, having no capital stock, and not engaged in a general banking business, is not such a bank as is contemplated by the statute, and that, therefore, an officer of such mutual savings bank is not prohibited from serving as a class B or class C director of a Federal reserve bank.

The real question presented for my consideration, therefore, is whether a mutual savings bank of the character above described, is to be considered a "bank," as that term is used in section 4(5) of the Federal reserve act, prescribing the qualifications of class B and class C directors.

The word "bank" is inclusive and can not be restricted to institutions transacting all of the business usually transacted by commercial banking institutions. A mutual savings bank, although having no capital stock, accepts deposits, makes loans, and invests its money in securities, paying over to its depositors the principal of their deposits and accrued net earnings. To that extent it is engaged in the banking business. Bouvier defines a bank as "A place for the deposit of money."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Smith v. Kansas City Title Company*, 255 U. S., 180, 210, said: "Generally speaking, a bank is a moneyed institution to facilitate the borrowing, lending and caring for money." In *Bank of Savings v. The Collector*, 70 U. S. 495, the Supreme Court of the United States had under consideration the status of mutual savings banks operating without capital stock, such as those referred to in your communication. At pages 512-513 the court said:

Banks, in the commercial sense, are of three kinds, to wit: 1, of deposit; 2, of discount; 3, of circulation. All or any two of these functions may, and frequently are, exercised by the same association; but there are still banks of deposit, without authority to make discounts or issue a circulating medium.

Savings banks which receive deposits and loan the same for the benefit of their depositors, although they may have no capital stock, and neither make discounts nor perform other functions usually performed by commercial banks, are, nevertheless, engaged in the business of banking and are, therefore, banks within the meaning of section 4 (5) of the Federal reserve act, supra.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that mutual savings banks are banks within the meaning of section 4 (5) of the Federal reserve act, prohibiting directors of class B and class C from being officers, directors or employees of "any bank."

Respectfully,

(Signed)

JNO. G. SARGENT,
Attorney General.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Changes in State Bank Membership

The following list shows changes affecting State bank membership during the month ended March 21, 1926, on which date 1,434 State institutions were members of the system:

ADMISSIONS

	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 6</i>			
Citizens State Bank, Reynolds, Ga.	\$25,000	\$1,250	\$64,102
<i>District No. 9</i>			
Peoples State Bank, Plainview, Minn.	20,000	4,000	204,963
<i>District No. 11</i>			
First State Bank, Celina, Tex.	25,000		213,505

CHANGES

	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 2</i>			
Coal & Iron Bank of the City of New York (merged with Fidelity International Trust Co., New York, N. Y., a member, under title of Fidelity Trust Co.)	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$28,746,810
Peoples Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. (merged with National City Bank, New York, N. Y.)	1,600,000	2,400,000	65,717,253
<i>District No. 5</i>			
The State & City Bank & Trust Co., Richmond, Va., has absorbed the following member: Planters National Bank, Richmond, Va.	1,000,000	1,800,000	20,221,222
Bank of Lunenburg (Inc.), Kenbridge, Va., a member, has absorbed the following member: First National Bank, Kenbridge, Va.	45,800	11,450	269,236
<i>District No. 7</i>			
Absorbed by nonmember: State Savings Bank, Marlette, Mich.	25,000	5,000	595,885
Voluntary withdrawal: First Commercial Savings Bank, Constantine, Mich.	60,000		1,422,894
<i>District No. 8</i>			
Closed: Dardanelle Bank & Trust Co., Dardanelle, Ark.	50,000	25,000	290,000
<i>District No. 9</i>			
Reopened: Rock County Bank, Luverne, Minn.	50,000	25,000	814,368
Voluntary liquidation: Mercantile State Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	250,000	50,000	2,391,482
<i>District No. 11</i>			
Voluntary withdrawal: First State Bank, Wylie, Tex.	75,000	30,000	613,230
<i>District No. 12</i>			
Voluntary withdrawal: Victor State Bank, Victor, Idaho.	25,000	10,000	156,309

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended March 21, 1926, 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
Floral Park, N. Y.	2	First National Bank	1 to 9
Kingston, N. Y.	2	National Ulster County Bank	1 to 9
Kane, Pa.	3	First National Bank	1 to 9
Reidsville, N. C.	5	First National Bank	1 to 9
Opelika, Ala.	6	First National Bank	1 to 7
Montgomery, Ala.	6	Exchange National Bank	1 to 9
Hartford City, Ind.	7	First National Bank	1 to 9
Havana, Ill.	7	Havana National Bank	1 to 9
Efingham, Ill.	8	First National Bank	1 to 9
Fort Branch, Ind.	8	Farmers & Merchants National Bank	1 to 9
Millstadt, Ill.	8	First National Bank	1 to 9
Independence, Kans.	10	Citizens-First National Bank	1 to 9
Ogden, Utah	12	National Bank of Commerce	1 to 9

Changes in National Bank Membership

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from February 20 to March 19, 1926, inclusive:

	Number of banks	Amount of capital
New charters issued	14	\$2,060,000
Restored to solvency	1	40,000
Increase of capital approved	17	3,420,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital	32	5,520,000
Liquidations	21	2,530,800
Reducing capital ¹	4	390,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital	25	2,920,800
Consolidation of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918	4	5,150,000
Aggregate increased capital for period		5,520,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.		2,920,800
Net increase		2,599,200

¹ Includes two reductions in capital aggregating \$300,000 incident to consolidations under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

BUSINESS STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

INDEX OF PRODUCTION IN BASIC INDUSTRIES¹
 [Index and relatives for each industry adjusted for seasonal variations. Monthly average 1919=100]

Year and month	General index	Iron and steel		Textiles		Food products						Lumber
		Pig iron	Steel ingots	Cotton	Wool	Wheat flour	Sugar meltings	Animals slaughtered				
								Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	
1925												
January.....	127	134	151	115	100	94	132	100	140	90	121	145
February.....	124	143	150	114	99	113	104	96	157	91	107	127
March.....	120	136	147	110	95	94	133	100	138	102	96	125
April.....	119	128	128	121	92	90	134	104	124	120	131	123
May.....	111	113	121	103	91	88	115	104	114	117	92	116
June.....	110	107	115	98	88	102	117	95	126	105	101	117
July.....	113	105	110	99	87	122	117	107	131	101	96	125
August.....	109	102	117	91	90	94	107	97	138	89	108	116
September.....	111	106	123	103	95	100	143	93	129	86	120	116
October.....	116	113	130	111	98	96	167	99	147	88	115	125
November.....	115	116	136	116	97	79	135	84	131	76	96	117
December.....	121	130	149	120	95	80	203	99	166	88	89	133
1926												
January.....	120	131	149	114	89	83	164	96	146	95	91	125
February.....	120	130	152	119	84	90	147	102	157	105	81	122

Year and month	Coal		Nonferrous metals		Sole leather	News-print	Cement	Petroleum	Tobacco products		
	Bituminous	Anthracite	Copper	Zinc					Cigars	Cigarettes	Manufactured tobacco
1925											
January.....	125	104	148	128	68	106	243	193	91	188	105
February.....	109	116	147	119	72	108	193	191	88	171	97
March.....	95	96	142	131	70	110	199	187	86	170	89
April.....	105	103	136	124	69	115	199	194	87	178	95
May.....	99	103	135	127	64	112	193	212	88	175	96
June.....	101	98	136	117	66	110	197	210	93	188	97
July.....	105	113	140	121	71	108	215	204	94	179	101
August.....	109	120	135	122	69	105	207	206	91	173	94
September.....	114	1	139	121	62	111	204	208	95	183	96
October.....	121	1	136	129	69	115	198	198	106	169	99
November.....	126	2	138	129	63	116	194	200	95	165	89
December.....	130	3	139	137	59	117	188	196	85	195	94
1926											
January.....	129	2	141	144	56	115	219	193	80	196	102
February.....	130	34	145	135	60	123	181	193	84	188	100

¹ This table contains for certain months the index numbers of production in basic industries which are shown in the chart at the bottom of page 226, together with the series of relatives used in constructing the index. In making the final index the relatives are adjusted to allow for seasonal fluctuations and are weighted. The methods of construction were described in detail and all relatives for each series since January, 1913, were published on pages 1414-1421 of the BULLETIN for December, 1922.

² Revised.

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES¹

[No seasonal adjustment. Monthly average, 1919=100]

Year and month	General index	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 index	Iron and steel	Group index	Fabrics	Products									
1925															
January.....	94.4	87.5	87.1	97.4	100.6	93.4	99.8	89.3	103.8	105.1	88.4	90.9	109.7	87.0	74.0
February.....	95.8	89.6	89.1	99.9	101.4	97.9	106.4	89.8	105.1	104.9	88.5	92.5	110.7	87.7	74.6
March.....	96.4	90.1	89.5	100.0	101.0	98.6	99.6	89.9	112.7	105.7	86.2	92.5	116.8	88.5	75.5
April.....	95.9	89.2	88.7	98.9	100.8	96.5	100.6	88.8	121.7	104.7	83.0	88.8	122.2	81.7	75.4
May.....	94.9	88.0	87.5	96.4	99.1	92.9	99.8	84.9	128.5	103.8	83.2	86.8	125.5	87.0	73.2
June.....	94.2	86.9	86.3	95.4	97.5	92.8	100.1	84.7	122.8	103.5	85.6	83.0	125.9	85.8	72.9
July.....	93.1	85.6	84.9	93.3	93.1	93.4	99.3	84.5	122.2	103.4	85.4	85.7	121.3	85.9	73.0
August.....	93.9	86.1	85.4	94.0	93.6	94.5	99.9	84.5	124.2	103.2	85.9	90.2	124.9	85.0	72.6
September.....	95.1	87.4	86.6	94.1	93.3	95.1	102.2	83.7	129.4	104.3	88.0	92.1	125.3	87.1	75.4
October.....	97.0	89.4	88.4	96.9	97.7	95.8	102.8	83.0	137.7	106.0	90.6	91.8	124.7	90.1	76.4
November.....	97.2	91.0	89.9	97.3	99.1	95.0	102.0	82.6	136.3	107.2	89.6	89.0	123.1	89.7	77.4
December.....	97.1	92.6	91.6	97.2	99.3	94.6	100.9	84.6	129.6	107.8	88.5	86.1	121.0	90.1	77.6
1926															
January.....	96.3	92.6	91.9	97.3	99.1	95.0	98.3	84.6	130.2	107.5	86.5	87.9	114.4	80.4	76.9
February.....	97.0	94.2	93.5	97.4	97.6	97.2	98.6	85.7	133.0	106.7	85.7	89.5	114.6	84.2	77.0

¹ This table contains for certain months index numbers of employment, 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 on pp. 324-325 of the BULLETIN for May, 1925. See also p. 668 of BULLETIN for September, 1925, or certain revisions.

INDEX OF PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES¹

[No seasonal adjustment. Monthly average, 1919=100]

Year and month	General index	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 index	Iron and steel	Group index	Fabrics	Products									
1925															
January	102.9	92.9	92.6	108.6	112.9	103.3	103.1	91.5	99.9	138.2	100.4	95.3	128.8	93.5	97.0
February	108.5	96.3	95.8	113.4	114.2	112.4	108.5	100.0	132.1	137.5	99.8	99.7	136.4	87.0	99.7
March	110.1	97.2	96.5	114.4	114.2	114.7	109.7	100.2	142.9	139.4	98.8	100.0	143.4	88.3	101.6
April	107.3	94.4	93.9	108.0	111.7	103.5	107.9	95.4	156.2	137.1	94.0	91.5	149.9	74.2	97.6
May	107.4	94.6	94.0	105.0	109.9	99.0	108.6	91.6	163.9	136.7	97.2	90.3	154.6	90.9	98.4
June	104.8	91.1	90.4	101.6	103.9	98.8	109.7	90.4	151.2	135.5	100.0	85.1	154.3	90.3	95.7
July	102.4	86.8	86.1	101.2	100.9	101.6	105.9	86.7	150.0	133.8	98.9	89.0	145.9	89.0	95.6
August	104.5	89.7	88.8	103.8	101.7	106.2	108.0	88.0	146.1	133.7	99.1	98.9	155.7	90.0	93.1
September	103.9	88.7	87.7	99.1	96.6	102.1	111.8	84.9	155.3	135.8	100.0	94.8	151.6	90.0	94.9
October	111.3	96.2	95.1	107.5	107.9	107.0	117.2	89.2	178.0	142.3	104.5	95.8	156.8	97.1	101.1
November	111.7	97.7	96.3	107.0	109.0	104.5	116.7	91.4	178.9	145.4	103.6	87.9	155.4	98.7	103.6
December	112.1	101.7	100.6	107.9	111.1	103.9	116.4	91.7	163.5	148.7	103.2	86.5	151.3	99.3	104.9
1926															
January	107.0	99.1	98.3	108.1	110.4	105.3	105.8	85.8	136.0	145.5	100.1	89.7	136.9	86.0	102.2
February	111.5	102.4	101.7	110.2	109.0	111.5	111.0	91.9	166.3	144.9	99.8	94.2	140.1	84.0	102.8

¹ This table contains for certain months index numbers of 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 on pp. 324-325 of the BULLETIN for May, 1925. See also p. 663 of BULLETIN for September, 1925, for certain revisions.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY¹

[No seasonal adjustment. Monthly average 1919=100]

Year and month	Agricultural movement								Mineral production								
	Total	Live-stock	Animal products	Grains	Cotton	Vegetables	Fruits	Tobacco	Total	Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Petroleum	Pig iron	Copper	Zinc	Lead	Silver
1925																	
January	118	122	89	112	127	130	85	292	141	101	134	189	132	148	128	146	117
February	88	94	90	76	79	121	72	161	119	98	100	171	126	137	119	131	107
March	86	91	108	73	71	123	106	53	123	96	97	191	140	149	131	154	104
April	72	87	123	40	43	125	94	17	117	99	87	194	128	140	124	143	109
May	79	86	139	62	28	135	136	5	124	108	91	216	115	140	127	147	111
June	83	88	164	75	12	142	92	1	124	103	96	212	105	139	117	151	116
July	88	86	150	99	14	110	151	(²)	129	113	102	214	105	136	121	145	114
August	104	91	119	133	75	107	122	73	136	117	116	212	106	135	122	143	104
September	152	93	101	149	234	204	244	171	121	1	121	206	107	134	121	138	103
October	166	117	101	96	310	233	391	165	130	1	137	204	119	141	129	164	98
November	149	105	110	108	277	116	177	223	125	2	131	196	119	134	129	153	104
December	148	106	117	135	239	88	98	326	129	3	136	194	128	137	137	³ 161	105
1926																	
January	108	99	96	92	114	106	80	344	129	2	138	190	130	⁴ 141	144	158	⁵ 109
February	88	81	93	79	74	94	77	273	115	28	120	173	115	135	136	149	105

Year and month	Manufacturing production											
	Total	Iron and steel	Automobiles	Textiles	Food products	Lumber	Paper and printing	Leather and shoes ²	Petroleum	Cement and brick	Tobacco	Rubber tires
1925												
January	³ 123	145	142	121	118	145	135	91	199	125	118	171
February	120	132	169	114	98	134	125	92	186	109	105	176
March	³ 135	147	223	122	95	150	142	101	204	158	116	190
April	³ 133	128	260	119	88	155	142	98	201	188	113	191
May	³ 130	121	250	109	87	165	136	86	212	213	119	195
June	³ 126	112	239	105	94	160	133	84	216	202	133	194
July	126	109	239	107	97	164	125	87	222	207	135	202
August	³ 122	118	153	104	96	167	128	97	222	207	127	203
September	126	120	193	107	105	160	128	97	209	191	131	183
October	141	134	270	118	114	172	139	103	218	206	141	165
November	129	134	225	114	98	139	136	84	212	173	120	155
December	³ 123	138	191	119	107	133	139	85	216	162	110	175
1926												
January	³ 123	144	186	120	104	135	142	83	216	130	115	176
February	125	131	220	115	92	137	135	85	-----	112	110	178

¹ For description and early figures see BULLETIN for March, 1924, and for certain revisions see p. 739 of the October, 1925, BULLETIN.

² Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

³ Revised.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

The following statistics are secured from various sources and compiled in the form given below by the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Earlier figures (in most cases since 1919) can be obtained from previous issues of the BULLETIN or upon application to the Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.

	Febru- ary, 1926	January, 1926	Febru- ary, 1925
Grain and Flour			
Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	17, 165	19, 979	19, 428
Corn (bushels).....	26, 765	28, 859	21, 191
Oats (bushels).....	12, 244	15, 453	14, 903
Rye (bushels).....	1, 082	1, 520	2, 823
Barley (bushels).....	2, 588	3, 034	4, 210
Total grain (bushels).....	59, 844	68, 845	62, 555
Flour (barrels).....	1, 728	1, 876	2, 184
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	67, 622	77, 288	72, 884
Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	9, 863	11, 549	15, 770
Corn (bushels).....	9, 098	8, 592	10, 676
Oats (bushels).....	10, 887	11, 094	13, 245
Rye (bushels).....	530	345	362
Barley (bushels).....	1, 832	1, 557	3, 186
Total grain (bushels).....	31, 704	33, 136	43, 240
Flour (barrels).....	2, 893	3, 047	3, 157
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	44, 317	46, 849	57, 444
Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	29, 395	30, 308	44, 726
Corn (bushels).....	28, 861	24, 305	27, 018
Oats (bushels).....	51, 028	54, 318	64, 208
Rye (bushels).....	12, 721	12, 248	9, 906
Barley (bushels).....	5, 576	5, 844	2, 542
Total grain (bushels).....	127, 581	127, 022	148, 400
Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	8, 879	12, 578	13, 931
Corn (bushels).....	1, 209	3, 218	891
Oats (bushels).....	1, 876	2, 068	1, 817
Rye (bushels).....	396	630	848
Barley (bushels).....	2, 121	2, 373	1, 999
Total grain (bushels).....	14, 481	20, 806	19, 486
Flour (barrels).....	1, 669	1, 495	2, 109
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	21, 992	27, 536	28, 978
Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	4, 593	5, 568	10, 904
Corn (bushels).....	1, 756	2, 151	955
Oats (bushels).....	1, 412	1, 578	1, 518
Rye (bushels).....	295	392	9, 583
Barley (bushels).....	2, 349	2, 858	1, 834
Total grain (bushels).....	10, 405	12, 548	24, 793
Wheat flour production (barrels, 000 omitted).....			
	8, 881	10, 287	11, 189
Tobacco			
Tobacco sales at loose-leaf warehouses (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Dark belt Virginia.....	3, 978	7, 754	4, 251
Bright belt Virginia.....	8, 121	10, 941	6, 114
North Carolina.....	12, 703	23, 880	9, 500
Burley.....	23, 937	35, 392	16, 907
Western dark.....	34, 724	33, 233	15, 062

	Febru- ary, 1926	January, 1926	Febru- ary, 1925
Transportation			
Revenue freight loaded and received from connections (cars loaded, 000 omitted):			
Classified by nature of products—			
Grain and grain products.....	171	196	169
Livestock.....	113	139	123
Coal.....	698	782	682
Coke.....	72	75	53
Forest products.....	299	277	320
Ore.....	42	43	45
Merchandise, l. c. l.....	990	1, 017	978
Miscellaneous.....	1, 292	1, 310	1, 255
Total.....	3, 676	3, 839	3, 623
Classified by geographical divisions—			
Eastern.....	842	868	854
Allegheny.....	747	765	748
Pocahontas.....	215	233	176
Southern.....	609	608	586
Northwestern.....	458	473	460
Central western.....	539	611	536
Southwestern.....	266	281	264
Total.....	3, 676	3, 839	3, 623

BUILDING STATISTICS

Building permits issued in 168 cities, grouped by Federal reserve districts:			
Number of permits—			
Boston (14 cities).....	859	1, 128	1, 458
New York (22 cities).....	5, 045	6, 472	6, 179
Philadelphia (14 cities).....	1, 206	1, 296	1, 908
Cleveland (12 cities).....	3, 560	2, 990	3, 892
Richmond (15 cities).....	2, 484	2, 416	2, 991
Atlanta (15 cities).....	4, 380	4, 304	3, 538
Chicago (19 cities).....	6, 766	5, 777	8, 238
St. Louis (5 cities).....	2, 158	1, 552	2, 525
Minneapolis (9 cities).....	721	575	816
Kansas City (14 cities).....	2, 058	1, 314	2, 782
Dallas (9 cities).....	2, 392	2, 215	2, 461
San Francisco (20 cities).....	8, 898	9, 307	10, 021
Total.....	40, 527	39, 316	46, 809
Value of permits (dollars, 000 omitted)—			
Boston (14 cities).....	5, 378	6, 037	9, 153
New York (22 cities).....	76, 895	95, 228	67, 537
Philadelphia (14 cities).....	13, 247	10, 547	14, 182
Cleveland (12 cities).....	10, 259	11, 750	20, 500
Richmond (15 cities).....	10, 784	9, 695	14, 547
Atlanta (15 cities).....	19, 189	12, 936	12, 653
Chicago (19 cities).....	42, 876	34, 005	46, 463
St. Louis (5 cities).....	6, 401	5, 842	10, 313
Minneapolis (9 cities).....	2, 743	2, 088	3, 200
Kansas City (14 cities).....	6, 515	4, 187	11, 013
Dallas (9 cities).....	7, 660	8, 761	6, 290
San Francisco (20 cities).....	26, 738	29, 166	32, 649
Total.....	228, 683	230, 242	248, 500
Building contracts awarded, by Federal reserve districts (dollars, 000 omitted):			
Boston.....	18, 494	24, 256	23, 113
New York.....	104, 568	195, 564	62, 810
Philadelphia.....	25, 636	20, 322	24, 398
Cleveland.....	35, 033	29, 905	40, 267
Richmond.....	25, 969	30, 855	23, 683
Atlanta.....	63, 553	50, 841	32, 433
Chicago.....	53, 848	51, 122	52, 305
St. Louis.....	23, 551	22, 255	25, 000
Minneapolis.....	6, 893	6, 363	6, 173
Kansas City.....	12, 736	9, 946	7, 719
Dallas.....	19, 714	15, 730	12, 972
Total (11 districts).....	389, 900	457, 159	310, 883

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LINES¹

[Average monthly sales 1909=100]

	General index	Groceries	Meat	Dry goods	Shoes	Hardware	Drugs
1924							
October.....	95	100	78	104	67	110	128
November.....	84	89	69	88	57	98	109
December.....	79	83	66	77	57	99	109
1925							
January.....	79	80	71	82	43	89	116
February.....	76	73	69	88	46	90	109
March.....	83	79	73	96	63	107	121
April.....	79	75	68	85	65	107	115
May.....	79	79	75	77	54	101	106
June.....	83	84	79	82	54	105	110
July.....	83	85	79	85	47	99	111
August.....	87	83	78	106	65	98	108
September.....	94	92	82	112	72	109	120
October.....	101	99	87	118	77	122	134
November.....	86	90	72	92	59	103	110
December.....	80	83	72	75	54	101	111
1926							
January.....	78	76	70	79	43	86	111
February.....	76	71	75	87	50	87	110

For description of the wholesale trade index see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for April, 1925.

CHANGE IN CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE, BY LINES AND DISTRICTS

	Percentage change in sales, February, 1926, compared with—		Percentage change in stocks ¹ at end of February, 1926, compared with—	
	January, 1926	February, 1925	January, 1926	February, 1925
Groceries:				
United States.....	-7.6	-1.9	1.1	-2.1
Boston district.....	-9.7	-8.0	-1.8	6.2
New York district.....	-14.8	-3.1	-3.8	-3.6
Philadelphia district.....	-2.7	-9.4	-1.9	-5
Cleveland district.....	-3.8	-2.0	.....	.....
Richmond district.....	-5.2	-2.7	-1.8	-6.2
Atlanta district.....	-7.8	6.0	.....	.....
Chicago district.....	-3.6	-7.3	1.3	-3.7
St. Louis district.....	3.3	-9	0.0	-19.4
Minneapolis district.....	-5.0	-12.0	3.0	2.0
Kansas City district.....	-8.7	-3.5	5.2	-1.2
Dallas district.....	-3.5	5	5.5	-2.0
San Francisco district.....	-9.5	-1.3	.....	.....
Dry goods:				
United States.....	9.0	-2.6	.5	-6.1
New York district.....	3.3	-1.8	.....	.....
Philadelphia district.....	3.7	-15.8	.5	6.9
Cleveland district.....	17.7	-5.9	.7	-12.7
Richmond district.....	5.8	7	-4.3	-20.6
Atlanta district.....	8.5	6.9	7.4	19.8
Chicago district.....	6.5	-6.6	2.6	-4.8
St. Louis district.....	13.7	1.1	-6.4	-11.9
Minneapolis district.....	6.0	-11.0	-1.0	2.0
Kansas City district.....	2.6	10.2	-7.2	8.5
Dallas district.....	35.5	-6.1	-3.6	-5.0
San Francisco district.....	-6.4	-4.4	.....	.....
Shoes:				
United States.....	15.9	7.8	3.8	-23.2
Boston district.....	31.7	12.7	-4.3	-13.0
New York district.....	-1	-5.2	11.5	4.6
Philadelphia district.....	-14.2	-12.2	21.1	-26.1
Cleveland district.....	6.9	4.9	-1	-13.7
Richmond district.....	30.5	-4.5	1.8	-3.9
Atlanta district.....	21.0	15.5	.....	.....
Chicago district.....	33.7	-3.4	8.5	-33.5

CHANGE IN CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE, BY LINES AND DISTRICTS—Continued

	Percentage change in sales, February, 1926, compared with—		Percentage change in stocks ¹ at end of February, 1926, compared with—	
	January, 1926	February, 1925	January, 1926	February, 1925
Shoes—Continued.				
St. Louis district.....	-14.0	38.7	2.6	15.2
Minneapolis district.....	45.0	0	1.0	-7.0
San Francisco district.....	7.9	5.2	.....	.....
Hardware:				
United States.....	.6	-4.2	5.7	-3.7
New York district.....	3.3	-7.5	7.2	1.4
Philadelphia district.....	-7.5	-7.4	1.7	-10.1
Cleveland district.....	10.0	-6.3	1.5	-17.0
Richmond district.....	-10.6	-3.0	4.3	.2
Atlanta district.....	-8.0	24.8	-5	2.9
Chicago district.....	2.6	-8.9	8.8	-6.3
St. Louis district.....	8.8	.2	11.4	-3.6
Minneapolis district.....	-1.0	-11.0	2.0	-1.0
Kansas City district.....	16.6	-6.7	-4	5.6
Dallas district.....	4.9	10.3	8.1	1.2
San Francisco district.....	-1.3	-1	.....	.....
Drugs:				
United States.....	-9	1.0	.7	5.0
New York district.....	-2.1	-7	.....	.....
Philadelphia district.....	-1.9	2.4	-2.3	6.1
Cleveland district.....	-6.5	2.2	.....	.....
Richmond district.....	-10.9	4.8	.....	.....
Atlanta district.....	-8	12.7	.....	.....
Chicago district.....	-5.4	.8	2.4	5.8
St. Louis district.....	-4.8	1.9	.....	.....
Kansas City district.....	-7.0	-2	-2.3	-4.6
Dallas district.....	-3.1	-1.3	-1	3.1
San Francisco district.....	-12.2	5.0	.....	.....
Furniture:				
Richmond district.....	-24.2	-3.9	.....	.....
Atlanta district.....	2.2	2.0	.1	8.8
St. Louis district.....	17.6	-10.9	-1.8	3.1
Kansas City district.....	2.4	-10.3	.....	.....
San Francisco district.....	2.8	6.8	.....	.....
Agricultural implements:				
Minneapolis district.....	82.0	79.0	18.0	31.0
Dallas district.....	-5.0	8.6	-1.6	-1.5
Stationery and paper:				
New York district.....	2.4	10.7	.....	.....
Philadelphia district.....	-10.5	-17.3	-.9	-3.2
Atlanta district.....	-2.7	2.1	.....	.....
San Francisco district.....	-12.1	7.9	.....	.....
Automobile supplies:				
San Francisco district.....	-2.3	-3.9	.....	.....
Clothing:				
New York district.....	53.3	-9.7	.....	.....
St. Louis district.....	-27.8	54.4	.....	.....
Cotton jobbers:				
New York district.....	33.2	-13.5	22.1	-10.2
Silk goods:				
New York district.....	-.9	.7	-.4	* 37.0
Machine tools:				
New York district.....	12.7	27.7	.....	.....
Diamonds:				
New York district.....	-35.6	-10.0	.....	.....
Jewelry:				
New York district.....	36.1	7.0	15.4	* 8.0
Philadelphia district.....	18.2	13.9	4.3	-7.3
Electrical supplies:				
Philadelphia district.....	3.3	-4.1	1.9	-20.5
Atlanta district.....	6.4	37.2	5.4	-5.9
St. Louis district.....	11.8	10.1	3.2	-17.8
San Francisco district.....	-5.7	-4.1	.....	.....
Millinery:				
Kansas City district.....	43.3	-13.1	.....	.....
Stoves:				
St. Louis district.....	8.1	-9.2	2.6	-28.1

¹ Changes in total stocks for the United States are weighted averages computed on the basis of firms which have reported regularly to the Federal reserve system since January, 1923.

² Stocks at 1st of month; quantity, not value.

³ Includes diamonds.

RETAIL TRADE, BY REPORTING LINES¹

[Average monthly sales 1919=100]

Year and month	Sales without seasonal adjustment									Sales with seasonal adjustment								
	Department stores (359 stores)	Mail-order houses (4 houses)	Grocery chains (27 chains)	Five-and-ten-cent chains (5 chains)	Drug chains (9 chains)	Cigar chains (3 chains)	Shoe chains (6 chains)	Music chains (4 chains)	Candy chains (5 chains)	Department stores (359 stores)	Mail-order houses (4 houses)	Grocery chains (27 chains)	Five-and-ten-cent chains (5 chains)	Drug chains (9 chains)	Cigar chains (3 chains)	Shoe chains (6 chains)	Music chains (4 chains)	Candy chains (5 chains)
1925																		
January	108	108	250	151	155	122	107	92	162	124	110	249	207	161	141	141	112	193
February	101	105	233	156	146	119	100	99	175	131	116	243	209	161	140	149	120	207
March	121	119	252	177	160	131	127	105	188	121	103	233	185	159	135	127	116	186
April	136	117	258	195	159	134	177	107	210	133	114	255	208	164	139	152	126	210
May	123	95	254	191	163	143	149	96	195	124	106	254	201	166	140	129	116	202
June	126	102	254	187	167	134	152	99	184	126	120	257	203	170	137	142	125	197
July	95	87	259	183	166	136	122	104	181	128	117	269	201	164	137	134	140	185
August	98	89	243	195	171	142	120	123	202	125	118	255	205	171	145	153	143	202
September	121	114	245	191	169	142	129	136	202	134	120	258	206	172	142	135	136	204
October	145	170	318	237	179	151	164	141	215	145	131	309	219	175	145	145	117	209
November	145	144	272	220	167	136	136	139	195	129	116	270	211	177	138	126	111	205
December	226	166	332	427	225	212	188	214	230	141	140	318	231	185	157	143	114	191
1926																		
January	114	116	286	166	178	127	108	101	167	130	118	284	185	146	142	122	199	
February	104	111	239	170	172	127	97	105	173	136	123	301	227	189	151	145	127	205

¹ For description of the retail trade indexes see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETINS for January and March, 1924.
² Index of sales of grocery chains revised. Comparable index numbers for all months since January, 1919, may be obtained from Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Average monthly sales 1919=100]

Federal reserve district	Number of reporting firms	Sales without seasonal adjustment						Sales with seasonal adjustment							
		1926		1925				1926		1925					
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Feb.	Jan.
United States	359	104	114	226	145	165	101	108	136	130	141	129	145	131	124
Boston	24	93	131	225	143	156	94	110	125	145	141	130	142	126	122
New York	63	108	124	243	158	186	107	120	141	136	148	137	155	140	132
Philadelphia	22	103	112	222	167	167	101	105	128	127	141	129	145	125	120
Cleveland	54	106	108	218	134	160	106	107	136	124	138	123	146	137	123
Richmond	23	92	103	230	146	160	89	93	127	125	133	125	139	120	113
Atlanta	35	92	89	190	122	139	84	83	121	108	117	106	117	111	102
Chicago	63	119	119	244	154	173	107	112	151	140	156	139	158	136	132
Minneapolis	23	76	85	167	105	135	81	92	108	100	113	98	120	115	107
Dallas	21	93	94	180	115	141	90	92	113	109	111	101	120	114	106
San Francisco	31	117	129	253	158	168	113	128	154	145	161	156	154	149	145

DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Average monthly stocks 1919=100]

Federal reserve district	Number of reporting firms	Stocks without seasonal adjustment						Stocks with seasonal adjustment							
		1926		1925				1926		1925					
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Feb.	Jan.
United States	314	132	125	129	154	149	127	119	140	141	139	137	134	135	134
Boston	24	113	110	119	140	132	115	112	121	122	122	121	117	123	124
New York	63	128	125	131	153	148	123	118	138	140	138	135	133	132	132
Philadelphia	13	133	167	176	213	210	167	147	195	187	183	192	188	177	164
Cleveland	52	124	112	123	145	141	125	112	134	133	132	129	126	134	133
Richmond	19	121	114	120	147	133	118	109	129	135	133	129	119	126	129
Atlanta	22	112	111	102	126	124	107	99	116	123	114	113	111	111	110
Chicago	51	153	144	143	175	168	145	137	165	162	159	156	150	156	154
Minneapolis	22	101	96	101	124	122	106	99	104	108	110	113	112	109	111
Dallas	19	118	103	111	135	135	113	103	125	126	130	122	119	120	119
San Francisco	29	132	126	124	148	147	126	123	137	137	136	135	136	131	134

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM FOR 1925

The annual report of the National Bank of Belgium for 1925, presented by the governor at the annual meeting on February 22, 1926, contains the following summary of events during the past seven years and survey of the present situation:

Seven years have passed since the National Bank of Belgium, yielding to the express demand of the Government and the unanimous wish of the people, agreed to replace with Belgian bank notes the paper currency imposed upon the country during the occupation. The quantity of marks presented for exchange exceeded all expectations. It then became evident that the fiduciary circulation of Belgium could not be increased in such proportions without causing the franc to decline steadily. Moreover, the bank did not fail to make the rapid retirement of the excess notes a condition of its intervention. In the beginning it was believed that Germany would redeem without delay the marks which she had left in Belgium. When the fact was recognized that this expectation was not to be realized in the near future, the bank obtained from the Government a pledge that it would take advantage of an early large-scale fiscal operation to retire the greater part of this paper currency before it could exercise its vicious influence on the price level and the course of exchange. The Government affirmed this pledge with many assurances. In the agreement of July 19, 1919, between the Government and the bank, article 3 stipulated that "the Government promises to repay with the least delay possible the advances made by the bank." On the first of October of the same year the board of directors of the bank sent to the Government a resolution couched in the following terms and reproduced in the report of the bank for the year 1919:

Whereas the demand liabilities of the National Bank of Belgium (note circulation and demand deposits) have during the last six months reached an average value of 7 billion francs (4,700 millions of notes, 2,300 millions of demand deposits), while before the war this average was not more than 1,100 millions (1 billion notes and 100 millions deposits);

Whereas it has been proved by experience that under a régime of overexpanded note issues, the inflation of the fiduciary circulation has always contributed to the depreciation of the monetary unit, and then by reciprocal action, to a loss in its value on the foreign exchanges;

Whereas fiduciary inflation has as its inevitable corollary the rise of prices;

Whereas the economic recovery of the country demands the concentration of all efforts to lessen as soon as possible the cost of living, so intimately bound up with the problem of wages;

Therefore the board of directors of the National Bank of Belgium believe that they should again direct the special attention of the Government to the absolute necessity of immediately taking the measures necessary to effect a great reduction in the demand liabilities of the National Bank, which are vastly increased by the advance of 5,800,000,000 francs to the State for the redemption of marks.

The loan of 5 billions which Parliament authorized the Government to issue at the beginning of 1920 was intended to be used largely for the withdrawal of the excess paper currency. On January 15, 1920, M. Delacroix stated to the Chamber that of the first installment of 2.5 billions, the Government would set aside 1 billion to repay the bank, and continued: "To the extent of this sum of 1 billion francs, the loan will not have the effect of increasing the national debt, for it will be used at once to reduce the credit of the bank to the State." The governor of the bank in his report to the general assembly on February 23, 1920, described in the following terms the pledge made by the Government:

Inasmuch as the Government is under the necessity of making a series of loans, the first of which will not exceed 2.5 billions, we have agreed with the Minister of Finance that a repayment of 3 billion francs shall be made out of the successive loans, fixing such repayment at 50 per cent of their total yield, and averaging a just assessment on each one. It has been especially agreed that from each of the first two loans of 2.5 billions, there shall be turned over to the bank 1 billion francs. Furthermore, the Government shall repay annually, beginning with 1921, an amount of at least 150,000,000 francs.

Unfortunately, these demands were not heeded as they should have been. The bank was greatly disturbed over this, and in its report for the year 1922, it said:

From the beginning of the monetary crisis, the bank, in taking a position on the question of the policy to be followed, has urged deflation. It believes that this is the only way to return to economic equilibrium. But the further one gets from the starting point of inflation and the longer one delays to reverse his steps, the more difficulties one will encounter. However slow and burdensome it may be, deflation ought nevertheless to be carried on regularly and tenaciously. It is also much to be regretted that the first three quarters of the year have passed without our having received any repayments.

Nevertheless, the Government, face to face with other difficulties, the solution of which seemed to it more urgent, always put off the vigorous effort which would remedy the monetary situation.

Then the inevitable happened—domestic price indexes rose rapidly; more and more the foreign exchanges appreciated in terms of our money. We recognized the detestable régime of instability and currency depreciation. As the years passed, in proportion as the value of the franc declined, the hope of restoring it to its pre-war parity grew feeble; at the same time the social, moral and economic advantages of such restoration gradually grew less; a new order of things, a new scale of values tended to become established on the basis of the depreciated money. Some intelligent people asked whether it had not become necessary to give up once for all the hope of restoring our money, and to undertake a plan of stabilization which would have reduced the evils of the situation to a third or a half of what they now are. But this plan could not be carried out for several reasons of both domestic and foreign economy. First of all it was necessary that the reconstruction of the devastated regions should be almost finished; that Belgium should have recovered, at least in large measure, her power of production. Then it was necessary—an essential condition—that a balanced budget should have been reestablished. It is pure folly to try to stabilize a currency if this condition has not been met. The Government was resolutely determined upon it, but up to the present the aim has not been realized.

Abroad, two problems of international finance heavily depressed the exchange market; the question of reparations and of inter-ally debts. On their solution depended, directly or indirectly, the choice of the level at which one could hope to fix the new value of the franc.

Meanwhile only one policy was possible; and it required, if one wished to hold the evil in check, the prevention of excessive depreciation and the preparation for stabilization at a level as little unfavorable as possible; that meant to bring about methodically and firmly the reduction of the fiduciary circulation in a way which would decrease the excess circulation in conformity with prices and the level of the exchanges. The National Bank did not cease to urge this with an insistence which some people regarded as excessive. And as regards the bank, in spite of some lively complaints

from industry and commerce, which were all the more hungry for credit as the Belgian exchange depreciated, the bank followed a thankless and painful policy of credit restriction difficult to pursue, in view of its keen desire to support the exporting industries. It contracted the actual volume of commercial bills and advances.

Following, expressed in gold at the average rate of the dollar, are comparative figures:

[Yearly averages in millions of francs].

	1913	1924	1925
Commercial bills.....	561.9	313.9	315.4
Advances on Government securities.....	71.3	98.2	97.1

For the last year or two the various factors in the financial and economic situation in Belgium have tended toward steadiness, and little by little a certain stability has evolved spontaneously out of the facts themselves. We have endeavored in our preceding reports to show by means of selected items the economic progress which has been made from year to year. For the year 1925 we shall make the same observations.

Unemployment has remained at almost the same level as during the last few years; that is, within limits which do not appear to be disturbing. The port of Antwerp has seen a great increase in the tonnage of the ships which have entered and cleared.

	Number of ships entered	Tonnage
1924.....	9,709	19,305,907
1925.....	9,971	20,201,598

The number of kilometer tons carried by the railways, which was 5,729 millions in 1913 and about 4,500 millions in 1920, rose to 7,040 millions in 1924. The amount of clearings handled by the clearing houses, which in 1923 was about 191,647,392,000 francs, and in 1924 about 229,532,725,000 francs, reached the sum of 251,385,234,000 in 1925. An examination of the trend of our trade balance shows a ratio of exports to imports in 1913 of 73.58 per cent, in 1924 of 79.24 per cent, and for 11 months of 1925 of 80.68 per cent.

In the report of last year, describing the economic movement of 1924, we said:

Although the year 1924 was more favorable than the year before, a slowing up in the rate of improvement is

to be noted. Evidence of this is shown strikingly in the items of our principal products where the improvement of 1924 in comparison with 1923 seems much less pronounced than that of 1923 over 1922. Furthermore, certain products such as coal and iron manufactures show either a stationary production or even a retrogression. One gets the impression both from statistics and from actual practical affairs that we have about reached the end of the period of reconstruction and are approaching more nearly normal conditions.

This double impression of improvement and of stabilization we shall have again as we go on with our examination. Let us take the situation of the domestic capital market. During the entire year 1925, the Belgian Government borrowed only about 950,000,000 francs, in the form of treasury bills; on the other hand, it redeemed maturing interprovincial bonds to the amount of 533,750,000 francs. Since May 31, 1923, the date of the last loan for the compensation for war losses, the Government has borrowed in all from the Belgian market a sum of about 1,000,000,000 francs. Thus it may be said that the Belgian money market has not been depleted for public needs, and that it has been able, little by little, to reorganize its forces for other uses. The very great and necessary work of reconstruction made imperative by the war has now been almost finished. As to the budget, it should be realized that the persevering efforts carried on during the preceding years have brought us nearer and nearer to equilibrium. The deficit of 420 millions with which 1925 closed, as usual, corresponds almost exactly to the increase in the service of the foreign debt, the bitter fruit of the currency depreciation which has taken place since the budget was presented.

The growing tendency toward stabilization of Belgian economic conditions is shown with great clearness by the balance sheet of the National Bank. The amount of notes in circulation plus deposits has scarcely varied in the past few years. Since the beginning of January, 1924, it has moved very little from an average of 7,900,000,000 francs.¹ The annual average of bills and that of advances on Government securities was 1,319 millions and 412 millions, respectively, for 1924 and 1,282 millions and 394 millions for 1925. The retail price index reflects a genuine stabilization in the domestic purchasing power of the Belgian franc. It was 521 in December, 1924, 534 in December, 1925, and 527 in January, 1926. The foreign exchange market gives the same impression of relative stability. In fact, since 1923 the variations of the annual average of the

rate of the dollar have been between 19.36 and 21.78.

1923.....	19.3697
1924.....	21.7884
1925.....	21.0668

During all the first part of the year 1925 the exchange reserves, which had been placed at our disposal the previous year so that we might defend the market from purely speculative maneuvers, were untouched; the exchanges without assistance maintained a level of about 95 francs to the pound and 20 francs to the dollar. In brief, the conclusion to be drawn from the facts was more and more clear that we were making progress toward a stabilization of our currency at about the existing level, that is, about 20 francs to the dollar. The ground was appropriately prepared for stabilization.

But the effective bond which had existed so long between the Belgian and the French franc, and to which we again especially called your attention last year, had not in any way been relaxed. In May, 1925, a simultaneous reaction affected both currencies, and in this country the pound rose from 95.88 on May 12 to 109.225 on July 1. Investigations made at that time in the money market showed that this was not the result of mere speculation which we could control by the use of the exchange reserves; in order to keep this intact for some decisive effort, the bank refrained from taking a hand, and after several months the Belgian franc steadied at about 107.50 to the pound. Certain circumstances then led the Government to hasten action in order to bring about financial soundness. In international financial circles it was expected that autumn was going to be a very difficult time for the French franc, and it was feared that once again causes outside Belgium herself would work against the exchanges and result in a new depreciation of the Belgian franc. The fruits of many years of effort, the prospects of improvement in conditions generally, all were in danger, if not of being utterly lost, at least of being seriously threatened if the foreign exchanges should continue their upward movement and if Belgian capital in dismay should seek to break through the barriers which were intended to prevent its flight abroad. At that moment, two chief causes of uncertainty and unrest disappeared from our international horizon; the Dawes plan had settled the question of reparations; the problem of inter-ally debts as far as Belgium was concerned had been solved by the Washington agreement. The Government decided to act.

¹ On Feb. 4, 1926, the total demand liabilities of the bank had fallen to 7,753,000,000 francs.

For its part, the National Bank has always been deeply sensible of the injustices which any depreciation of the currency brings about, and of which the great number of those are victims who have shown their confidence in their country by lending it the fruit of their savings. But it is not only this part of the population for whom depreciation is a misfortune which must be stopped as soon as possible. Even industry, which for a time apparently benefits from depreciation, has come to understand that its real interests are dependent on currency stability, and that a country empties itself of its own wealth when it exports in a period of rapidly depreciating currency. Undoubtedly it would be foolish and dangerous to try to stabilize at a level too high, which the economic condition of the country would not make it possible to maintain; but the principles of elementary justice require that depreciation should be stopped as soon as actual circumstances permit. For these reasons the bank decided to offer the Government the support of its services, its experience, and its credit.

The first practical measures were taken as soon as the course of action had been determined. The news that the Government had decided to present to Parliament a definite plan of monetary reform was sufficient to check speculation and to prevent a panic. The movement of the exchanges was reversed, and the pound went down to about 107 francs in the early days of October. From that moment, at the express wish of the Minister of Finance and of the entire Government, the bank has tried by a suitable exchange policy to keep the exchanges at the level which they had established of themselves. In order to keep the Belgian franc from being dragged down by the fall of the French franc, it became necessary to intervene on a rather large scale. The bank was able to do this, thanks to the exchange reserves which had been turned over to it after the loan of \$100,000,000 floated in the United States in December, 1924, and June, 1925. But after the break had been definitely made the market settled down of itself, and the bank was able to build up again a considerable part of this reserve.

The plan of stabilization proposed to our legislative bodies by the Government was based on those principles which in the past few years have been shown to be correct by many experiences throughout Europe. First of all, it was necessary to safeguard against all further depreciation of the franc with a

view to legal stabilization. To reach this result the bill emphasized the necessity for complete separation of the credit of the State from that of the bank; in other words, to make the bank note independent of the credit of the State. To this end the State undertook from now on to repay to the bank, if not the whole, at least the greater part of the debt incurred for the redemption of marks. At the same time it was necessary to assure the bank a reserve in gold or in foreign exchange equivalent to gold large enough to enable it to meet any emergencies. Under the circumstances, the percentage of such a metallic reserve was fixed at about 60. The Government therefore decided to float a foreign loan of \$150,000,000. It is imperative to be prepared in case anyone should offer a very large sum for exchange, for the amount of notes in circulation is much above the actual needs of the country. The vault reserve ought always to be large enough to give complete security to any who should bring in notes.

A legal provision will abolish the forced circulation of bank notes. The bank will be obliged to resume the redemption of its notes on demand. It may do this at its choice or according to circumstances either in gold or in checks drawn on places having a free gold market, and at the legal rate of stabilization. The bank will revalue its present metallic reserve; the difference created by this revaluation shall be turned over by the bank to the State, which shall use it to the due amount to amortise its debt to the bank of issue. The Latin Union long ago ceased to perform its functions; it has been denounced by the Government and our country will shortly reassume its full liberty of action.

From all this explanation it is clear that the plan of monetary reform requires the cooperation of the National Bank, and necessarily implies the renewal of the right of note issue for a long period. Facing the present emergencies, both the Government and the bank realized that it was better simply to continue the existing situation as regards the principles on which the bank was founded. The bill for extending the right of note issue corresponds to this general idea. Undoubtedly it carries certain modifications in organization, but these will not change the essential form. The Government will receive new benefits from our activity; in return, the existence of the bank on sound foundations is assured for 27 years longer. At this moment, when the bills for

monetary reform and the extension of the right of note issue for the bank are under discussion in Parliament, we must be extremely cautious in our comments.

Actual conditions had prepared the way for stabilization; to defer it again would have been to run the risk of never being able to do it except at a level far lower and under conditions far more unfavorable. These principles are in accord with well-established doctrine. But their success implies the cooperation of all the many factors involved—first, the bank, then the Government, and third the country itself. The past history of the bank, the care with which it has always guarded the interests of the whole country, make it a supreme duty to devote to the realization of these plans all its activity, all its support. The board of directors, no matter how heavy may be their task, will not fail to do this, being assured in advance that they can count on the support of all the stockholders, who will also be animated by the conviction that the National Bank of Belgium, an institution which is truly national, should at all times place the general welfare before its own interests.

The task of the Government will be hard, but it is clearly indicated. The genuine and unflinching equilibrium of the budget in its entirety is a condition sine qua non for maintaining currency stability. The Minister of Finance has given his positive assurance in the most formal way that the budget is balanced. The country has taken note of this official declaration. Except at the risk of compromising forever the prosperity of Belgium, of destroying the confidence of people in other lands who have never hesitated to come to our aid, it is absolutely imperative that the budget be kept in balance. Currency stability, furthermore, is also as indispensable to the equilibrium of the budget as that is to currency stability. The two conditions have to go together.

We must now more than ever recognize the absolute necessity of keeping the public expenses at a level suitable to the actual resources of the country. For a nation just convalescing from the sickness of war, obliged to rebuild little by little the heavy losses thus brought about, the most rigorous economy is imposed by absolute necessity. It is not enough that the budget should be balanced. The Treasury must be fortified against any surprise. The Government has learned that it will have to take measures to bring this

about. Some of these have already been announced by the Minister of Finance; we ardently hope that these will be sufficient to prevent any embarrassment to the Treasury. Whatever happens, moreover, the bank has affirmed many times, and it repeats once again, that it will oppose with all the powers at its command any issue of paper money for the account of the Government.

Finally a part, and a large part, in the realization of the plan of financial recovery rests with the public. Fundamental indications, the many studies made abroad as well as in Belgium, lead us to believe that our balance of payments, leaving out the movements of capital due to special causes, is almost at equilibrium. But there is no doubt that in recent years it has been, and for a long time will continue to be, governed by the movement of capital which reflects the confidence or the lack of confidence of our own nationals or of strangers in the Belgian currency, and still more in the economic health of the country. During the years of currency depreciation large amounts of capital left Belgium to seek abroad the protection which the exchanges of stable currencies offered. When stability shall have become an accomplished fact it is reasonable to hope that a great part of this capital will return to Belgium, there to profit by conditions more favorable than elsewhere. But to change the direction of the current of capital it is necessary that the Belgians themselves should now become aware of their responsibilities, their powers, and their true interests. Those whose duty it is to enlighten the people, leaders in the banking world, members of the stock exchange, and all those who guide the investment of savings, must open the eyes of the people to these elementary truths.

Finally and above all each one should realize that currency stability is not an end by a means. It is a means for restoring our country to herself, for making it possible to work and to produce under healthy, normal conditions, which will permit each person to receive and to keep the just reward of his efforts. Here again, and in happy fashion this time, we see the reciprocal bonds which unite economic phenomena; it is, thanks to currency stability, that the Belgians will be able to take up their work again with profit; and it is this same work, persevering, energetic and fruitful, which will be the best guarantee of the stability of the franc.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SWISS NATIONAL BANK

The eighteenth annual report of the Swiss National Bank, for the year 1925, contains the following account of its operations during the past year:

The necessity for accord which under the pressure of economic demands had been making itself felt more and more throughout Europe crystallized, so to speak, in the results of the Locarno Conference in the fall of 1925. The agreements reached at this conference, and their ratification, already accomplished by the greater number of the Governments concerned, constitute a new advance toward clearing away those obstacles, political and otherwise, which blocked the normal development of the economic situation. It is now realized, however, that it is not enough for an exhausted Europe to rely on artificial measures to come through her difficulties; she will emerge only little by little, by adapting herself to new circumstances, by long-continued effort, and, above all, by cooperation and collaboration of the various economic domains. Those who used to imagine that everything essential has been achieved when once the exchanges have been stabilized have surely been disillusioned by the events of the past year. They will have recognized clearly that after the reestablishment of sound money the evils produced by inflation disappear only as regards the particular form which is characteristic of the inflation period, while under a different form they continue to breed grave crises, the effects of which reach far beyond the countries directly concerned. Nevertheless, monetary reform in the various countries is the indispensable condition, not only of their own prosperity, but also of that of other countries. This interdependence explains and justifies that international collaboration which has played a part in practically all the great operations of currency reform and in which Switzerland also has participated. Just recently there has been another instance of the happy effects of close connections between the banks of issue.

Currency problems were destined to remain in the foreground during 1925, and currency reforms have made further definite progress. To Sweden and Holland, which like Switzerland had succeeded in reestablishing their gold parity, was added also England, whose pound sterling moved strongly toward its pre-war value. An epoch-making date in the monetary history of the year was the 28th of April, on

which the English Minister of Finance, in the course of his budget speech, offered prospects of the return to gold currency. The significance of this event is in no way lessened by the fact that the system temporarily adopted by England differs considerably from her pre-war system. At the same time Holland adopted measures very similar to those of England; and it is to be expected that in the near future the other countries of northern Europe will similarly reform their currencies.

While a certain number of countries have thus achieved their reforms, there are some others for whom the question whether, and to what extent, they will be forced to make radical changes in order to put their currency on a sound basis, is still reserved for the future. They too will have to reestablish order in their public finances first of all, which they can do only after surmounting many obstacles, of which the greatest is the settlement of the war debts. This problem is far from being entirely solved, although important progress has been made by cooperation among the Governments concerned.

We may at this point note the reassuring fact that the solidarity which used to exist among the various money markets is gradually reappearing, at least among those with high exchanges. Parallel with this fact, it may also be said that the official discount rate is recovering some of its old importance; this condition is once more producing an active discount policy. Until now the international movement of capital has in large measure continued to take the form of American loans to Europe; this has also contributed to the steadiness of the exchanges.

Conditions are not wholly satisfactory in the realm of international commerce, for the growing tendencies toward protective tariffs constantly create new impediments. Switzerland feels these especially because of her many industries producing for export. Regarded from the point of view of the general welfare, this protectionist policy is in flagrant contradiction to the great efforts being made by all the countries to develop their export trade as much as possible. The economic isolation of Russia, which has been but slightly relieved during 1925, has perceptibly helped to aggravate the situation.

Switzerland has experienced new disappointments in spite of the cheering reports from many branches of our national economic

life. Agriculture, the hotel business, the building industry, and various lines of the textile and machine industries report in varying degrees a satisfactory employment. Others—in particular watch making—complain of very irregular conditions; while a third group—especially embroidery and ribbon weaving—are still experiencing a severe crisis. It is easy to understand that certain circles regarded with mixed emotions the complete removal of restrictions on imports which took place on December 31, 1925. The fact has to be recognized that, considering the conflicting interests of producers and consumers, and the difficulties at home and abroad which tariff policies present for Switzerland, the reform of the customs régime by making commercial treaties on the basis of a general provisional tariff, is indeed a hard problem to solve.

If, on the whole, the financial situation presents a not unfavorable impression, the reason lies chiefly in the improvement of the public finances, begun back in 1924 and successfully continued. The return to sound financial methods, the continued funding of debts, and the gradual reestablishment of budget equilibrium have not failed to strengthen the credit of the country. In a general way conditions during the past year have been characterized by less fluctuation than for several years preceding, especially as regards the bank.

In the money market, the favorable development which began toward the end of 1924 has been quickened. As early as the beginning of the year the Federal railways were able to float a loan of 175,000,000 francs at 5 per cent (to mature in 11½ years and at a subscription price of 98 per cent), of which 81,000,000 francs were applied to conversions; and in March they decided to accept an offer from Holland of a loan of 50,000,000 Swiss francs. They were thus able under most favorable conditions to cover all their financial needs for more than the year 1925. In July the Confederation successfully floated a 5-year conversion loan for 139,000,000 francs of treasury bills maturing September 5, at a subscription price of 98 per cent and bearing 5 per cent interest. These are the only calls upon the money market which the Confederation and the Federal railways made during 1925. The leading securities quoted on the Swiss Stock Exchange benefited from the beginning of August until October from the general improvement, due above all to the trend toward lower rates of interest and to the prospect of a reduction in the official discount rate. It

is thus that the long-term 5 per cent loans of the Cantons could be floated almost at par, and that, in general, the yield of gilt-edged securities declined slightly below 5 per cent.

The interest rate of 5½ per cent on certificates of deposit, adopted the year before by many of the banks, with some precipitancy, perhaps, was changed rather soon, and declined generally to 5 per cent, and for some important establishments even to 4½ per cent. The last three months of the year fortunately saw announcements of numerous reductions of rates on mortgages which were to become effective at the beginning of 1926. These reductions, it is true, do not extend to very considerable amounts of capital; they are, nevertheless, an encouraging sign, for they give reason to hope that the improvement will continue. The building up of new capital in the country itself probably contributes but slightly to these better conditions. The increase of available money on the market is due, most of all, to a relatively small demand for new money compared with the demands of the year before (about 270,000,000 francs) and to a strong influx of capital from other countries. It is true that rather large sums of capital have found their way abroad, but in spite of the acute scarcity of funds among our neighbors and the resulting offers of attractive rates of interest, the export of capital has not yet reached a proportion sufficient to threaten the stability of the domestic market. The many sad experiences of recent years have without doubt exerted a restraining influence, for the Swiss capitalist, as a rule, has again become conservative in regard to foreign investments, although it is surprising to see the rapidity with which heavy losses incurred during and after the war have been forgotten in certain circles. It is no wonder that the public has come to be on its guard against the dangers of overinvestment in foreign securities. Still, one may ask how far this type of export serves the interests of our national economy. It is a question which can not be answered by any general formula, but should be specially studied in each case and decided according to the particular economic and financial situation; this, under certain circumstances, might demand that available funds should be kept for the needs of the country. The national economic life of Switzerland is closely bound up with that of other countries; the total isolation of our capital market is impossible, especially as for a long time before the war, and again recently, Switzerland has reaped great advantages from

the influx of foreign capital. When it is a question of supporting the level of our currency or of satisfying the financial needs of the Confederation, the bank of issue should be able to give an exact account of the capital operations which it carries on with foreign countries.

The introduction of the "letter of security," now under consideration, will introduce a new factor into the money market.

In the money market the private rate has declined with slight fluctuations from 3 per cent at the beginning of the year to 2 per cent by August; it began to rise again almost imperceptibly only at the end of October, and stiffened a little to 2½ per cent at the end of the year. Switzerland has maintained the lowest open-market rate of any country, but our market has been subject to the same tendencies as that of other countries with sound currencies; for all that, the fluctuations of the English and the American money markets have had but little influence on the private rate here. To Swiss capital returning from abroad, where it was displaced by American money offered at a better rate, there has been added money which foreign countries have sent to us. The purchase of foreign exchange carried on by the National Bank in its fight against an excessive rise in our franc above its gold parity has also enlarged the resources of our market to a considerable extent. On the other hand, paper offered for discount has not been sufficient to meet the needs of the banks.

The changes made during the war in the methods of payment have diminished the use of commercial bills, and the credit needs of commerce and industry have been too moderate during recent years to stimulate, as would have been desirable, the creation of commercial paper. The National Bank has tried to alleviate this condition by turning over to the market part of the noninterest-bearing securities which it received from the Confederation at the time of the withdrawal of the foreign 5-franc pieces of the Latin Monetary Union. Its purpose in doing this was to facilitate the placing of the liquid funds of the financial establishments and to curtail the export of capital. On account of a considerable amount of available funds in our market, the raising of the official rate in New York in February from 3 to 3½ per cent and in London in March from 4 to 5 per cent passed almost without notice in Switzerland.

On the other hand, the general easing of the money market which came during the summer,

bringing about a number of reductions in the discount rate (in England, for example, the rate was lowered in August from 5 to 4½ per cent), was more clearly perceived with us. At this time many recommendations were made that Switzerland should adopt a similar measure. It was not until October 22, however, that the National Bank decided to lower its discount rate from 4 to ½ per cent and the rate for advances on securities from 5 to 4½ per cent; in the meantime the slight tension shown on the market at the beginning of September had relaxed a little, and the Bank of England, as well as the Bank of Netherlands, put into effect a new reduction from 4½ to 4 per cent. To tell the truth, the National Bank could have acted earlier, at least so far as the discount rate was concerned, but it has always preferred to wait a little so as to be able without fear to reduce the rate for advances on securities in equal measure; the reduction of the discount rate alone seemed inopportune, solely by reason of the wide disparity which would have resulted between the two rates. The National Bank was not trying by this reduction to tighten its relation with the market, but to point out to the nation that it considered the international market in an easier state; that it felt that the time had come to lower rates of interest somewhat in favor of commerce and industry; and that, considering its own strong situation, the gold parity of the Swiss currency, reached a year before, might be regarded as assured. The market did not react at once; the lowering of the bank rate had in fact been expected for a long time, and the stock market had made allowances for it. But if the low rates have been maintained, it is to this action that it must be attributed. Although shortly afterwards the Bank of England was compelled to raise its rate from 4 to 5 per cent at the beginning of December, the National Bank has been able to keep its rate without difficulty through the end of the year.

The average rate of discount in Switzerland was 3.90 per cent in 1925; 4 per cent in 1924; and 3.47 per cent in 1923. The rate for advances on securities was 4.90 per cent, compared with 5 and 4.47 per cent in 1924 and 1923, respectively. * * *

The Swiss franc reached gold parity toward the end of the autumn of 1924. Later it even went above parity for short intervals to an extent which led the bank to change its monetary policy; the bank suddenly found itself compelled to intervene in order to prevent a new

rise of the franc, as before it had been compelled to act in support of the exchange. It is true that during the first three months the dollar showed a new upward tendency, but in April it was again approaching the lower gold point. At this time Switzerland experienced—though to a less extent than Denmark and Norway later on—those difficulties which in some cases result from trying to control the course of a rising exchange. Realizing that a premium on the franc would as little benefit the economic situation of Switzerland as would a level below parity, the National Bank made large purchases of foreign exchange in order to keep the franc from rising above the gold import point. This task was made easier by the fact that, besides the cities of Zurich and Berne, the Confederation needed large amounts in dollars, both to settle purchases in America and to assure the service of interest and amortization of loans floated in New York; and that the Government had decided to provide as early as 1925 for the repayment of the \$20,000,000 loan maturing in 1926. In this way the level of the franc was successfully maintained, so that in September the exchange had reassumed a quieter tendency. At this time the franc came down to parity with the dollar and even slightly below; it was no longer necessary for the bank to intervene either in one direction or in the other, and it was able to sell again a part of its foreign bills, which the sales of gold had helped to increase, and which had reached a rather high figure.

The year just past has seen little change in the circulation. Following the currency reforms in the more important countries, one might have expected a very considerable return of Swiss bank notes which had found their way into those countries during the period of their inflation; and there was even more reason to expect a decline in the circulation from the fact that the issue of gold francs and of 5-franc silver pieces would decrease the hoarding of bank notes. The average circulation, however, showed only a slight decline and remained above the figure obtained by using the coefficient of the higher price level with the pre-war circulation as the base. This almost negligible decline is surprising, considering that the emergency currency put out by the Confederation, the state railways, the Cantons, and the towns—issues which at one time ran into hundreds of millions of francs—have come down since the beginning of 1923 to a very modest level; and that besides there have been put into circulation since 1922 not only about 70,000,000 in 5-franc pieces, but also

large quantities of gold coins. Experience shows, however, in all countries that bank notes once issued tend to remain in circulation as trade becomes accustomed to use them in larger amounts. Considering the progress made in consolidating the finances of the Confederation, and consequently the reestablishment of more normal relations between the Government and the bank of issue, and given, on the other hand, the slight contribution of the bank to the money market, the amount of the note circulation can be explained to-day, so to speak, exclusively by the needs of business; and the elasticity of the currency during the entire year is a matter for much satisfaction. It is interesting to note that the curve of the wholesale price index also showed a downward movement in 1925, and that this preceded the reduction of the note issues. However, one ought not to conclude that there is a fixed relation between the two curves; indeed, the fluctuations of the figures which they represent are so slight that all kinds of factors difficult to determine, and influences, purely accidental, might have brought about this coincidence.

Because of a forgery, the source of which is certainly to be sought abroad but which has not yet been discovered, the National Bank decided to call in the 100-franc notes with the portrait of Tell, which had been printed during the war. This decision was made easier by the fact that it had to do with a war note, issued during a short period in 1917-18, under the pressure of a rapid increase in demands for notes. The circulation of this note, which at first reached the total amount of 150,000,000 francs, had fallen to 15,000,000 francs by the end of the year. The bank made use of this occasion to call in at the same time the "interim notes" of 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 francs issued in 1907 after the pattern of the notes of the old banks of issue. All these notes thus called in lost their legal-tender status on December 31, 1925, but the National Bank is obligated to redeem them or to exchange them for their nominal value for 20 years more, that is, until June 30, 1945.

On November 30, 1925, the period of repayment expired for the state currency notes of 5, 10, and 20 francs, issued as Government paper currency in 1914 at the beginning of the war. Of the war currency, there now remains in circulation only the notes of 5 and of 20 francs of the National Bank. The 25-franc notes of the Confederation Loan Office, of which the period of repayment has also expired, will still be redeemable at the Federal treasury until

June 30, 1934, but in fact they have practically all been withdrawn.

The issue of gold coins was again made possible at the end of 1924, because the franc had by that time reached its gold parity, a circumstance which evoked much interest. As in other countries, especially in England and in Holland, the question whether it was expedient to put gold coins into circulation provoked lively discussion in Switzerland. England definitely declared in the negative. At first Holland followed that example, but recently a reversal of opinion seems apparent in that country. The Swiss National Bank took the position, in principle, that it was not sure that the time had come for a return to an unlimited issue of gold, even if that could be done without restoring the obligation to redeem all notes in gold on demand. But in order to satisfy certain wishes and to remove all reasons for hoarding, the bank decided to put back into circulation, on demand, the gold coins presented at its windows. Since this decision the facts have shown that there is scarcely any demand for the yellow metal and that in general the public prefers bank notes. The board of directors have stated their agreement that there should be given a general authorization for the export of gold. This measure, which has now been passed by the Federal Government, can be revoked at any time. The practice of payments in gold has not been restored to any great extent; nevertheless, the facilities given have succeeded in bringing out from their hiding places many gold coins, which, put into circulation in 1922, had again disappeared.

As the bank has always kept the franc from rising above the gold import point, there could be no serious question as to importing gold in bars for the mint. But because of the slight premium above par value, it was possible to buy abroad, by the weight of the metal, and at a slight profit, gold coins of the Latin Union countries, and to put them in circulation in Switzerland. When this business had been going on for some time on a rather large scale, the National Bank felt it a duty to request certain friendly banks of issue not to give out any more of this kind of coins for export. This business was in fact not without its disadvantages, for it was carried on for the most part in abraded coins, the melting down of which brought a certain loss to the charge of Switzerland, because, on account of the exchange, these coins could not be returned to any of the other countries and thus had to be kept here. For this reason, also, the Confederation has con-

sidered the possibility of putting severe restrictions on the import of gold coins, and even, if necessary, of prohibiting it altogether. For the time being, however, this type of business has lost its interest on account of the decline of the franc from dollar parity. The question should not be lost sight of; all the less because the denunciation of the Latin Monetary Union by Belgium at the end of December brings up the question of the dissolution of the Union, and thus adds special interest to the problems connected with it.

The metallic cover for notes in circulation has fluctuated during the year between 63 and 79 per cent; gold cover alone between 53 and 68 per cent. These fluctuations have corresponded to the monetary policy of the National Bank, which deemed it advisable, in order to avoid the costs of transportation, to deposit part of its gold in some of the large foreign banks of issue. Although in principle it has held to the tried and proved rule of an effective gold cover, the bank has judged it wise at times to put a fairly large part of its note cover into foreign exchange of the highest quality, to be better prepared to intervene in defense of our exchange.

The 5-franc coins out of circulation in the other countries of the Latin Union represent a total amount of 156,000,000 francs, and are included in the metallic note cover at about one-half their nominal value; that is, at about the commercial value of their silver content; their repayment is guaranteed by noninterest-bearing obligations of the Confederation. According to the Paris agreement of December 9, 1921, part of this amount, about 136,000,000 francs, bears interest since January 15, 1925, at 1 per cent on the nominal value of those coins which the countries of origin have paid to the Confederation; the latter, in conformity with the agreement made in November, 1923, with the National Bank, has turned over to it the entire amount of this interest. The repatriation of these coins will begin in 1927 and should be finished in 1932.

We have already mentioned in our comments on the money market the most important event in the realm of discount policy, the reduction of the official rediscount rate. After this change, our portfolio of Swiss bills has remained within very moderate limits, and the bank has rarely had any contact with the market. The necessity for having a rather large portfolio of foreign bills has had this result—that the flow of bank notes to the market has not come about to the same extent as formerly through the agency of Swiss

bills, but far more through the channel of foreign bills. But we ought to state that the portfolio of Swiss bills showed a considerable, although temporary, increase during the last 10 days of December. Nevertheless, in spite of the insignificant amount of Swiss securities, the National Bank could not change the fundamental principles of its discount policy and seek profits by discounting paper which, because it was not sufficiently liquid, ought not to be given place in the portfolio of a bank of issue. Even though the Confederation has recently at times discounted its securities at the bank within the limits fixed by the directors

of the bank, it has done so, not as formerly under the stress of an unusual situation, but merely the better to adapt its financial measures to the conditions of the moment, and to meet the temporary needs of the treasury, which were greater than its immediate receipts.

The advances on securities, which have at times reached a very high figure in comparison with the domestic bill portfolio, declined during the course of the year to about 41,000,000 francs, to rise again temporarily to 72,000,000 francs in the last week in December.

* * *

GOLD RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913-1925

The total gold stocks of the principal countries of the world amounted to about \$9,343,399,000 at the end of 1925, a decline of about \$40,000,000 from the total for the same countries at the end of 1924, as shown by the table on the following page. The largest reductions were those of \$139,000,000 for the United States and of \$54,000,000 for England; the largest increase was that of \$107,000,000 in the stock of the German Reichsbank, whose holdings are now above the figure recorded at the end of 1913. Lesser reductions were reported for the Netherlands, Switzerland, South Africa, and Japan, and increases for Russia, Java, Australia, and Canada. Except for the countries enumerated above, the net changes were mostly small.

The stock of European countries as a group increased slightly. The holdings of England declined by \$54,000,000, those of the Nether-

lands by \$25,000,000, and of Switzerland by about \$7,500,000; on the other hand Germany added \$107,000,000 to its holdings, Russia \$21,000,000, Poland \$6,000,000, and Hungary \$3,000,000. As changes in other European countries were small, it appears that the total gold reserves of Europe showed a net increase of about \$50,000,000 in the course of 1925. In addition to this increase in monetary stocks, a certain amount of gold coin was put into circulation during the year in Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The holdings of the European banks of issue included in the table were, therefore, about \$3,128,000,000 at the end of 1925 and about \$300,000,000 above the total reported holdings of such institutions at the end of 1913, representing an increase of approximately 10 per cent over that year.

GOLD RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913-1925

[In thousands of dollars, converted at par of exchange]

End of year	United States			Austrian National Bank	Austro-Hungarian Bank	National Bank of Belgium	National Bank of Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia: Banking Office of the Ministry of Finance	National Bank of Denmark	Bank of Finland	Bank of France	German Reichsbank	Great Britain: Bank of England and currency note reserves
	Total stock	In Treasury and in Federal reserve banks	In circulation										
1913	1,924,361	262,443	1,661,918		251,421	59,131	10,615		19,666	6,948	678,856	278,687	170,245
1914	1,815,976	504,672	1,311,304		213,757	56,619	10,615		24,606	8,299	802,591	498,508	428,221
1915	2,312,444	758,595	1,553,649		138,758	50,759	11,773		29,833	8,299	967,950	581,954	389,205
1916	2,864,842	973,233	1,891,609		58,759	50,759	13,124		42,847	8,299	652,855	599,873	402,970
1917	3,040,439	1,770,347	1,270,092		53,717	50,759	12,159		46,611	8,299	639,682	572,768	422,594
1918	3,080,510	2,243,895	836,615		53,074	51,145	12,352		52,159	8,299	664,017	538,861	523,632
1919	2,787,714	2,091,051	696,660		45,111	51,417	7,141		60,807	8,299	694,847	259,519	583,211
1920	2,928,848	2,216,154	712,694		111	51,438	7,141	4,053	60,992	8,299	685,517	260,028	762,912
1921	3,656,989	3,021,266	635,723		116	51,451	7,334	12,545	61,192	8,299	690,141	237,102	763,719
1922	3,933,476	3,201,540	731,936		19	51,901	7,415	20,874	61,173	8,371	708,403	227,436	751,79
1923	4,247,201	3,249,852	997,349	1,313		52,204	7,565	22,574	56,171	8,242	709,479	111,247	754,400
1924	4,547,407	3,118,636	1,428,771	1,560		52,543	7,792	31,745	56,145	8,354	710,394	180,939	757,033
1925	4,408,696	2,870,328	1,538,368	2,087		52,855	7,932	30,575	56,085	8,357	710,968	287,763	703,482

End of year	National Bank of Greece	National Bank of Hungary	Banks of Italy, Naples, and Sicily and National Treasury	Bank of Netherlands	Bank of Norway	National Bank of Poland	Bank of Portugal	National Bank of Rumania	Russian State Bank	Bank of Spain	Swedish Riksbank	National Bank of Switzerland	Yugoslavia National Bank
1914	7,527		299,759	83,663	11,181		9,261	29,714	803,400	110,444	29,088	45,922	
1915	11,194		293,453	172,530	18,028		9,261	36,264	831,200	166,414	33,385	48,275	
1916	11,580		255,772	236,217	33,027		9,261	22	758,396	241,424	49,183	66,585	
1917	12,159		238,931	280,689	31,214		9,261		667,041	379,597	65,513	69,025	
1918	10,422		243,566	277,155	32,691		9,263		2	430,072	76,832	80,041	
1919	11,001		203,441	256,204	39,500	1,667	9,266	200		472,041	75,350	99,779	
1920	11,001		204,362	255,729	39,472	2,858	9,266	329		474,228	75,516	104,780	12,352
1921	10,808		210,739	243,600	39,475	5,955	9,267	329		484,984	73,631	106,058	14,282
1922	6,058		217,284	233,880	39,474	9,769	9,267	7,555	2,607	487,278	73,423	103,283	12,354
1923	7,250		215,699	233,876	39,472	13,078	9,267	24,563	45,043	487,841	72,853	103,669	13,286
1924	7,680	7,460	218,382	202,854	39,457	19,949	9,267	26,020	73,050	489,292	63,503	97,642	13,965
1925	8,875	10,365	218,825	178,080	39,456	25,793	9,267	26,735	94,095	489,631	61,646	90,140	14,657

End of year	Canada: Minister of finance and chartered banks	Argentina: Government conversion fund	Brazil: Guarantee of currency fund	Chilean Government conversion fund	Uruguay: Bank of the Republic	Australia: Note reserves	New Zealand reserve banks	India: Government rupee reserve	Domestic holdings of the Bank of Japan and of the Government	Bank of Java	National Bank of Egypt	South Africa: Joint-stock banks and Reserve Bank	Total
1914	137,872	213,906	426,601	1,330	13,483	38,932	27,739	30,202	64,062	12,418	21,750	\$ 43,799	5,921,145
1915	169,128	228,939	414,598	1,330	22,530	73,484	33,092	41,361	68,187	18,804	35,096	\$ 44,772	6,862,300
1916	176,064	251,158	414,598	1,330	33,251	78,351	36,012	38,636	113,411	28,984	29,164	\$ 54,066	7,190,850
1917	195,172	252,390	414,598	9,039	42,003	85,650	39,419	86,712	229,981	37,051	19,278	30,172	7,641,923
1918	190,688	269,628	15,571	23,413	46,718	104,143	39,419	63,842	225,821	51,600	16,312	33,579	7,224,527
1919	192,265	299,119	15,571	24,384	56,756	116,796	38,932	96,205	349,947	69,817	16,312	35,525	6,978,234
1920	175,187	450,057	19,464	32,893	57,307	115,336	37,472	116,249	551,840	88,214	16,807	50,612	7,670,570
1921	154,723	450,057	25,303	34,025	59,494	113,889	37,472	118,341	610,663	58,728	16,807	57,911	8,424,829
1922	222,050	450,057	27,401	34,025	56,807	116,499	38,367	118,341	605,678	61,306	16,619	50,782	8,770,836
1923	171,191	454,035	48,665	34,025	56,812	121,083	38,294	108,609	600,194	62,869	16,510	51,838	9,000,423
1924	192,504	435,880	53,799	34,025	56,809	130,904	37,581	108,609	585,738	53,726	16,510	52,441	9,380,964
1925	203,495	435,880	56,451	34,025	56,811	164,828	37,589	108,609	575,768	73,394	16,510	43,594	9,343,390

1 Austrian account only.
 2 Oct. 16-29.
 3 Includes 54,912,948.87 zlot (510,598,000) held abroad.
 4 Conversion fund.
 5 Mar. 31, 1914.
 6 Includes a small amount of gold held abroad.
 7 Includes \$9,704,000 in banking department.
 8 Includes \$36,990,000 in banking department.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Bank figures are for the last report date of month, except for London clearing banks, which are daily averages]

ENGLAND [Millions of pounds sterling]				
	1926		1925	
	February	January	December	February
Bank of England:				
Issue department—				
Gold coin and bullion.....	143	143	143	127
Notes issued.....	163	163	163	147
Banking department—				
Gold and silver coin.....	1	1	2	2
Bank notes.....	22	21	17	22
Government securities.....	35	46	64	42
Other securities.....	79	74	103	74
Public deposits.....	16	23	8	16
Other deposits.....	106	101	161	106
Ratio of gold and note reserve to deposit liabilities (per cent).....	18.9	18.1	11.5	19.4
Bank notes in circulation ¹	85	85	88	98
Currency notes and certificates.....	284	286	297	281
Nine London clearing banks:				
Money at call and short notice.....	110	113	118	121
Discounts and advances.....	1,073	1,088	1,078	1,055
Investments.....	255	262	261	287
Total deposits.....	1,606	1,637	1,647	1,643
Total clearings.....	3,140	3,488	3,548	3,316
Government floating debt:				
Total.....	729	785	817	760
Treasury bills.....	582	639	636	592
Temporary advances.....	147	146	181	168
Index of security prices (December, 1921=100) (per cent).....	117.6	117.5	116.5	117.9
Index number of foreign exchange value of the pound sterling (per cent) ²	100.0	99.9	99.8	-----

¹ Notes issued, less amounts held in banking department and in currency note account.² New series.

FRANCE [Millions of francs]				
	1926		1925	
	January	December	November	January
Bank of France:				
Gold reserve ¹	3,684	3,684	3,684	3,681
Silver reserve.....	329	325	321	306
War advances to the Government.....	34,500	34,200	35,950	21,900
Note circulation.....	50,991	50,618	51,085	40,792
Total deposits.....	3,013	3,188	3,335	2,028
Three commercial banks:				
Demand deposits.....	-----	19,980	19,210	14,622
Bills.....	-----	-----	13,221	10,280
Other loans.....	-----	-----	4,862	4,397
Clearings, daily average of Paris banks.....	-----	1,554	1,855	1,027
Price of 3 per cent perpetual renté.....	49.00	49.15	48.35	48.10

¹ Not including gold held abroad.CANADA
[Millions of dollars]

	1926		1925	
	January	December	November	January
Chartered banks:				
Gold coin and bullion ¹	62	69	60	53
Current loans and discounts.....	1,123	1,142	1,130	1,114
Money at call and short notice.....	377	394	392	319
Public and railway securities.....	563	550	559	542
Note circulation.....	161	174	184	155
Individual deposits.....	2,168	2,270	2,313	2,083
Gold reserve against Dominion notes.....	127	135	132	131
Dominion note circulation.....	214	227	226	222
Bank clearings ²	1,331	1,898	1,670	1,410
Bank debits ²	2,368	3,121	2,787	2,230

¹ Not including gold held abroad.² Total for month.

GERMANY [Millions of reichsmarks]				
	1926		1925	
	February	January	December	February
Reichsbank:				
Gold at home.....	1,192	1,112	1,111	700
Gold abroad.....	190	143	97	307
Reserves in foreign exchange.....	481	418	403	302
Bills of exchange and checks.....	1,346	1,464	1,915	1,737
Miscellaneous assets.....	783	609	590	1,684
Deposits.....	556	579	697	918
Reichsmarks in circulation.....	2,822	2,649	2,960	2,106
Reutenmarks in circulation.....	1,587	1,589	1,609	1,967
Reichsbank clearings.....	3,886	4,177	4,398	3,637
3 Berlin banks: ¹				
Cash.....	-----	-----	249	85
Bills.....	-----	-----	1,247	883
Due from other banks.....	-----	-----	642	624
Miscellaneous loans.....	-----	-----	2,383	1,874
Deposits.....	-----	-----	4,686	3,671
Index of security prices (Jan. 2, 1925=100) (per cent).....	72.61	71.62	58.56	101.47
Capital issues.....	20	20	16	26

¹ Bimonthly statements.ITALY
[Millions of lire]

	1926		1925	
	January	December	November	January
Banks of issue:				
Gold reserve ¹	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,131
Total reserve.....	2,026	2,041	2,070	1,819
Loans and discounts.....	11,589	10,477	9,666	7,626
Note circulation for commerce.....	12,287	12,287	12,134	10,500
Note circulation for the State.....	7,065	7,063	7,067	7,146
Total deposits.....	-----	2,466	2,366	2,806
Leading private banks:				
Cash.....	-----	-----	1,051	1,246
Loans and discounts.....	-----	-----	9,086	9,065
Due from correspondents.....	-----	-----	4,217	4,089
Participations.....	-----	-----	516	404
Total deposits.....	-----	-----	13,271	13,284
State note issue.....	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,400
Index of security prices (per cent).....	205	216	230	259

¹ Not including gold held abroad.JAPAN
[Millions of yen]

	1926		1925	
	February	January	December	February
Bank of Japan:				
Gold at home and abroad.....	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,058
Advances and discounts.....	330	374	456	507
Advances on foreign bills.....	147	172	207	82
Notes issued.....	1,293	1,388	1,500	1,297
Total deposits.....	769	713	736	632
Total note and deposit liabilities.....	2,062	2,101	2,236	2,229
Tokyo banks:				
Cash on hand.....	116	127	117	110
Total loans.....	2,449	2,416	2,403	2,392
Total deposits.....	1,959	1,922	1,908	1,861
Total clearings.....	3,245	2,743	3,853	2,552

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

	1926		1925			1926		1925	
	February	January	December	February		February	January	December	February
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):					National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengös):				
Gold.....	15	15	15	11	Gold.....	76	59	59	48
Foreign bills.....	541	520	558	473	Foreign bills, etc.....	173	194	207	159
Domestic bills.....	111	144	180	128	Loans and discounts.....	149	151	134	134
Treasury bills.....	186	187	188	215	Advances to Treasury.....	154	156	156	158
Total principal earning assets.....	838	851	926	816	Other assets.....	275	280	327	267
Notes.....	812	823	890	796	Note circulation.....	394	405	416	339
Deposits.....	28	45	55	32	Deposits.....	207	195	214	203
Total note and deposit liabilities.....	840	868	945	828	Miscellaneous liabilities.....	199	213	227	203
National Bank of Belgium (millions of francs):					Bank of Java (millions of florins):				
Gold.....	274	274	274	272	Gold.....		202	183	184
Foreign bills and balances abroad.....	30	30	30	30	Foreign bills.....		21	21	18
Domestic bills.....	984	1,125	1,036	1,325	Loans and discounts.....		65	80	74
Loans to State.....	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	Total principal earning assets.....		86	101	92
Notes.....	7,415	7,462	7,471	7,599	Notes.....		345	353	273
Deposits.....	162	344	556	290	Deposits.....		56	40	69
Total notes and deposits.....	7,577	7,806	8,027	7,859	Total note and deposit liabilities.....		401	393	342
National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):					Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):				
Gold.....			41	40	Gold.....	24	24	24	24
Foreign bills, etc.....			513	976	Foreign exchange reserve.....	31	28	31	40
Domestic loans and discounts.....			1,321	1,241	Bills.....	65	63	64	48
Advances to State.....			5,390	5,281	Loans.....	61	52	52	53
Total principal earning assets.....			7,224	7,498	Note circulation.....	29	29	29	29
Notes.....			3,655	4,380	Government deposits.....	78	75	73	83
Deposits.....			2,598	2,059	Other deposits.....	50	49	52	46
Total notes and deposits.....			6,253	6,439	Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):				
Banking Office, Czechoslovakia (millions of Czechoslovak crowns):					Gold.....	30	32	32	31
Gold and silver.....	1,072	1,071	1,032	1,029	Foreign bills.....	30	29	30	63
Balances abroad and foreign currency.....	1,179	1,180	1,199	595	Loans and discounts.....	49	50	49	37
Bills discounted.....	544	648	748	978	Total principal earning assets.....	79	79	79	100
Advances on collateral.....	378	422	458	542	Notes.....	82	79	82	93
Note circulation.....	7,074	7,245	8,408	7,728	Deposits.....	25	25	24	34
Deposits.....	1,070	1,228	742	633	Total notes and deposits.....	107	104	106	127
Bank of Danzig (millions of Danzig gulden):					Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):				
Balances with Bank of England.....	16	15	17	15	Gold.....	432	438	443	504
Foreign bills, etc.....	19	17	17	10	Foreign bills.....	203	248	247	128
Loans and discounts.....	15	19	18	16	Loans and discounts.....	203	220	204	252
Total principal earning assets.....	34	36	35	26	Total principal earning assets.....	406	468	451	380
Notes.....	32	32	35	30	Notes.....	818	833	875	881
Deposits.....	4	5	4	9	Deposits.....	77	96	42	64
Total note and deposit liabilities.....	36	37	39	39	Total note and deposit liabilities.....	895	929	917	945
National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):					Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):				
Gold.....	209	209	209	209	Gold.....	147	147	147	147
Foreign bills, etc.....	78	70	90	30	Foreign exchange.....	90	60	55	31
Loans and discounts.....	110	117	121	262	Domestic credits.....	286	298	320	370
Advances to State.....	15	16	22	38	Total principal earning assets.....	376	358	375	401
Total principal earning assets.....	203	203	233	330	Notes.....	330	335	363	368
Notes.....	399	403	438	453	Deposits.....	148	111	99	100
Deposits.....	42	40	68	64	Total note and deposit liabilities.....	478	446	462	468
Total note and deposit liabilities.....	441	443	506	517	Reserve Bank of Peru (millions of libras):				
Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):					Gold at home.....	4,047	4,050	3,938	4,094
Gold.....	332	332	332	332	Gold abroad.....	759	728	705	982
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	1,227	1,361	1,408	907	Bills.....	2,565	2,506	2,822	1,462
Foreign bills.....	80	104	102	5	Note circulation.....	6,473	6,425	6,400	5,323
Domestic bills.....	433	421	424	507	Deposits.....	752	648	973	673
State debts.....	262	262	361	470	Bank of Poland (millions of zloté):				
Note circulation.....	1,350	1,292	1,309	1,288	Gold.....	134	134	133	107
Demand liabilities.....	644	738	862	560	Foreign exchange, etc.....	60	61	70	206
Total notes and demand liabilities.....	1,994	2,080	2,171	1,848	Loans and discounts.....	323	315	326	315
National Bank of Greece (millions of drachmæ):					Note circulation.....	377	362	381	550
Gold and balances abroad.....			2,361	2,080	Current accounts—				
Government loans and securities.....			3,799	3,811	Private.....	88	94	84	48
Discounts and loans.....			3,322	2,924	Treasury.....		7	17	5
Note circulation.....			5,339	4,979	Liabilities in foreign currency.....	42	36	36	9
Total deposits.....			3,380	3,610					
Total note and deposit liabilities.....			8,719	8,589					

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS IN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

	1926		1925			1926		1925	
	February	January	December	February		February	January	December	February
Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):					South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds sterling):				
Gold.....		9		9	Gold.....	8,116	8,164	8,957	14,073
Balances abroad.....		344		325	Foreign bills.....	5,587	6,131	6,319	1,718
Bills.....		156		155	Domestic bills.....	1,825	1,314	1,286	2,197
Note circulation.....		1,820		1,716	Total principal earning assets.....	7,413	7,445	7,605	3,915
Deposits.....		78		81	Notes.....	8,194	8,609	8,756	11,136
					Deposits.....	6,121	6,018	6,796	6,578
National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):					Total note and deposit liabilities.....	14,315	14,627	18,552	17,714
Gold.....	568	567	567	563	Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Bills.....	8,199	8,230	8,313	7,243	Gold.....	2,537	2,537	2,537	2,536
Government loans.....	17,013	17,013	17,121	16,724	Balances abroad.....	29	29	29	30
Note circulation.....	19,989	19,881	20,222	19,122	Bills discounted.....	779	801	769	939
Deposits.....	8,784	8,659	8,594	7,588	Note circulation.....	4,373	4,406	4,423	4,472
					Deposits.....	1,295	1,257	1,264	1,032
State Bank of Russia (note-issuing department; thousands of cher-vonts):					Bank of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Gold.....	15,334	17,723	18,239	15,214	Gold.....	230	230	230	234
Foreign currency.....	4,981	4,967	4,887	9,566	Foreign bills, etc.....	183	202	203	149
Loans and discounts.....	54,114	51,750	52,315	31,281	Domestic credits.....	293	309	434	430
Bank notes.....	75,892	75,992	78,136	56,055	Total principal earning assets.....	475	511	637	579
					Notes.....	489	475	530	493
National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (millions of dinars):					Deposits.....	163	208	277	270
Gold.....	77	77	76	72	Total note and deposit liabilities.....	654	683	807	763
Foreign bills, etc.....	353	353	367	352	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Loans and discounts.....	1,330	1,310	1,371	1,355	Gold.....	427	447	467	498
Advances to State.....	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	Total principal earning assets.....	385	375	478	348
Note circulation.....	5,718	5,783	6,063	5,780	Notes.....	775	776	876	819
Deposits.....	510	568	491	583	Deposits.....	93	103	127	80
Total note and deposit liabilities.....	6,228	6,351	6,554	6,343	Total note and deposit liabilities.....	868	879	1,003	899

DISCOUNT RATES OF 31 CENTRAL BANKS

[Prevailing rates, with date of last change]

Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—
Austria.....	7½	Mar. 31, 1926	Estonia.....	10	July 1, 1925	Japan.....	7.3	Apr. 15, 1925	Portugal.....	9	Sept. 12, 1923
Belgium.....	7½	Mar. 11, 1926	Finland.....	7½	Oct. 29, 1925	Java.....	6	May 3, 1925	Rumania.....	6	Sept. 4, 1920
Bulgaria.....	10	Aug. 31, 1924	France.....	6	July 9, 1925	Latvia.....	8	Feb. 16, 1924	Russia.....	8	Apr. —, 1924
Czechoslovakia.....	6	Jan. 13, 1926	Germany.....	7	Mar. 27, 1926	Lithuania.....	7	Feb. 1, 1925	South Africa.....	5½	Nov. 21, 1924
Danzig.....	8	Jan. 19, 1926	Greece.....	10	Aug. 18, 1925	Netherlands.....	3½	Oct. 2, 1925	Spain.....	5	Mar. 23, 1923
Denmark.....	5½	Sept. 8, 1925	Hungary.....	7	Oct. 21, 1925	Norway.....	6	Jan. 12, 1926	Switzerland.....	4½	Oct. 9, 1925
England.....	5	Dec. 3, 1925	India.....	6	Dec. 3, 1925	Peru.....	6	Apr. 1, 1923	Sweden.....	3½	Oct. 22, 1925
			Italy.....	7	June 18, 1925	Poland.....	12	Aug. 12, 1925	Yugoslavia.....	6	June 23, 1922

Change.—National Bank of Belgium from 7 to 7½ per cent on Mar. 11, 1926; German Reichsbank, from 8 to 7 per cent on Mar. 27, 1926; Austrian National Bank, from 8 to 7½ per cent on Mar. 31, 1926.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE PRICES

ALL COMMODITIES

[Pre-war=100]

Year and month	Europe														
	Austria (gold basis)	Bel- gium	Bul- garia	Czecho- slo- vakia ¹	Den- mark ¹	Eng- land (Board of Trade)	Fin- land	France		Ger- many (Federal Statistical Bureau)	Hun- gary (gold basis)	Italy	Nether- lands	Nor- way (Oslo)	Poland
								Statistical Bureau	Federal Reserve Board						
1925															
January.....	147	559	3,275	1,045	234	171	1,137	514	456	138	159	658	160	279	120
February.....	146	551	3,309	1,048	234	169	1,141	515	457	137	153	660	158	281	121
March.....	143	546	3,272	1,034	230	166	1,131	514	463	134	145	659	155	276	122
April.....	139	538	3,244	1,020	220	163	1,133	513	460	131	144	658	151	267	119
May.....	138	537	3,177	1,006	216	159	1,122	520	467	132	141	660	151	260	118
June.....	141	552	3,225	998	216	158	1,129	543	483	134	141	683	153	258	119
July.....	137	559	3,041	1,009	206	158	1,118	557	490	135	136	707	155	254	120
August.....	131	567	2,870	993	189	157	1,142	557	491	132	134	731	155	245	124
September.....	127	577	2,834	966	168	156	1,133	556	482	126	135	721	155	231	127
October.....	127	575	2,823	989	163	155	1,121	572	482	124	131	716	154	231	128
November.....	125	569	2,822	977	158	154	1,118	606	498	121	129	712	154	217	137
December.....	125	565	2,913	977	160	153	1,120	633	518	122	130	715	155	218	155
1926															
January.....	122	560	2,901	966	157	151	1,094	634	527	120	127	707	153	214	142
February.....		556		950	151	149	1,091	636	540	118	7	704	150	211	146
March.....					145										

Year and month	Europe—Continued				North and South America			Asia and Oceania					Africa		
	Russia ¹	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land ¹	United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	Canada	Peru	Austra- lia	China (Shang- hai)	Dutch East Indies	India (Cal- cutta)	Japan (To- kyo)	New Zealand	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa
1925															
January.....	172	191	169	171	160	166	199	163	160	178	171	213	178	157	130
February.....	178	192	169	171	161	165	194	163	159	177	172	210	175	161	-----
March.....	183	193	168	170	161	162	206	160	160	179	168	204	175	155	-----
April.....	195	190	163	166	156	157	206	158	159	175	169	202	175	154	130
May.....	197	191	162	163	155	159	200	159	158	174	164	199	175	151	-----
June.....	191	187	161	162	157	159	200	163	157	173	157	200	174	150	-----
July.....	188	188	161	161	160	158	198	162	163	175	160	198	175	151	127
August.....	175	184	159	160	160	160	200	162	160	176	157	200	175	151	-----
September.....	173	185	157	159	160	157	205	162	160	175	158	201	175	152	-----
October.....	174	187	154	159	158	157	205	163	159	177	160	200	176	153	124
November.....	175	186	155	157	158	161	204	165	158	178	164	198	176	145	-----
December.....	179	187	156	157	156	164	203	170	158	-----	163	194	176	140	-----
1926															
January.....	183	186	153	156	156	164	206	161	164	-----	163	192	-----	134	124
February.....	190		152	155	155	162	205	160	163	-----	158	188	-----	134	-----
March.....				151			204								

¹ First of month figures.

The foreign index numbers of wholesale prices are cabled to the Federal Reserve Board by the various foreign statistical offices. Index numbers of commodity groups for most of the countries are also available in the office of the Division of Research and Statistics of the board, and may be had upon request.

Wherever possible the indexes have been shifted from original bases to a 1913 base. Further information as to base periods, sources, number of commodities, and period of the month to which the figures refer may be found on page 48 of the January, 1924, issue of the BULLETIN.

GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
(Pre-war=100)
UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1925—February.....	161	162	157	191	178	136	183	135	173	125
September.....	160	160	160	189	169	127	174	136	168	135
October.....	158	155	158	190	172	128	174	135	168	138
November.....	158	154	160	188	175	130	176	135	166	142
December.....	156	152	157	187	175	130	177	135	166	138
1926—January.....	156	152	156	186	177	129	178	133	165	135
February.....	155	150	153	184	179	128	177	132	164	133

ENGLAND—BOARD OF TRADE

Year and month	All commodities	Total food	Cereals	Meat and fish	Other foods	Total not food	Iron and steel	Other minerals and metals	Cotton	Other textiles	Other articles
1925—February.....	169	176	184	163	182	165	134	139	233	206	161
September.....	156	166	159	166	170	151	121	130	204	179	157
October.....	155	164	148	167	176	150	120	131	194	181	158
November.....	154	165	152	167	175	148	119	130	182	181	158
December.....	153	167	158	173	169	146	118	131	175	178	156
1926—January.....	151	162	154	165	167	146	119	131	175	176	153
February.....	149	159	148	156	170	144	118	131	174	172	149

FRANCE—STATISTICAL BUREAU

Year and month	All commodities	All foods	Animal foods	Vegetable foods	Sugar, coffee, cocoa	All industrial material	Minerals	Textiles	Sundries
1925—February.....	515	467	446	487	452	555	473	768	507
September.....	556	492	486	490	495	608	522	807	566
October.....	572	491	485	496	480	637	585	830	578
November.....	606	510	496	522	502	682	606	928	611
December.....	633	538	535	537	529	709	622	953	647
1926—January.....	634	543	532	544	548	707	627	941	645
February.....	636	546	536	541	567	708	646	925	643

GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU

Year and month	All commodities	Total food products	Grains and potatoes	Fats, sugar, meat, and fish	Colonial goods, coffee, cocoa, etc.	Total industrial products	Hides and leathers	Textiles	Metals and minerals	Coal and iron
1925—February.....	137	135	130	137	179	139	135	208	134	122
September.....	126	121	106	150	181	135	125	189	132	121
October.....	124	118	103	146	181	134	123	192	131	120
November.....	121	115	99	142	181	133	120	183	130	120
December.....	122	116	103	137	183	131	116	182	128	120
1926—January.....	120	115	101	134	185	130	113	176	128	120
February.....	118	113	98	134	183	130	110	172	127	120

RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Pre-war=100]

	United States (51 cities)	European countries											Other countries					
		Austria (Vienna) ¹	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	England ³	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands	Norway	Russia ⁴	Switzerland ⁴	Canada ³	Australia	India (Bombay)	New Zealand	South Africa
1925																		
Jan....	151	27,168	140	3,131	178	408	137	1,506	590	156	277	205	172	145	148	152	147	120
Feb....	148	27,065	137	3,163	176	410	145	1,510	610	157	283	208	172	147	149	152	146	120
Mar....	148	26,766	134	3,128	176	415	146	1,562	624	157	284	211	171	145	151	155	149	121
Apr....	148	26,448	127	3,100	170	409	144	1,478	620	155	276	217	169	142	152	153	149	124
May....	149	27,037	122	3,032	167	418	141	1,443	599	154	265	221	168	141	154	151	150	123
June....	152	27,031	127	3,083	166	422	146	1,516	599	152	261	219	169	141	155	149	149	122
July....	157	26,550	130	2,906	167	421	154	1,515	602	152	260	218	169	141	156	152	151	120
Aug....	157	25,739	135	2,744	168	423	154	1,511	621	152	254	210	169	146	156	147	152	119
Sept....	156	25,294	140	2,710	170	431	153	1,544	643	152	241	208	170	146	156	146	153	118
Oct....	158	25,186	144	2,698	172	433	151	1,597	646	149	228	215	168	147	157	148	155	119
Nov....	164	25,108	146	2,698	172	444	147	1,676	649	149	223	217	168	151	156	149	156	117
Dec....	162	25,373	148	2,785	174	463	146	1,718	660	148	221	224	167	156	155	151	154	116
1926																		
Jan....	161	-----	141	2,773	171	480	143	-----	681	148	216	226	165	157	155	151	-----	116
Feb....	158	-----	-----	-----	168	495	139	-----	676	147	212	230	163	155	154	150	-----	117
Mar....	-----	-----	-----	-----	165	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

COST OF LIVING

[Pre-war=100]

	Massachusetts	European countries														Other countries					
		Belgium	Czechoslovakia	England ³	Estonia	Finland	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Hungary	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ⁴	Canada ³	Australia	India (Bombay)	South Africa
1925																					
Jan....	158	521	899	180	113	1,199	-----	124	1,417	141	580	-----	-----	145	188	178	173	149	-----	157	133
Feb....	157	517	911	179	110	1,191	-----	136	1,420	135	592	-----	-----	146	189	-----	172	150	-----	157	133
Mar....	158	511	904	179	114	1,210	336	136	1,449	132	602	179	271	147	192	-----	172	148	150	159	133
Apr....	158	506	901	175	112	1,201	-----	137	1,419	130	600	-----	-----	146	191	177	170	147	-----	158	134
May....	158	502	894	173	111	1,176	-----	136	1,408	131	591	-----	-----	143	188	-----	170	146	-----	156	134
June....	159	505	914	172	112	1,191	390	138	1,448	130	596	179	259	144	190	-----	170	146	153	154	134
July....	160	509	916	173	114	1,218	-----	143	1,472	126	598	-----	-----	146	190	176	170	146	-----	157	133
Aug....	161	517	894	173	112	1,266	-----	145	1,484	127	610	-----	-----	149	190	-----	170	148	-----	152	132
Sept....	161	525	884	174	110	1,242	401	145	1,503	126	624	179	248	149	190	-----	170	148	154	151	132
Oct....	162	533	875	176	108	1,228	-----	144	1,547	124	643	-----	-----	152	189	175	168	149	-----	153	132
Nov....	162	534	863	176	107	1,227	-----	141	1,610	123	643	-----	-----	157	186	-----	168	152	-----	153	131
Dec....	165	534	866	177	109	1,197	421	141	1,644	123	649	177	234	173	183	-----	168	154	-----	155	131
1926																					
Jan....	-----	527	854	175	110	1,166	-----	140	-----	122	665	-----	-----	170	188	174	167	155	-----	155	131
Feb....	-----	526	845	173	-----	1,175	-----	139	-----	-----	661	-----	-----	171	-----	-----	165	154	-----	154	131
Mar....	-----	521	-----	172	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ January, 1921=100.
² 1921=100.³ First of the month figures.
⁴ Revised index.

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. The original bases of the indexes have been shifted to July, 1914, wherever possible.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

AVERAGE DAILY CONDITION FOR FEBRUARY AND JANUARY, 1926

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Total bills and securities		Total cash reserves		Total deposits		Federal reserve notes in circulation		Reserve percentages	
	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January
Boston.....	108,148	128,673	207,586	191,588	148,884	148,192	153,527	162,934	68.6	61.6
New York.....	297,330	245,922	957,503	1,030,504	855,864	872,556	369,155	372,469	78.2	82.8
Philadelphia.....	98,885	91,284	209,059	216,724	134,093	137,443	149,403	148,057	73.7	75.9
Cleveland.....	91,988	105,029	313,020	306,099	181,330	177,700	203,226	215,544	81.4	77.8
Richmond.....	53,746	51,912	103,989	106,707	72,227	70,956	79,436	85,034	68.6	68.4
Atlanta.....	74,795	102,598	173,667	144,451	85,237	83,104	160,402	162,771	70.7	58.7
Chicago.....	144,341	162,760	367,040	350,208	328,522	327,433	162,606	172,285	74.7	70.1
St. Louis.....	62,134	67,946	66,293	61,063	85,658	86,804	37,309	38,409	53.9	48.8
Minneapolis.....	30,887	34,384	93,191	93,443	54,274	55,560	64,701	67,389	78.3	76.0
Kansas City.....	66,678	68,056	92,297	94,157	91,859	91,912	66,290	69,768	58.4	58.2
Dallas.....	52,948	63,163	59,760	52,628	64,244	64,389	39,977	43,975	57.3	48.6
San Francisco.....	94,938	109,610	282,124	274,926	172,536	173,249	189,554	198,018	77.9	74.1
Total: 1926.....	1,176,328	1,231,337	2,925,529	2,922,498	2,274,728	2,289,298	1,675,586	1,736,653	74.1	72.5
1925.....	1,050,323	1,072,077	3,041,913	3,072,677	2,233,531	2,276,911	1,714,929	1,754,356	77.0	76.2
1924.....	1,000,668	3,239,282	3,241,596	3,241,596	1,954,479	1,979,913	2,034,540	2,112,873	81.2	79.2
1923.....	1,152,862	1,191,191	3,208,682	3,201,969	1,969,757	1,981,717	2,244,733	2,288,527	76.1	75.0
1922.....	1,215,221	1,304,165	3,070,045	3,043,984	1,814,446	1,800,989	2,176,529	2,272,057	76.9	74.7
1921.....	2,869,233	3,034,657	2,343,537	2,287,274	1,804,476	1,822,600	3,068,578	3,177,656	149.6	147.5
1920.....	3,154,054	3,043,952	2,053,422	2,098,498	2,002,503	2,027,861	2,946,863	2,887,846	143.3	144.9

¹ Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal reserve notes in circulation.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Gold with Federal reserve agents:													
Feb. 24.....	1,406,149	104,350	299,433	124,518	191,117	58,411	131,308	129,509	16,593	61,071	48,634	24,998	216,207
Mar. 3.....	1,383,170	105,983	309,315	120,701	192,208	56,985	130,248	129,467	15,715	62,349	44,850	25,596	189,753
Mar. 10.....	1,408,708	112,813	329,315	121,756	192,666	55,995	134,925	129,467	15,251	62,690	46,587	24,676	182,569
Mar. 17.....	1,432,402	119,295	379,220	117,940	190,089	50,162	125,032	129,420	15,061	62,006	45,775	23,466	171,936
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury:													
Feb. 24.....	46,334	8,265	12,913	6,294	1,359	2,716	2,619	4,493	326	1,010	3,419	1,854	1,066
Mar. 3.....	50,723	6,018	11,813	8,896	3,145	2,986	3,508	3,555	1,232	1,465	3,859	1,743	2,503
Mar. 10.....	50,406	8,321	10,435	9,926	3,592	3,059	3,192	2,720	1,213	885	1,731	2,028	3,304
Mar. 17.....	58,431	11,051	9,206	12,776	4,761	1,609	3,062	6,563	870	1,080	2,088	1,489	3,876
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes:													
Feb. 24.....	1,452,483	112,615	312,346	130,812	192,476	61,127	133,927	134,002	16,919	62,081	52,053	26,852	217,273
Mar. 3.....	1,433,893	112,001	321,128	129,597	195,353	59,971	133,756	133,022	16,947	63,814	48,709	27,339	192,256
Mar. 10.....	1,459,114	121,134	339,750	131,682	196,258	59,052	138,117	132,187	16,464	63,575	48,318	26,704	185,873
Mar. 17.....	1,490,833	130,340	388,426	130,716	194,850	51,771	128,094	135,963	15,931	63,086	47,863	27,955	175,812
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board:													
Feb. 24.....	674,072	48,324	205,661	42,612	64,523	28,824	34,422	152,175	11,899	23,633	27,692	15,172	19,135
Mar. 3.....	688,567	59,030	244,862	43,716	51,748	27,300	30,729	127,093	17,031	20,988	25,672	18,169	22,229
Mar. 10.....	692,997	62,935	225,385	44,760	47,938	23,454	35,916	150,175	16,184	24,184	25,889	11,386	24,791
Mar. 17.....	688,599	48,294	189,259	51,541	46,179	30,280	32,665	153,208	16,067	19,945	41,450	21,813	37,928
Gold and gold certificates held by banks:													
Feb. 24.....	640,048	42,323	368,325	28,130	48,346	4,365	3,333	66,234	17,407	7,059	4,624	10,005	39,892
Mar. 3.....	642,324	44,634	363,227	28,795	49,998	4,715	3,617	70,140	15,821	6,892	5,313	10,070	39,107
Mar. 10.....	647,047	46,402	366,457	26,111	48,187	5,080	4,075	71,633	17,371	6,788	6,174	10,086	38,673
Mar. 17.....	631,833	43,265	352,910	25,901	49,105	4,586	3,777	72,257	17,921	7,269	5,812	10,200	38,830

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

RESOURCES—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Total gold reserves:													
Feb. 24	2,766,603	203,262	886,332	201,559	305,345	94,316	171,632	352,411	46,225	92,773	84,369	52,029	276,300
Mar. 3	2,764,784	215,665	929,217	202,103	297,999	91,986	168,102	330,255	49,799	91,694	79,694	55,578	253,592
Mar. 10	2,799,158	230,471	931,592	202,553	292,383	87,586	178,108	353,995	50,019	94,557	80,381	48,176	249,337
Mar. 17	2,811,265	221,875	930,595	208,158	290,134	86,637	164,536	361,448	49,919	90,300	95,125	59,968	252,570
Reserves other than gold:													
Feb. 24	149,907	20,442	40,558	5,018	7,445	7,252	9,206	21,544	17,132	2,670	4,584	6,341	7,715
Mar. 3	148,754	19,660	40,616	4,786	8,125	7,392	8,831	20,743	18,037	2,729	4,761	5,987	7,087
Mar. 10	151,682	18,693	42,427	4,641	6,843	8,740	9,837	21,522	18,525	2,861	4,576	5,814	7,203
Mar. 17	153,392	18,604	43,034	4,572	9,168	8,867	8,820	20,598	18,923	2,808	4,722	5,891	7,385
Total reserves:													
Feb. 24	2,916,510	223,704	926,890	206,577	312,790	101,568	180,888	373,955	63,357	95,443	88,953	53,370	284,015
Mar. 3	2,913,538	235,325	969,833	206,889	305,224	99,378	176,933	350,998	67,836	94,423	84,455	61,565	260,679
Mar. 10	2,950,840	249,164	974,019	207,194	299,226	96,326	187,945	375,517	68,544	97,418	84,957	53,990	256,540
Mar. 17	2,964,657	240,479	973,629	212,730	299,302	95,504	173,356	382,046	68,842	98,108	99,847	65,859	259,955
Nonreserve cash:													
Feb. 24	66,298	4,679	23,568	2,444	2,926	4,805	4,218	10,375	3,642	971	2,434	2,924	3,312
Mar. 3	65,296	4,948	23,984	2,080	3,934	4,531	3,799	9,070	3,644	934	2,382	2,489	3,501
Mar. 10	68,998	5,594	27,074	1,982	3,009	4,386	4,615	8,404	3,731	1,260	2,588	2,662	3,693
Mar. 17	66,786	5,245	24,580	2,052	4,247	4,392	3,897	8,936	3,629	1,119	2,457	2,831	3,401
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 24	311,570	13,796	159,628	34,241	22,586	14,159	7,085	27,561	10,676	2,484	10,302	474	8,628
Mar. 3	319,423	14,035	131,791	32,045	27,618	14,795	7,054	54,408	10,349	6,268	12,672	827	7,561
Mar. 10	263,904	13,881	115,039	30,159	24,643	14,681	4,393	37,681	8,821	762	4,935	742	8,167
Mar. 17	260,479	15,241	76,332	33,565	29,008	15,721	13,059	33,406	12,341	3,591	6,865	888	20,462
Other bills discounted—													
Feb. 24	228,513	30,743	41,332	22,156	20,151	21,855	18,366	27,270	13,429	3,340	7,784	5,256	16,831
Mar. 3	263,791	22,054	40,785	21,842	21,002	28,622	26,001	34,259	15,258	4,250	9,886	5,817	34,015
Mar. 10	235,521	8,430	40,979	20,958	27,364	28,969	25,943	26,820	11,393	3,114	9,210	5,963	29,378
Mar. 17	220,136	8,493	27,858	23,074	19,224	29,302	30,242	21,645	13,271	3,143	8,849	5,683	29,352
Total bills discounted:													
Feb. 24	540,083	44,539	200,960	56,397	42,737	36,014	25,401	54,831	24,105	5,824	18,086	5,730	25,459
Mar. 3	583,214	36,089	172,576	53,887	48,620	43,417	33,055	88,667	25,607	10,518	22,558	6,644	41,576
Mar. 10	502,425	22,311	156,018	51,117	52,007	43,660	30,336	64,501	20,214	3,876	14,145	6,705	37,545
Mar. 17	480,615	23,734	104,190	56,639	48,232	45,023	43,301	55,051	25,612	6,734	15,714	6,571	49,814
Bills bought in open market:													
Feb. 24	304,128	47,316	73,420	19,754	18,025	9,634	26,269	31,376	16,458	7,120	15,274	16,596	22,886
Mar. 3	286,607	43,375	67,263	19,299	19,124	9,374	22,312	31,092	13,797	7,047	14,739	14,194	24,991
Mar. 10	284,520	40,595	69,140	19,717	21,009	10,841	18,499	30,234	14,300	7,974	13,896	13,723	24,592
Mar. 17	257,138	40,506	57,410	16,426	20,883	10,223	14,851	28,587	13,363	7,430	12,731	12,082	22,646
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds—													
Feb. 24	60,213	572	1,934	604	8,103	1,240	959	20,190	2,035	7,665	8,388	8,051	472
Mar. 3	60,285	572	1,934	604	8,103	1,240	1,001	20,190	2,035	7,665	8,888	7,579	474
Mar. 10	60,437	572	1,934	604	8,103	1,240	1,006	20,190	2,035	7,665	8,938	7,676	474
Mar. 17	63,831	571	1,634	604	8,103	1,240	990	22,890	2,035	7,665	8,687	8,636	476
Treasury notes—													
Feb. 24	174,954	2,154	43,314	3,637	18,655	3,067	9,163	15,906	13,420	6,415	16,946	15,898	26,379
Mar. 3	171,432	2,438	38,172	3,638	18,655	3,067	9,165	17,390	13,420	6,415	16,946	15,747	26,379
Mar. 10	187,335	1,708	41,202	3,778	19,704	3,437	10,248	18,673	15,120	7,227	18,822	17,891	29,465
Mar. 17	75,418	597	15,459	470	11,796	1,382	3,887	7,317	5,673	2,711	7,163	6,658	11,805
Certificates of indebtedness—													
Feb. 24	95,418	5,312	15,398	14,822	4,801	1,136	5,043	6,256	8,452	2,498	8,126	6,483	17,091
Mar. 3	94,041	5,257	14,243	14,821	4,801	1,136	5,042	6,441	8,452	2,498	8,126	6,132	17,092
Mar. 10	111,894	5,438	18,161	16,927	5,689	1,448	5,965	7,953	9,889	3,186	9,714	7,820	19,704
Mar. 17	213,328	5,386	116,744	16,913	5,595	1,416	7,013	10,299	9,737	3,113	9,546	7,640	19,926
Total U. S. Government securities:													
Feb. 24	330,585	8,038	60,646	19,063	31,559	5,443	15,165	42,352	23,907	16,578	33,460	30,432	43,942
Mar. 3	325,758	8,267	54,349	19,063	31,559	5,443	15,208	44,021	23,907	16,578	33,960	29,458	43,945
Mar. 10	359,666	7,778	61,297	21,309	33,496	6,125	17,219	46,816	27,044	18,078	37,474	33,387	49,643
Mar. 17	352,577	6,554	134,137	17,987	25,494	4,038	11,890	41,006	17,445	13,489	25,896	22,934	32,207
Other securities:													
Feb. 24	3,150			3,050								100	
Mar. 3	3,150			3,050								100	
Mar. 10	3,150			3,050								100	
Mar. 17	3,610			3,050			560						
Foreign loans on gold:													
Feb. 24	7,100	525	1,917	660	760	376	291	980	327	234	284	249	497
Mar. 3	8,700	661	2,384	827	931	461	348	1,192	374	278	339	305	600
Mar. 10	8,798	669	2,411	836	941	466	352	1,206	378	281	343	308	607
Mar. 17	7,700	585	2,110	732	824	408	308	1,055	331	246	300	270	531
Total bills and securities:													
Feb. 24	1,185,046	100,418	336,943	93,924	93,081	51,467	67,126	129,539	64,797	29,756	67,204	53,007	92,784
Mar. 3	1,207,429	88,392	296,572	96,126	100,234	58,695	70,923	164,972	63,685	34,421	71,696	50,601	111,112
Mar. 10	1,158,559	71,353	288,866	96,029	107,453	61,082	66,406	142,757	61,936	30,209	65,958	54,123	112,387
Mar. 17	1,101,640	71,379	297,847	94,834	95,433	59,692	70,910	125,699	56,751	27,899	54,141	41,857	105,198

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

RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Due from foreign banks:													
Feb. 24	780		780										
Mar. 3	749		749										
Mar. 10	737		737										
Mar. 17	712		712										
Uncollected items:													
Feb. 24	697,429	62,889	156,025	63,220	69,282	55,013	43,001	90,963	38,331	12,396	40,422	28,796	37,091
Mar. 3	711,125	61,469	155,005	63,450	75,979	56,112	38,790	97,727	34,681	13,282	49,198	26,348	39,084
Mar. 10	628,454	54,594	140,105	57,152	54,620	54,655	36,501	76,890	32,227	12,655	42,569	26,363	40,123
Mar. 17	831,669	73,657	197,767	80,691	75,990	67,453	45,642	114,731	38,733	15,071	44,618	31,597	45,719
Bank premises:													
Feb. 24	59,368	4,068	16,666	1,480	7,409	2,364	2,748	7,933	4,111	2,943	4,636	1,793	3,217
Mar. 3	59,368	4,068	16,666	1,480	7,409	2,364	2,748	7,933	4,111	2,943	4,636	1,793	3,217
Mar. 10	59,406	4,068	16,666	1,505	7,409	2,364	2,761	7,933	4,111	2,943	4,636	1,793	3,217
Mar. 17	59,406	4,068	16,666	1,505	7,409	2,364	2,761	7,933	4,111	2,943	4,636	1,793	3,217
All other resources:													
Feb. 24	17,008	92	4,473	362	1,180	375	1,129	2,220	433	2,381	451	456	3,456
Mar. 3	16,918	86	4,565	330	1,187	382	1,103	2,096	431	2,327	539	446	3,426
Mar. 10	17,775	89	5,521	334	1,205	381	1,098	2,042	432	2,352	543	475	3,405
Mar. 17	14,134	94	2,495	294	846	364	1,076	1,967	409	2,252	480	376	3,381
Total resources:													
Feb. 24	4,942,439	395,850	1,465,345	373,007	486,668	215,592	299,110	614,985	174,671	143,890	204,100	145,346	423,875
Mar. 3	4,974,423	394,288	1,467,374	370,555	493,967	221,462	294,296	632,796	174,388	143,530	212,906	143,242	421,019
Mar. 10	4,884,769	384,862	1,452,988	364,196	472,920	219,194	299,326	613,543	170,981	146,737	201,251	139,406	419,365
Mar. 17	5,039,004	394,922	1,613,696	392,106	483,227	229,769	297,642	641,312	172,475	142,492	206,179	144,313	420,871

LIABILITIES

Federal reserve notes in actual circulation:													
Feb. 24	1,679,362	161,577	366,888	148,131	208,223	78,179	159,518	162,381	36,986	64,312	65,629	39,435	188,103
Mar. 3	1,675,354	157,404	371,283	145,049	203,448	77,556	160,832	163,046	37,043	64,519	65,165	39,338	190,671
Mar. 10	1,671,764	155,036	371,325	145,993	204,189	78,235	161,213	164,209	36,974	64,222	64,740	38,508	187,110
Mar. 17	1,659,210	153,518	371,788	145,861	199,058	77,331	160,309	163,632	37,118	64,109	64,194	37,649	184,643
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve account—													
Feb. 24	2,202,379	139,932	853,125	130,849	172,405	65,055	79,208	317,159	81,521	54,146	86,305	61,400	161,774
Mar. 3	2,224,329	142,475	856,855	132,655	179,034	70,680	80,234	324,041	83,347	52,113	87,135	68,703	157,057
Mar. 10	2,209,698	141,195	852,587	129,920	177,130	68,888	84,839	321,176	82,506	50,893	83,519	60,013	156,932
Mar. 17	2,230,282	141,489	867,825	137,427	174,542	68,358	81,086	327,301	80,127	51,920	85,405	58,582	156,220
Government—													
Feb. 24	36,670	6,685	3,833	750	1,393	4,741	6,715	1,804	2,380	1,540	680	1,589	4,560
Mar. 3	52,472	8,041	4,230	2,595	3,519	805	6,264	10,868	2,321	8,075	2,593	1,144	2,017
Mar. 10	48,554	8,555	3,044	2,177	3,312	1,634	7,671	7,244	2,054	8,396	1,177	919	2,371
Mar. 17	7,089	351	428	260	951	146	827	721	132	786	817	133	1,231
Foreign bank—													
Feb. 24	5,450	398	1,646	498	561	278	209	718	225	168	204	183	362
Mar. 3	6,160	405	2,291	506	570	282	213	730	229	171	208	187	368
Mar. 10	4,784	407	891	509	574	284	214	735	231	172	209	188	370
Mar. 17	5,971	481	1,376	601	677	335	253	867	272	203	247	222	437
Other deposits—													
Feb. 24	17,232	323	8,431	231	820	142	42	822	437	165	163	39	5,617
Mar. 3	19,322	121	8,584	72	1,057	128	48	1,194	1,408	213	145	52	6,300
Mar. 10	18,253	85	7,942	78	1,108	81	76	1,025	1,306	181	165	47	6,159
Mar. 17	21,305	322	9,991	648	1,075	81	93	1,255	1,056	207	160	33	6,384
Total deposits:													
Feb. 24	2,262,231	147,338	867,035	132,328	175,179	70,216	86,174	320,503	84,563	56,019	87,352	63,211	172,313
Mar. 3	2,302,283	151,042	871,960	135,828	184,180	71,895	86,759	326,833	87,305	60,572	90,081	60,086	165,742
Mar. 10	2,281,289	150,242	864,464	132,684	182,124	70,887	92,850	330,180	86,097	59,642	85,070	61,167	165,882
Mar. 17	2,264,647	142,643	879,620	138,936	177,245	68,920	82,259	330,144	81,587	53,116	86,629	59,276	164,272
Deferred availability items:													
Feb. 24	648,557	60,656	135,334	59,728	65,794	48,450	39,398	83,512	37,700	11,960	37,301	30,306	38,418
Mar. 3	644,103	59,528	127,839	56,666	68,892	53,235	32,611	84,269	34,611	11,646	43,831	31,424	39,551
Mar. 10	577,943	53,247	120,675	52,640	49,063	51,242	31,127	70,213	32,470	11,061	37,650	27,334	41,293
Mar. 17	761,108	72,332	165,742	74,411	69,357	64,645	40,849	98,415	38,328	13,681	41,503	34,989	46,851
Capital paid in:													
Feb. 24	119,316	8,618	33,559	11,908	13,460	6,048	4,822	15,852	5,137	3,158	4,227	4,270	8,267
Mar. 3	119,721	8,662	33,795	11,909	13,460	6,049	4,870	15,889	5,155	3,158	4,227	4,270	8,261
Mar. 10	119,998	8,662	33,812	11,929	13,460	6,057	4,877	16,140	5,150	3,152	4,237	4,279	8,288
Mar. 17	120,394	8,772	33,871	11,929	13,460	6,096	4,919	16,292	5,150	3,152	4,236	4,280	8,297
Surplus:													
Feb. 24	220,310	17,020	59,964	20,464	22,894	11,919	8,700	30,613	9,570	7,501	8,979	7,615	15,071
Mar. 3	220,310	17,020	59,964	20,464	22,894	11,919	8,700	30,613	9,570	7,501	8,979	7,615	15,071
Mar. 10	220,310	17,020	59,964	20,464	22,894	11,919	8,700	30,613	9,570	7,501	8,979	7,615	15,071
Mar. 17	220,310	17,020	59,964	20,464	22,894	11,919	8,700	30,613	9,570	7,501	8,979	7,615	15,071

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

LIABILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
All other liabilities:													
Feb. 24.....	12,663	641	2,565	448	1,118	780	498	2,124	715	940	612	509	1,713
Mar. 3.....	12,652	632	2,533	439	1,093	808	524	2,146	704	937	613	500	1,723
Mar. 10.....	13,480	655	2,748	486	1,190	854	559	2,188	720	1,159	645	503	1,773
Mar. 17.....	13,335	637	2,711	505	1,213	858	606	2,216	722	933	633	504	1,797
Total liabilities:													
Feb. 24.....	4,942,439	395,850	1,465,345	373,007	486,668	215,592	299,110	614,985	174,671	143,890	204,100	145,346	423,875
Mar. 3.....	4,974,423	394,288	1,467,374	370,355	493,967	221,462	294,296	632,796	174,388	148,330	212,906	143,242	421,019
Mar. 10.....	4,884,769	384,862	1,452,988	364,196	472,920	219,194	299,326	613,543	170,981	146,737	201,251	139,406	419,365
Mar. 17.....	5,039,004	394,922	1,513,696	392,106	483,227	229,769	297,642	641,312	172,475	142,492	206,179	144,313	420,871
MEMORANDA													
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities combined (per cent):													
Feb. 24.....	74.0	72.4	75.1	73.7	81.6	68.4	73.6	77.4	52.1	79.3	58.1	56.9	78.8
Mar. 3.....	73.2	76.3	78.0	73.7	78.7	66.5	71.5	70.2	54.6	75.5	54.4	61.9	73.1
Mar. 10.....	74.6	81.6	78.8	74.3	77.5	64.6	74.0	76.0	55.7	78.6	56.7	54.2	72.7
Mar. 17.....	75.6	81.2	77.8	74.7	79.5	65.3	71.5	77.4	58.0	79.4	66.2	67.9	74.5
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
Feb. 24.....	82,168	6,283	22,153	7,853	8,845	4,381	3,307	11,325	3,555	2,645	3,224	2,893	5,704
Mar. 3.....	82,408	6,360	21,648	7,951	8,955	4,436	3,348	11,465	3,599	2,678	3,264	2,929	5,775
Mar. 10.....	83,009	6,241	23,393	7,801	8,786	4,352	3,285	11,250	3,531	2,628	3,202	2,874	5,666
Mar. 17.....	78,975	5,883	22,773	7,354	8,283	4,103	3,097	10,606	3,329	2,477	3,019	2,709	5,342
Own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve bank:													
Feb. 24.....	332,007	17,060	145,407	31,174	16,106	16,691	21,792	16,618	5,767	2,877	6,292	4,575	47,648
Mar. 3.....	330,739	19,166	141,278	31,839	18,672	16,487	20,428	17,876	5,232	2,573	6,272	4,570	46,346
Mar. 10.....	329,211	19,664	139,329	31,071	17,289	16,087	20,037	17,420	5,037	2,841	6,134	4,779	49,523
Mar. 17.....	330,298	18,264	140,064	28,386	21,494	15,894	19,251	19,648	5,103	2,720	6,168	4,929	48,377

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

[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:							
Feb. 24.....	540,083	440,813	25,324	42,022	22,463	7,461	2,000
Mar. 3.....	583,214	465,043	28,917	47,586	30,700	8,355	2,613
Mar. 10.....	502,425	391,088	29,551	43,601	27,087	7,952	3,146
Mar. 17.....	480,615	364,185	30,957	43,340	29,589	8,510	4,034
Bills bought in open market:							
Feb. 24.....	304,128	122,574	59,878	87,880	29,952	3,844	-----
Mar. 3.....	286,607	110,558	55,568	84,340	31,508	4,633	-----
Mar. 10.....	284,520	111,474	66,139	72,552	29,571	4,784	-----
Mar. 17.....	257,138	96,085	70,533	57,847	28,574	4,099	-----
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Feb. 24.....	95,418	74	1,505	-----	-----	83,379	10,460
Mar. 3.....	94,041	18	-----	-----	-----	83,554	10,469
Mar. 10.....	111,894	48	-----	-----	-----	99,414	12,432
Mar. 17.....	213,328	99,013	-----	-----	24,988	74,362	14,965

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Federal reserve notes received from Comptroller:													
Feb. 24.....	2,845,999	230,037	738,655	208,945	276,769	121,420	227,932	415,837	67,333	87,412	120,711	59,697	291,251
Mar. 3.....	2,839,467	226,670	738,921	205,528	281,220	120,493	226,892	415,859	66,455	87,690	119,927	59,295	290,517
Mar. 10.....	2,826,107	223,500	737,014	206,584	278,078	120,462	226,210	413,566	65,991	87,031	119,164	58,874	290,133
Mar. 17.....	2,819,409	219,982	738,212	209,767	276,702	119,365	223,994	413,517	65,801	86,532	119,352	57,665	288,520
Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve agent:													
Feb. 24.....	834,630	51,400	226,360	29,640	52,440	26,550	46,622	236,838	24,580	20,223	48,790	15,687	55,500
Mar. 3.....	833,374	50,100	226,360	28,640	59,100	26,450	45,632	234,937	24,150	20,223	48,490	15,387	53,500
Mar. 10.....	825,142	48,800	226,360	29,520	56,600	26,140	44,960	231,937	23,980	19,968	48,290	15,087	53,500
Mar. 17.....	829,901	48,200	226,360	35,520	56,150	26,140	44,434	230,237	23,580	19,703	48,990	15,087	55,500
Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Feb. 24.....	2,011,369	178,637	512,295	179,305	224,329	94,870	181,310	178,999	42,753	67,189	71,921	44,010	235,751
Mar. 3.....	2,006,093	176,570	512,561	176,888	222,120	94,043	181,260	180,922	42,275	67,092	71,437	43,908	237,017
Mar. 10.....	2,000,965	174,700	510,654	177,064	221,478	94,322	181,250	181,629	42,011	67,063	70,874	43,287	236,633
Mar. 17.....	1,989,508	171,782	511,852	174,247	220,552	93,225	179,560	183,280	42,221	66,829	70,362	42,578	233,020
Collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Feb. 24.....	311,246	35,300	186,698	1,600	8,780	24,890	12,655	-----	11,045	13,052	-----	17,226	-----
Mar. 3.....	310,846	35,300	186,698	1,200	8,780	24,890	12,655	-----	11,045	13,052	-----	17,226	-----
Mar. 10.....	310,846	35,300	186,698	1,200	8,780	24,890	12,655	-----	11,045	13,052	-----	17,226	-----
Mar. 17.....	310,748	35,300	186,698	1,200	8,780	25,655	12,977	-----	10,045	12,867	-----	17,226	-----
Gold redemption fund—													
Feb. 24.....	100,489	10,050	26,735	11,529	12,337	2,021	6,653	3,865	1,348	1,019	3,274	2,772	18,886
Mar. 3.....	104,140	16,683	26,617	8,112	13,428	3,595	4,593	3,822	1,470	1,297	2,490	3,370	18,663
Mar. 10.....	107,962	13,513	26,617	11,167	13,886	2,603	9,270	3,822	1,006	1,638	3,727	2,450	18,263
Mar. 17.....	102,162	9,995	26,522	12,351	11,309	4,007	7,055	3,775	1,816	1,139	2,915	3,240	18,038
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board—													
Feb. 24.....	994,414	59,000	86,000	111,389	170,000	31,500	112,000	125,644	4,200	47,000	45,360	5,000	197,321
Mar. 3.....	968,184	54,000	96,000	111,389	170,000	28,500	113,000	123,645	3,200	48,000	42,300	5,000	171,090
Mar. 10.....	989,900	64,000	116,000	109,389	170,000	28,500	113,000	123,645	3,200	48,000	42,800	5,000	164,306
Mar. 17.....	1,019,492	74,000	166,000	104,389	170,000	20,500	105,000	123,645	3,200	48,000	42,860	6,000	153,898
Eligible paper—													
Feb. 24.....	802,364	91,855	253,619	62,331	59,424	41,883	51,146	86,040	40,287	12,723	33,244	21,901	47,911
Mar. 3.....	835,592	79,464	219,467	65,393	67,322	49,831	54,649	119,620	39,011	17,249	37,153	20,344	66,084
Mar. 10.....	754,218	62,906	211,632	58,321	71,892	52,249	48,033	94,584	34,026	11,509	27,884	19,836	61,346
Mar. 17.....	704,667	64,240	148,308	60,432	68,714	52,005	56,966	83,442	38,407	13,908	28,237	17,938	72,070
Total collateral—													
Feb. 24.....	2,208,513	196,205	553,052	186,849	250,541	100,294	182,454	215,549	56,880	73,794	81,878	46,899	264,118
Mar. 3.....	2,218,762	185,447	528,782	186,094	259,530	106,816	184,897	249,087	54,726	79,598	82,008	45,940	255,837
Mar. 10.....	2,162,926	175,719	540,947	180,077	264,538	108,242	182,958	224,051	49,277	74,199	74,471	44,512	243,915
Mar. 17.....	2,137,069	183,535	527,528	178,372	253,803	102,167	181,998	212,862	53,468	75,914	74,012	44,404	244,006

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—HOLDINGS OF BILLS AND SECURITIES AND EARNINGS THEREON, FEBRUARY, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
HOLDINGS ON FEB. 28, 1926													
Total bills and securities.....	1,215,657	100,142	314,302	103,362	103,674	57,722	72,932	150,195	63,258	31,694	69,868	52,019	96,489
Bills discounted for members.....	576,643	43,811	187,451	60,829	52,315	42,058	31,780	73,625	22,795	7,739	20,541	5,968	27,771
Bills bought in open market.....	300,947	47,670	67,376	19,670	18,955	9,802	25,667	32,820	16,215	7,124	15,459	15,919	24,270
United States securities.....	327,017	8,061	57,310	19,063	31,559	5,443	15,169	42,668	23,908	16,578	33,460	29,855	43,943
Other securities.....	3,150			3,050							100		
Foreign loans on gold.....	7,900	600	2,165	750	845	419	316	1,082	340	253	308	277	545
Bills Discounted													
Rediscounted bills:													
Commercial and agricultural paper, n. e. s.....	168,808	29,465	16,567	11,481	10,053	20,094	20,190	28,925	9,566	2,224	6,945	4,399	8,899
Demand and sight drafts.....	539						74		129			101	235
Trade acceptances, domestic.....	2,000	66	114	136	372	309	144	673	42			25	119
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	1,775	178		89	377	256	318	44	322		27	157	7
Member banks collateral notes: Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	339,395	14,102	154,966	37,217	32,043	16,531	6,517	41,656	11,073	4,279	11,619	455	8,937
Otherwise secured.....	64,126		15,804	11,906	9,470	4,868	4,537	2,327	1,663	1,236	1,950	831	9,534
Total discounted bills.....	576,643	43,811	187,451	60,829	52,315	42,058	31,780	73,625	22,795	7,739	20,541	5,968	27,771
Bills Bought													
Bills payable in dollars:													
Bankers' acceptances based on—													
Imports.....	126,837	26,300	25,497	8,316	7,745	3,481	9,730	12,382	6,349	2,213	7,165	6,491	11,168
Exports.....	92,348	11,456	19,006	6,822	5,693	2,728	9,679	10,688	5,020	2,665	5,777	6,425	6,389
Domestic transactions.....	47,670	6,938	9,898	3,589	3,042	2,885	3,953	6,505	2,568	1,299	1,542	1,045	4,406
Dollar exchange.....	4,806	652	1,583	171	451	40	90	298	731	207	89	157	337
Shipments between or storage of goods in foreign countries.....	25,257	2,279	8,858	772	1,301	578	2,139	2,908	1,419	503	886	1,801	1,813
All other.....	2,255	45	1,419		64	90	76	39	128	237			157
Trade acceptances based on imports.....	979		979										
Bills payable in foreign currencies.....	795		136		659								
Total purchased bills.....	300,947	47,670	67,376	19,670	18,955	9,802	25,667	32,820	16,215	7,124	15,459	15,919	24,270
United States Securities													
United States bonds.....	60,142	572	1,934	604	8,103	1,240	964	20,190	2,085	7,665	8,387	7,975	473
Treasury notes.....	172,461	2,238	40,943	3,638	18,655	3,067	9,163	15,847	13,421	6,415	16,947	15,743	26,379
Certificates of indebtedness.....	94,414	5,251	14,433	14,821	4,801	1,136	5,042	6,631	8,452	2,498	8,126	6,132	17,091
Total U. S. securities.....	327,017	8,061	57,310	19,063	31,559	5,443	15,169	42,668	23,908	16,578	33,460	29,855	43,943
DAILY AVERAGE HOLDINGS DURING FEBRUARY													
Total bills and securities ¹	1,176,328	108,148	297,330	98,385	91,998	53,746	74,795	144,341	62,134	30,887	66,678	52,948	94,938
Bills discounted.....	525,049	38,775	180,152	56,248	42,669	38,287	26,617	66,948	20,773	6,369	17,063	5,841	25,307
Bills bought.....	305,631	59,975	59,078	18,379	16,459	8,883	32,271	31,182	16,893	7,224	14,908	16,361	24,018
United States securities.....	335,367	8,371	56,176	20,040	32,103	6,189	15,618	45,228	24,140	17,060	34,323	30,497	45,112
Foreign loans on gold.....	7,131	527	1,924	668	767	377	289	983	328	234	284	249	501
EARNINGS DURING FEBRUARY													
Total bills and securities ¹	3,430	305	877	293	272	160	214	427	179	92	192	150	269
Bills discounted.....	1,609	119	549	173	131	118	82	206	64	20	52	18	77
Bills bought.....	833	161	162	50	46	25	87	85	46	20	41	44	66
United States securities.....	954	23	159	58	93	16	44	133	68	51	98	87	124
Foreign loans on gold.....	24	2	7	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS													
Total bills and securities ¹	3.80	3.68	3.85	3.87	3.86	3.87	3.72	3.86	3.75	3.87	3.76	3.70	3.70
Bills discounted.....	3.99	4.00	3.98	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.99
Bills bought.....	3.55	3.51	3.58	3.51	3.62	3.63	3.52	3.56	3.55	3.58	3.55	3.53	3.58
United States securities.....	3.71	3.31	3.69	3.76	3.79	3.37	3.65	3.83	3.67	3.93	3.71	3.71	3.60
Foreign loans on gold.....	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50

¹ Figures include Federal intermediate credit bank debentures as follows: Philadelphia, average daily holdings \$3,050,000; earnings, \$10,288; annual rate of earnings, 4.39 per cent; and Kansas City, average daily holdings, \$160,000; earnings, \$299; annual rate of earnings, 3.39 per cent.

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal reserve district											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Number of reporting banks:													
Feb. 17	716	40	99	54	75	71	36	100	33	24	69	49	66
Feb. 24	716	40	99	54	75	71	36	100	33	24	69	49	66
Mar. 3	712	40	98	54	75	68	36	100	33	24	69	49	66
Mar. 10	712	40	98	54	75	68	36	100	33	24	69	49	66
Loans and discounts, gross:													
Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations—													
Feb. 17	163,973	8,997	58,005	10,512	21,379	5,192	7,605	22,443	11,980	2,436	4,026	3,407	7,991
Feb. 24	167,375	9,006	58,119	10,326	21,469	5,150	7,804	21,748	12,066	2,450	4,027	3,144	11,066
Mar. 3	170,506	9,153	58,212	10,542	21,599	4,907	8,408	21,845	13,066	2,502	4,053	3,144	13,073
Mar. 10	166,140	9,120	57,300	10,751	21,342	4,749	7,787	23,722	13,016	2,491	4,066	3,138	8,658
Secured by stocks and bonds—													
Feb. 17	5,446,985	342,981	2,378,804	405,584	514,560	145,429	98,720	823,502	209,054	69,631	116,183	79,046	263,441
Feb. 24	5,427,270	348,085	2,356,384	401,519	523,971	146,832	96,177	819,594	201,552	70,692	115,509	80,686	266,019
Mar. 3	5,434,559	346,259	2,334,304	402,099	529,702	146,886	97,550	832,136	205,107	71,561	114,811	81,149	272,935
Mar. 10	5,313,275	332,836	2,235,002	398,347	527,777	147,554	98,668	830,097	202,255	70,402	112,247	83,238	274,852
All other loans and dis- counts—													
Feb. 17	8,350,053	649,764	2,592,895	363,358	752,671	370,227	417,673	1,241,918	313,296	178,506	323,188	238,977	907,630
Feb. 24	8,335,753	646,666	2,608,521	360,461	749,187	368,362	417,318	1,224,817	315,159	178,962	323,741	234,954	907,605
Mar. 3	8,404,391	646,005	2,656,419	362,266	753,157	367,815	418,609	1,235,780	313,884	181,634	324,459	231,693	912,770
Mar. 10	8,435,187	648,024	2,688,850	365,298	757,951	368,580	418,287	1,236,832	315,284	179,270	320,303	231,445	905,063
Total loans and dis- counts—													
Feb. 17	13,960,961	1,001,742	5,029,704	779,454	1,288,610	520,848	523,998	2,087,863	534,330	250,573	443,347	321,430	1,179,062
Feb. 24	13,930,398	1,003,707	5,024,024	772,306	1,294,627	520,344	521,299	2,066,459	528,777	252,104	443,277	318,784	1,184,690
Mar. 3	14,009,456	1,001,417	5,048,935	774,907	1,304,518	519,608	524,567	2,089,761	532,057	255,697	443,323	315,888	1,193,778
Mar. 10	13,914,602	989,980	4,981,152	774,396	1,307,070	520,883	524,742	2,090,651	530,555	252,163	436,616	317,821	1,188,573
U. S. pre-war bonds:													
Feb. 17	223,529	9,684	39,312	9,486	33,363	25,274	14,882	20,528	12,957	7,071	8,783	17,439	24,760
Feb. 24	223,718	9,710	39,208	9,286	33,294	25,394	14,830	21,145	12,957	7,071	8,783	17,239	24,751
Mar. 3	225,068	9,710	39,793	9,478	33,303	25,194	14,869	21,452	13,157	7,071	8,853	17,439	24,749
Mar. 10	225,120	9,762	39,845	9,486	33,272	25,194	14,837	21,452	13,157	7,071	8,853	17,439	24,752
U. S. Liberty bonds:													
Feb. 17	1,400,162	86,752	608,180	50,340	163,696	31,503	15,253	174,093	22,786	26,950	57,472	20,640	142,497
Feb. 24	1,387,509	86,609	602,205	49,522	163,722	30,867	15,153	178,481	22,788	26,675	57,709	21,672	132,106
Mar. 3	1,383,205	86,799	598,262	49,578	163,307	31,693	15,272	178,907	22,953	27,029	58,908	21,726	128,771
Mar. 10	1,395,781	87,496	591,610	49,453	162,765	31,944	15,326	186,075	23,103	27,281	59,795	21,900	139,033
U. S. Treasury bonds:													
Feb. 17	451,073	17,784	209,712	18,032	35,528	6,802	5,769	54,289	13,079	14,904	17,993	4,610	52,571
Feb. 24	448,915	17,657	212,235	16,459	35,588	6,402	5,770	54,063	13,078	14,904	17,924	4,699	50,136
Mar. 3	449,537	17,730	216,920	18,333	35,654	5,291	5,770	53,592	13,152	14,654	17,998	4,641	45,802
Mar. 10	455,634	17,800	221,427	16,206	35,731	5,291	5,771	51,242	13,169	14,654	17,901	4,690	51,652
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Feb. 17	321,386	3,996	158,604	7,343	24,635	1,766	2,034	59,823	7,333	15,490	15,694	4,682	19,986
Feb. 24	321,624	4,296	157,773	7,120	24,729	1,765	2,035	59,093	7,357	15,400	15,733	4,582	21,647
Mar. 3	319,087	4,251	156,396	6,986	24,974	1,765	2,036	59,455	7,378	15,415	16,488	4,282	19,661
Mar. 10	295,864	4,302	140,272	7,235	25,520	1,765	2,036	55,865	6,872	13,716	14,405	4,273	19,603
U. S. Treasury certificates:													
Feb. 17	144,791	17,770	42,042	6,793	19,368	2,696	5,229	10,059	4,253	6,923	4,743	4,686	20,229
Feb. 24	139,267	16,813	40,950	8,263	19,597	2,696	4,980	9,091	3,949	6,822	4,165	4,444	17,497
Mar. 3	141,976	16,563	45,803	5,900	18,725	2,023	4,967	9,338	4,064	6,822	4,237	4,368	19,166
Mar. 10	123,728	16,563	39,689	5,300	12,721	2,023	2,690	9,426	3,565	4,977	3,384	4,458	19,332
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Feb. 17	2,024,382	212,258	1,110,240	252,103	341,491	63,097	52,155	434,712	107,750	42,314	75,827	23,379	209,056
Feb. 24	2,071,164	216,404	1,156,181	252,360	339,727	62,195	51,355	436,983	108,309	42,382	76,762	23,370	205,186
Mar. 3	2,984,158	215,872	1,162,176	252,397	343,094	60,165	52,303	441,124	107,776	42,761	79,271	22,836	204,383
Mar. 10	3,010,377	220,056	1,182,128	250,342	346,353	60,764	52,645	440,280	108,250	42,925	76,832	22,624	207,178
Total investments:													
Feb. 17	5,465,323	348,244	2,168,090	344,097	618,081	131,138	95,322	753,504	168,158	113,652	180,512	75,436	469,089
Feb. 24	5,492,097	351,489	2,208,552	343,010	616,651	129,319	94,173	758,806	168,438	113,254	181,076	76,006	451,323
Mar. 3	5,503,031	350,926	2,219,350	342,672	619,057	126,131	95,217	763,868	168,480	113,752	185,755	75,292	442,532
Mar. 10	5,506,404	355,979	2,214,971	338,022	615,962	126,981	93,305	764,340	168,116	110,624	181,170	75,384	461,550
Total loans and invest- ments:													
Feb. 17	19,426,284	1,349,986	7,197,794	1,123,551	1,906,691	651,986	619,320	2,841,367	702,488	364,225	623,859	396,866	1,648,151
Feb. 24	19,422,495	1,355,196	7,232,576	1,115,316	1,911,273	649,663	615,472	2,825,265	697,215	365,358	624,353	394,790	1,636,013
Mar. 3	19,512,487	1,352,342	7,268,285	1,117,579	1,923,575	645,739	619,784	2,853,629	700,537	369,449	629,078	391,180	1,641,310
Mar. 10	19,421,006	1,345,959	7,196,123	1,112,418	1,923,032	647,864	618,047	2,854,991	698,671	362,787	617,786	393,205	1,650,123
Reserve balances with Fed- eral reserve bank:													
Feb. 17	1,684,457	95,040	779,178	80,476	127,095	41,796	44,619	233,210	47,006	27,288	56,188	33,573	118,988
Feb. 24	1,636,439	94,461	755,906	80,556	116,947	39,205	43,532	233,593	49,020	27,995	53,433	30,681	111,110
Mar. 3	1,650,520	96,699	751,787	81,881	123,507	44,101	43,825	242,354	50,940	26,573	53,760	25,469	107,124
Mar. 10	1,644,129	96,028	757,067	78,896	123,684	41,423	48,663	238,915	49,871	23,591	50,111	29,707	106,173

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1926

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Total Volume of Operations	3,387,382	241,200	1,909,368	234,466	152,199	179,376	60,142	236,950	89,205	19,718	124,852	13,078	126,828
Bills discounted for member banks	3,081,457	205,643	1,746,766	223,971	139,674	173,699	53,829	205,972	83,082	15,283	118,490	6,789	108,259
Bills bought:													
In open market.....	245,482	33,104	124,932	7,169	10,435	5,550	5,484	21,344	4,666	4,357	5,695	4,346	18,400
From other Federal Reserve banks.....	18,908		13,615	3,087	758			876			572		
U. S. securities bought in open market.....	35,358	1,734	21,458		1,075		731	7,455	1,044			1,859	2
Foreign loans on gold.....	6,177	719	2,597	239	257	127	98	1,303	413	78	95	84	167
Bills Discounted													
Rediscounted bills:													
Commercial, agricultural, and livestock paper, n. e. s.....	122,250	1,433	10,147	6,724	4,911	8,894	19,352	33,352	25,235	879	2,272	1,829	7,172
Demand and sight drafts.....	1,213						128		613			280	192
Trade acceptances.....	768	34	76	48	229	114	115	90	18				44
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	1,072	57		88	151	153	147	28	448				
Member bank collateral notes:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	2,469,255	51,448	1,643,793	149,214	84,320	117,400	21,592	158,857	50,431	10,124	111,378	2,911	67,787
Secured by eligible paper ³	486,899	152,671	92,750	67,897	50,063	47,138	12,495	13,645	6,287	4,280	4,840	1,769	33,064
Total bills discounted.....	3,081,457	205,643	1,746,766	223,971	139,674	173,699	53,829	205,972	83,082	15,283	118,490	6,789	108,259
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Average maturity (in days):													
Member bank collateral notes.....	5.08	6.38	3.66	7.19	8.04	2.93	8.76	12.24	8.71	11.60	3.06	13.41	7.43
Rediscounted bills.....	55.81	42.86	45.77	49.89	54.27	61.73	54.61	59.36	50.21	89.49	89.75	91.39	55.62
Number of member banks on Feb. 23.....	9,437	418	883	753	861	599	492	1,389	621	822	1,020	849	730
Number of member banks accommodated during month.....	2,659	162	368	374	263	248	140	473	171	68	149	88	155
Per cent accommodated.....	28.2	38.8	41.7	49.7	30.5	41.4	28.4	34.1	27.5	8.3	14.6	10.4	21.2
Bills Bought in Open Market													
From member banks.....	58,182	8,913	11,979	1,865	5,481	2,583	3,741	9,466	2,088	2,247	3,007	1,588	5,204
From nonmember banks, banking corporations, etc:													
With resale agreement.....	136,885	17,241	103,502					4,922					8,220
All other.....	50,435	6,950	6,451	5,304	4,954	2,967	1,743	6,956	2,578	2,110	2,688	2,758	4,976
Total bills bought.....	245,482	33,104	124,932	7,169	10,435	5,550	5,484	21,344	4,666	4,357	5,695	4,346	18,400
Rates charged:													
3¼ per cent.....	184,340	23,488	121,131	4,417	6,063	1,867	2,753	8,525	3,134	2,568	2,840	2,177	5,377
3½ per cent.....	49,982	9,283	3,163	2,636	3,501	2,735	1,797	7,511	1,464	1,678	2,354	1,725	12,135
3¾ per cent.....	8,213	328	59	116	800	656	84	4,497	68	94	405	362	744
3⅞ per cent.....	995	5				203		710				47	30
4 per cent.....	1,919		546		71	89	850	101		17	96	35	114
4½ per cent.....	15		15										
4¾ per cent.....	18		18										
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent.	3.64	3.63	3.57	3.63	3.65	3.68	3.68	3.70	3.62	3.64	3.68	3.68	3.67
Average maturity (in days)⁴.....	49.39	58.62	34.14	42.03	52.98	53.32	47.86	54.28	43.63	46.09	54.47	56.39	53.13
Class of bills:													
Bills payable in dollars ¹ —													
Bankers' acceptances based on—													
Imports.....	39,567	8,436	4,051	2,511	3,999	2,075	1,138	5,407	1,459	1,240	2,633	1,754	4,864
Exports.....	27,055	2,152	5,152	2,124	3,095	1,719	1,249	4,281	1,423	1,158	1,520	1,086	2,096
Domestic transactions.....	26,356	3,750	5,062	1,872	2,273	1,256	2,335	4,413	750	1,227	750	638	2,029
Dollar exchange.....	1,622	127	302	168	137			426	171	55	39	126	71
Shipment between, or storage of goods in foreign countries.....	12,771	1,398	3,278	494	691	500	367	1,895	862	677	747	742	1,120
All other.....	407		6				395				6		
Trade acceptances, foreign.....	546		546								6		
Bills payable in foreign currencies.....	273		33		240								
Total.....	108,597	15,863	18,430	7,169	10,435	5,550	5,484	16,422	4,666	4,357	5,695	4,346	10,180
U. S. Securities Bought in Open Market													
United States bonds.....	1,315						369		10			934	2
Treasury notes.....	22,093	1,518	15,023				362	4,640				550	
Certificates of indebtedness.....	11,950	216	6,435		1,075			2,815	1,034			375	
Total.....	35,358	1,734	21,458		1,075		731	7,455	1,044			1,859	2

¹ Includes \$300,000 discounted for the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Columbia, S. C.
² Includes \$650,000 discounted for the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley, Calif.
³ Includes bills taken under a resale contract.
⁴ Exclusive of acceptances bought under a resale contract.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal reserve district											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Cash in vault:													
Feb. 17	277,176	20,246	79,485	17,088	30,009	13,491	12,309	48,129	7,581	5,573	12,520	9,890	20,855
Feb. 24	291,163	20,999	82,902	16,662	33,366	14,049	12,081	51,613	7,641	6,255	13,441	10,688	21,466
Mar. 3	278,250	20,487	80,540	15,834	29,024	13,408	11,349	49,243	7,591	5,699	12,292	11,815	20,968
Mar. 10	281,171	20,476	81,666	16,025	30,208	13,969	11,361	48,516	7,583	5,754	12,900	12,029	20,684
Net demand deposits:													
Feb. 17	13,017,376	894,006	5,604,464	757,674	1,021,770	377,326	369,085	1,754,482	423,354	228,848	499,398	282,525	804,444
Feb. 24	12,935,088	879,473	5,605,929	751,059	1,014,629	374,571	362,876	1,750,013	418,944	230,445	494,900	276,147	776,102
Mar. 3	13,007,687	895,434	5,691,243	757,199	1,017,279	375,054	361,143	1,747,497	419,471	229,333	496,034	277,479	740,491
Mar. 10	12,894,419	887,910	5,584,291	748,953	1,007,869	370,718	367,018	1,769,654	419,561	228,184	481,342	276,777	752,142
Time deposits:													
Feb. 17	5,421,383	395,476	1,198,207	222,903	762,319	204,286	215,564	1,037,243	221,662	113,134	144,046	99,157	807,386
Feb. 24	5,437,358	398,886	1,201,016	221,631	764,720	206,673	217,113	1,034,912	220,518	113,110	145,752	100,769	812,268
Mar. 3	5,446,235	398,994	1,197,925	215,907	767,819	204,123	217,160	1,036,081	218,122	111,971	148,365	99,626	830,142
Mar. 10	5,454,576	398,150	1,208,561	215,200	767,631	206,604	216,525	1,035,882	219,074	112,370	149,168	99,206	826,206
Government deposits:													
Feb. 17	201,291	19,598	56,627	18,901	19,765	6,125	10,006	25,659	5,864	3,065	1,851	7,565	26,265
Feb. 24	201,018	19,598	56,627	18,769	19,765	6,054	10,006	25,659	5,864	3,065	1,781	7,565	26,265
Mar. 3	200,982	19,598	56,627	18,898	19,765	6,029	9,843	25,659	5,864	3,065	1,804	7,565	26,265
Mar. 10	198,201	19,598	56,627	18,896	19,765	3,087	10,006	25,659	5,864	3,065	1,804	7,565	26,265
Bills payable and redis- counts with Federal re- serve bank:													
Secured by United States Government obligations—													
Feb. 17	229,213	2,090	147,603	9,176	10,442	1,829	3,204	26,955	6,120	4,450	7,240	544	9,560
Feb. 24	223,943	2,465	139,005	11,406	12,252	6,739	6,264	21,415	4,910	3,300	8,600	294	7,293
Mar. 3	237,278	2,691	112,920	9,801	17,845	7,279	6,319	47,460	5,255	7,600	10,875	594	9,139
Mar. 10	183,504	1,765	96,834	8,241	13,768	5,452	3,714	32,957	4,256	1,500	3,367	464	11,186
All other—													
Feb. 17	138,511	16,775	23,799	14,221	16,144	17,828	15,151	14,762	8,673	-----	1,719	3,277	6,162
Feb. 24	138,718	24,119	30,016	11,406	12,379	9,760	11,268	13,701	9,835	200	1,594	3,570	10,870
Mar. 3	166,437	16,638	30,210	11,714	13,972	14,659	17,274	16,283	11,493	585	3,624	4,831	25,154
Mar. 10	140,817	3,121	29,886	10,329	20,703	16,649	16,102	10,884	7,406	-----	3,096	3,647	18,994

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—BANKERS' BALANCES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total (12 cities)	Federal reserve bank city											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Due to banks:													
Feb. 17	2,255,823	128,261	1,077,668	180,619	48,244	37,270	20,786	374,270	91,919	54,692	103,198	31,466	107,430
Feb. 24	2,224,767	122,245	1,063,108	176,610	47,764	36,190	19,275	384,405	87,895	54,635	99,331	31,576	101,733
Mar. 3	2,364,360	130,569	1,165,209	189,522	47,724	35,708	19,800	403,878	84,199	56,337	100,463	29,147	101,804
Mar. 10	2,239,465	127,182	1,088,802	169,951	45,185	35,132	21,752	385,271	89,594	54,998	96,948	27,777	96,873
Due from banks:													
Feb. 17	588,816	33,827	99,554	64,259	27,962	19,211	13,592	161,187	30,447	16,750	42,461	27,033	52,533
Feb. 24	563,919	36,289	93,391	62,800	23,825	16,923	14,143	152,583	29,820	17,823	39,102	23,831	53,389
Mar. 3	613,751	41,146	108,845	71,542	25,645	18,156	14,729	163,705	28,291	21,409	41,753	28,477	50,063
Mar. 10	549,213	30,389	88,802	60,974	28,906	16,322	14,686	147,037	28,171	20,203	40,306	22,879	50,538

LOANS TO BROKERS AND DEALERS, SECURED BY STOCKS AND BONDS, MADE BY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Demand and time loans				Demand loans				Time loans			
	Total	For own account	For account of out-of- town banks	For account of others	Total	For own account	For account of out-of- town banks	For account of others	Total	For own account	For account of out-of- town banks	For account of others
1926												
Feb. 17	3,138,724	1,158,905	1,354,170	625,649	2,160,138	665,474	945,399	549,265	978,586	493,431	408,771	76,384
Feb. 24	3,109,331	1,149,391	1,342,665	617,275	2,139,272	667,788	925,239	546,245	970,059	481,603	417,426	71,030
Mar. 3	3,048,392	1,125,071	1,321,265	602,056	2,067,948	641,676	895,741	530,531	980,444	483,395	425,524	71,525
Mar. 10	2,885,609	1,021,191	1,265,957	598,461	1,932,222	549,598	853,583	529,041	953,387	471,993	412,374	69,420

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	New York City				City of Chicago			
	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10
Number of reporting banks.....	61	61	60	60	46	46	46	46
Loans and discounts, gross:								
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	53,390	54,458	53,548	52,574	15,913	14,504	14,466	15,712
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	2,103,820	2,087,335	2,060,926	1,959,165	620,505	615,730	627,689	623,303
All other loans and discounts.....	2,271,999	2,284,109	2,333,091	2,368,070	684,757	674,695	677,056	678,587
Total loans and discounts.....	4,429,209	4,425,902	4,447,565	4,379,809	1,321,175	1,304,929	1,319,211	1,317,602
United States pre-war bonds.....	29,571	29,568	30,153	30,205	4,884	5,501	5,808	5,808
United States Liberty bonds.....	524,318	519,821	516,537	509,015	102,340	106,789	108,038	114,750
United States Treasury bonds.....	192,414	194,937	200,192	204,676	17,161	17,123	17,297	16,392
United States Treasury notes.....	152,255	151,425	150,299	134,175	46,449	45,405	45,766	43,118
United States Treasury certificates.....	40,240	39,223	44,076	39,002	1,963	1,600	1,501	1,224
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	812,146	857,663	862,478	881,709	198,286	200,513	204,093	202,705
Total investments.....	1,750,944	1,792,637	1,803,735	1,798,782	371,083	376,831	382,503	383,997
Total loans and investments.....	6,180,153	6,213,539	6,251,300	6,178,591	1,692,258	1,681,760	1,701,714	1,701,599
Reserve balances with Federal reserve bank.....	722,107	697,885	692,303	699,488	160,627	162,017	170,316	167,055
Cash in vault.....	64,023	66,671	65,206	65,967	21,009	22,477	21,694	21,186
Net demand deposits.....	5,034,377	5,045,236	5,124,217	5,026,017	1,149,963	1,152,432	1,152,200	1,169,398
Time deposits.....	799,987	802,093	796,210	804,450	518,788	518,494	516,592	514,177
Government deposits.....	49,995	49,995	49,995	49,995	12,947	12,947	12,947	12,947
Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal reserve bank:								
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	125,892	115,532	93,332	77,287	11,780	6,415	29,610	16,307
All other.....	19,304	26,394	26,004	26,252	9,758	3,719	10,405	349
Total borrowings from Federal reserve bank.....	145,196	141,926	119,336	103,539	21,538	10,134	40,015	16,656

ALL MEMBER BANKS—DEPOSITS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT AND BY SIZE OF CITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Net demand deposits					Time deposits				
	1925		1926		1925	1925		1926		1925
	Nov. 25	Dec. 23	Jan. 27	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Nov. 25	Dec. 23	Jan. 27	Feb. 24	Feb. 25
Boston.....	1,395,241	1,390,288	1,374,330	1,350,075	1,311,144	794,772	795,819	801,024	813,127	718,442
New York.....	6,408,228	6,496,179	6,455,855	6,371,738	6,289,886	2,133,450	2,180,939	2,230,372	2,251,868	2,063,112
Philadelphia.....	1,181,937	1,183,178	1,190,601	1,170,180	1,134,689	843,884	843,836	869,084	876,312	789,945
Cleveland.....	1,475,121	1,467,169	1,435,667	1,507,999	1,482,289	1,342,997	1,326,753	1,354,620	1,364,418	1,292,515
Richmond.....	626,963	610,641	613,437	620,320	588,437	510,547	509,524	513,875	516,626	494,941
Atlanta.....	769,608	825,332	760,379	756,986	613,945	431,355	460,317	438,920	446,715	374,021
Chicago.....	2,449,631	2,429,093	2,429,995	2,469,183	2,414,286	1,877,294	1,883,019	1,883,018	1,883,284	1,743,459
St. Louis.....	728,045	757,463	760,201	745,970	729,176	459,517	447,233	466,253	467,704	433,371
Minneapolis.....	466,660	466,046	452,173	457,021	482,015	433,519	434,857	441,449	440,772	436,459
Kansas City.....	847,480	870,557	862,059	862,546	871,625	313,791	306,105	314,684	320,650	302,793
Dallas.....	674,507	668,749	659,813	654,003	680,428	166,821	163,290	167,330	171,024	166,895
San Francisco.....	1,339,345	1,335,362	1,311,604	1,294,977	1,289,740	1,328,098	1,301,722	1,322,578	1,340,365	1,184,202
Total.....	18,362,766	18,500,007	18,366,114	18,260,997	17,887,660	10,692,045	10,653,414	10,802,607	10,892,865	10,005,660
Banks in cities and towns having a population of—										
Less than 5,000.....	1,773,720	1,813,189	1,720,826	1,724,373	1,681,531	1,734,527	1,750,155	1,761,695	1,774,543	1,678,322
5,000 to 14,999.....	1,158,411	1,160,017	1,158,992	1,157,660	1,087,366	1,118,658	1,113,508	1,129,972	1,143,579	1,072,914
15,000 to 99,999.....	2,407,394	2,419,650	2,405,814	2,399,216	2,211,432	2,149,836	2,136,370	2,169,045	2,181,037	2,021,190
100,000 and over.....	13,023,241	13,107,151	13,080,482	12,979,748	12,907,331	5,689,024	5,653,381	5,741,895	5,793,706	5,233,324

¹ Revised figures.

ALL STOCK BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONDITION ON DECEMBER 31, 1925

Consolidated figures showing the condition of all banks in the United States, other than mutual savings banks and private banks not under State supervision, as of December 31, 1925, are given in the accompanying tables. Loans and discounts on this date aggregated \$31,023,000,000, an increase of \$720,000,000 over the September 28 total and of \$2,780,000,000 since December 31, 1924. Investments show an increase of \$3,000,000 since September 28, 1925, and of \$198,000,000 for the year. Total deposits, exclusive of bank deposits, amounted to \$42,135,000,000 on December 31, or \$1,104,000,000 more than on September 28 and \$3,069,000,000 above the total reported a year ago. Rediscounts and bills payable increased \$31,000,000 since September 28, 1925, and \$378,000,000 since December 31, 1924.

The accompanying table shows in summary form the amounts of loans, investments and deposits of all stock banks in the United States for report dates since December, 1924, and for June since 1920, with figures for member banks and for nonmember banks given separately. There are also presented on this and subsequent pages tables giving the principal resources and liabilities of these banks, arranged by Federal reserve districts and by States. A table is also included giving the principal resources of all State banks and trust companies, by States.

ALL STOCK BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONDITION ON DATES SPECIFIED²

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

	Number of reporting banks	Loans and investments			Total deposits, exclusive of bank deposits
		Total	Loans	Investments	
All banks:					
June, 1920.....	28,715	36,813	28,177	8,636	32,642
June, 1921.....	29,477	34,318	25,857	8,461	31,134
June, 1922.....	29,092	34,166	24,647	9,519	31,944
June, 1923.....	29,342	37,359	26,793	10,566	34,512
June, 1924.....	28,451	38,407	27,222	11,185	36,841
December, 1924.....	28,266	40,202	28,243	11,959	39,066
April, 1925.....	28,073	40,813	28,775	12,038	39,112
June, 1925.....	27,921	41,561	29,464	12,097	40,591
September, 1925.....	27,895	42,457	30,808	12,154	41,081
December, 1925.....	27,705	43,180	31,023	12,167	42,135
Member banks:					
June, 1920.....	9,399	25,945	19,784	6,161	21,887
June, 1921.....	9,745	24,311	18,206	6,105	21,612
June, 1922.....	9,892	24,358	17,296	7,062	22,306
June, 1923.....	9,856	26,675	18,880	7,795	23,837
June, 1924.....	9,650	27,262	19,254	7,998	25,675
December, 1924.....	9,587	29,027	20,182	8,845	27,814
April, 1925.....	9,531	29,285	20,390	8,895	27,145
June, 1925.....	9,538	29,702	20,814	8,888	28,403
September, 1925.....	9,539	30,369	21,450	8,919	28,172
December, 1925.....	9,489	31,200	22,276	8,924	30,008
Nonmember banks:					
June, 1920.....	19,316	10,868	8,393	2,475	10,755
June, 1921.....	19,732	10,007	7,651	2,356	9,822
June, 1922.....	19,200	9,808	7,351	2,457	9,578
June, 1923.....	19,486	10,684	7,913	2,771	10,675
June, 1924.....	18,801	11,145	7,958	3,187	11,166
December, 1924.....	18,679	11,175	8,061	3,114	11,252
April, 1925.....	18,542	11,528	8,385	3,143	11,967
June, 1925.....	18,383	11,859	8,650	3,209	12,188
September, 1925.....	18,356	12,088	8,853	3,235	12,859
December, 1925.....	18,216	11,980	8,747	3,233	12,127

¹ Includes all banks in the United States except (1) a certain number of nonreporting private banks, not under State supervision, and (2) all mutual savings banks, figures for which are available only for June calls. Three mutual savings banks in Ohio, however, and one in California, are included because the figures for these banks are included in the totals reported for all State banks by the State authorities and are not available separately except for June calls.

² Or dates nearest thereto for which figures are available.

ALL STOCK BANKS—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, DECEMBER 31, 1925¹

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district ²	Number of reporting banks	Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	Investments	Total loans and investments	Total deposits, exclusive of bank deposits	Rediscounts and bills payable
Boston.....	677	2,160,683	901,846	3,062,526	2,893,919	102,894
New York.....	1,356	7,586,759	3,263,464	10,850,223	10,548,981	357,016
Philadelphia.....	1,277	2,279,569	1,137,556	3,417,125	3,083,308	94,937
Cleveland.....	1,954	2,955,730	1,368,437	4,324,167	4,043,388	102,645
Richmond.....	2,036	1,807,229	429,845	2,237,074	2,063,610	88,658
Atlanta.....	1,928	1,650,189	350,029	2,000,218	2,107,257	52,148
Chicago.....	5,153	4,870,979	2,110,945	6,981,924	6,831,400	154,620
St. Louis.....	3,101	1,561,311	491,396	2,052,707	2,018,411	50,155
Minneapolis.....	3,050	1,065,048	443,981	1,509,029	1,572,349	15,566
Kansas City.....	3,857	1,430,125	428,774	1,858,899	1,957,883	30,919
Dallas.....	1,706	855,910	190,097	1,046,007	1,059,425	12,984
San Francisco.....	1,610	2,799,405	1,040,711	3,840,116	3,954,660	39,982
Total, Dec 31, 1925.....	27,705	31,022,937	12,157,078	43,180,015	42,134,591	1,102,524
Total, Sept. 28, 1925 ⁴	27,895	30,302,700	12,154,379	42,457,079	41,031,329	1,071,873

¹ Includes all banks in the United States except (1) a certain number of nonreporting private banks, not under State supervision, and (2) all mutual savings banks, figures for which are available only for June calls. Three mutual savings banks in Ohio, however, and one in California, are included because the figures for these banks are included in the totals reported for all State banks by the State authorities and are not available separately except for June calls.

² Or dates nearest thereto for which figures are available.

³ Figures for State banks and trust companies of Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, were not reported by Federal reserve districts and accordingly were prorated on the basis of such data as were available.

⁴ Revised figures.

ALL STOCK BANKS¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON SEPTEMBER 28 AND DECEMBER 31, 1925²

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Number of reporting banks		Loans and discounts, including overdrafts		Investments		Total loans and investments		Total deposits, exclusive of bank deposits		Rediscunts and bills payable	
	September	December	September	December	September	December	September	December	September	December	September	December
Maine.....	112	111	154, 759	149, 450	109, 516	110, 190	264, 275	259, 640	244, 407	244, 011	7, 446	4, 609
New Hampshire.....	80	80	62, 040	62, 040	44, 859	44, 859	106, 899	106, 899	93, 117	93, 117	2, 130	2, 130
Vermont.....	86	86	89, 606	89, 635	41, 235	41, 609	130, 841	131, 244	118, 447	119, 599	2, 851	2, 907
Massachusetts.....	249	248	1, 408, 687	1, 434, 049	396, 332	422, 890	1, 802, 019	1, 856, 939	1, 676, 553	1, 750, 599	56, 761	86, 346
Rhode Island.....	31	30	156, 591	184, 942	155, 298	149, 845	311, 889	325, 787	268, 002	312, 513	304	854
Connecticut.....	150	152	287, 019	294, 588	205, 148	207, 226	492, 167	501, 814	461, 284	489, 331	6, 117	6, 733
New York.....	985	986	6, 329, 128	6, 667, 221	2, 739, 726	2, 684, 810	9, 068, 854	9, 352, 031	8, 978, 584	9, 084, 057	286, 871	326, 692
New Jersey.....	486	496	1, 052, 913	1, 110, 209	641, 682	629, 695	1, 694, 595	1, 745, 904	1, 616, 082	1, 707, 099	36, 512	43, 940
Delaware.....	45	45	56, 894	57, 968	32, 723	33, 056	89, 017	91, 024	78, 742	84, 839	995	843
Pennsylvania.....	1, 643	1, 645	2, 853, 840	2, 916, 382	1, 753, 344	1, 728, 828	4, 607, 184	4, 642, 210	4, 042, 324	4, 153, 498	98, 777	98, 654
Ohio.....	1, 099	1, 095	1, 821, 640	1, 808, 999	608, 917	585, 492	2, 430, 457	2, 394, 491	2, 343, 446	2, 303, 707	58, 974	77, 512
District of Columbia.....	44	44	160, 946	169, 805	61, 274	61, 307	222, 220	231, 112	215, 100	227, 586	4, 965	6, 515
Maryland.....	229	229	389, 504	403, 650	176, 837	180, 636	566, 341	584, 286	519, 229	551, 303	14, 600	16, 193
Virginia.....	521	520	468, 250	468, 509	71, 094	71, 693	539, 344	540, 202	434, 281	444, 771	35, 108	30, 921
West Virginia.....	345	346	301, 329	309, 216	59, 406	59, 787	360, 735	369, 003	324, 714	334, 801	16, 840	16, 885
North Carolina.....	587	583	353, 699	348, 231	38, 927	36, 407	392, 626	384, 638	346, 044	370, 552	39, 223	14, 670
South Carolina.....	373	354	181, 261	170, 501	32, 883	35, 530	214, 144	206, 031	203, 526	207, 027	11, 114	6, 074
Georgia.....	569	569	325, 914	325, 914	43, 948	43, 948	369, 862	369, 862	340, 563	340, 563	17, 457	17, 457
Florida.....	322	330	432, 764	509, 799	127, 806	143, 466	560, 570	653, 265	682, 391	783, 825	1, 003	1, 241
Alabama.....	354	356	214, 690	213, 373	46, 116	48, 550	260, 806	261, 923	267, 039	283, 699	9, 581	2, 730
Mississippi.....	338	338	172, 041	161, 978	39, 243	43, 941	211, 284	205, 919	220, 996	233, 783	14, 855	2, 896
Indiana.....	1, 091	1, 091	622, 272	622, 272	189, 040	189, 040	811, 312	811, 312	772, 201	772, 201	36, 397	36, 397
Illinois.....	1, 898	1, 899	2, 538, 123	2, 563, 197	874, 117	886, 119	3, 412, 240	3, 449, 316	3, 265, 910	3, 317, 513	34, 477	34, 477
Michigan.....	710	715	710, 441	738, 314	918, 367	922, 798	1, 628, 808	1, 661, 112	1, 623, 256	1, 659, 539	27, 920	39, 275
Wisconsin.....	983	983	603, 362	603, 098	188, 179	226, 164	818, 541	829, 262	803, 303	825, 685	11, 863	13, 788
Iowa.....	1, 548	1, 518	776, 496	761, 791	102, 048	95, 431	878, 544	867, 222	874, 520	870, 567	20, 539	21, 335
Tennessee.....	551	551	342, 574	342, 574	46, 607	46, 607	389, 181	389, 181	373, 375	373, 375	19, 889	19, 889
Arkansas.....	487	485	190, 779	181, 437	24, 304	25, 779	215, 083	207, 216	222, 921	214, 287	21, 045	6, 037
Missouri.....	1, 565	1, 551	925, 759	949, 317	322, 094	324, 019	1, 247, 853	1, 273, 336	1, 182, 210	1, 251, 043	19, 704	23, 003
Kentucky.....	610	610	361, 429	361, 429	89, 769	89, 769	451, 188	451, 188	390, 287	390, 287	13, 881	13, 881
Minnesota.....	1, 369	1, 351	631, 766	616, 365	257, 721	264, 944	880, 487	881, 309	871, 012	874, 929	12, 869	6, 738
North Dakota.....	653	642	120, 953	114, 472	35, 472	40, 134	156, 425	154, 606	173, 003	175, 154	4, 175	2, 467
South Dakota.....	526	495	134, 541	123, 102	24, 769	23, 804	159, 310	146, 906	183, 717	169, 653	4, 995	4, 142
Montana.....	233	227	79, 628	78, 294	40, 078	44, 106	119, 706	122, 400	133, 783	141, 869	1, 680	542
Nebraska.....	1, 083	1, 072	367, 609	371, 738	58, 168	59, 234	425, 777	430, 972	431, 209	431, 418	6, 197	14, 592
Kansas.....	1, 274	1, 269	324, 430	328, 846	80, 717	79, 534	405, 147	408, 380	443, 363	431, 450	3, 632	6, 064
Oklahoma.....	767	751	257, 227	244, 979	92, 399	104, 460	349, 626	349, 439	389, 228	401, 219	7, 332	1, 122
Colorado.....	329	321	178, 456	169, 372	92, 354	89, 426	270, 810	258, 798	291, 822	289, 655	2, 444	2, 826
Wyoming.....	96	95	38, 713	38, 703	11, 637	12, 731	50, 350	51, 434	56, 038	58, 312	536	135
Louisiana.....	247	247	342, 941	363, 427	55, 898	61, 732	398, 839	425, 159	377, 783	421, 027	20, 216	19, 423
Texas.....	1, 491	1, 491	740, 747	740, 747	162, 032	162, 032	902, 779	902, 779	883, 202	883, 202	18, 346	18, 346
New Mexico.....	63	65	20, 699	19, 467	6, 020	7, 350	26, 719	26, 817	27, 936	32, 645	795	194
Arizona.....	57	53	45, 300	43, 184	14, 134	13, 731	59, 434	56, 915	67, 571	69, 158	3, 017	1, 061
Utah.....	114	113	103, 226	108, 944	28, 650	28, 597	131, 876	137, 541	117, 087	125, 555	2, 494	1, 627
Idaho.....	162	158	50, 120	50, 636	19, 376	22, 923	69, 496	73, 559	77, 894	85, 329	2, 300	704
Nevada.....	34	34	25, 697	26, 891	7, 061	7, 139	32, 758	34, 030	35, 298	36, 452	78	78
California.....	653	637	2, 116, 062	2, 189, 533	763, 439	769, 305	2, 879, 501	2, 958, 838	2, 865, 166	3, 030, 625	53, 332	30, 047
Oregon.....	278	274	167, 926	163, 991	82, 424	85, 595	250, 350	249, 586	263, 751	263, 542	5, 237	4, 367
Washington.....	361	360	233, 024	231, 460	115, 518	119, 676	348, 542	351, 136	360, 841	369, 236	4, 830	2, 665
Total.....	27, 895	27, 705	30, 302, 700	31, 022, 937	12, 154, 379	12, 157, 078	42, 457, 079	43, 180, 015	41, 031, 329	42, 134, 591	1, 071, 873	1, 102, 524

¹ Includes all banks in the United States except (1) a certain number of nonreporting private banks, not under State supervision, and (2) all mutual savings banks, figures for which are available only for June calls. Three mutual savings banks in Ohio, however, and one in California, are included because the figures for these banks are included in the totals reported for all State banks by the State authorities and are not available separately except for June calls.

² Figures include those of State banks and trust companies as given in the following table, which in some cases represent the condition of banks as of dates other than Sept. 28, 1925, and Dec. 31, 1925, respectively.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON SEPTEMBER 28 AND DECEMBER 31, 1925²

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Number of re- porting banks		Loans and dis- counts, including overdrafts		Investments		Total loans and investments		Total deposits, ex- clusive of bank deposits		Rediscounts and bills payable	
	Sep- tember	Decem- ber	Septem- ber	Decem- ber	Septem- ber	Decem- ber	Septem- ber	Decem- ber	Septem- ber	Decem- ber	Septem- ber	Decem- ber
Maine.....	54	53	86,974	82,475	51,919	51,942	138,898	134,417	128,174	127,472	6,377	3,058
New Hampshire.....	26		24,265		18,066		42,331		38,360			
Vermont.....	40	40	56,575	56,532	17,634	17,831	74,209	74,363	70,931	71,803	1,207	1,522
Massachusetts.....	94	93	596,987	583,340	141,309	143,426	738,296	726,766	714,318	716,321	16,915	16,020
Rhode Island.....	14	13	110,913	136,942	130,203	114,936	241,116	251,878	240,695	250,812		100
Connecticut.....	88	89	131,296	133,656	134,595	137,102	265,891	270,758	253,020	268,312	3,170	2,707
New York.....	447	448	3,505,207	3,631,698	1,330,351	1,314,232	4,835,558	4,945,930	5,226,373	4,875,026	79,284	75,379
New Jersey.....	218	221	626,131	655,252	328,728	320,758	954,859	976,010	914,153	959,909	21,951	20,389
Delaware.....	27	27	44,866	46,570	23,700	23,647	68,596	70,217	61,064	67,180		335
Pennsylvania.....	775	777	1,402,561	1,440,465	783,627	774,009	2,186,188	2,214,474	1,957,063	1,998,597	41,117	46,843
Ohio.....	745	742	1,305,924	1,295,474	365,891	343,766	1,671,815	1,639,240	1,675,206	1,637,229	35,215	49,173
District of Columbia.....	31	31	81,703	86,395	28,534	28,611	110,237	115,006	106,442	114,043	1,180	983
Maryland.....	145	145	231,082	243,633	100,016	101,585	331,098	345,218	316,904	340,626	6,496	6,731
Virginia.....	340	339	183,044	182,478	17,151	17,470	200,195	199,945	161,050	164,159	13,430	11,948
West Virginia.....	221	222	172,566	176,528	23,963	23,496	196,549	200,024	181,931	188,442	9,426	8,552
North Carolina.....	505	501	221,411	216,635	19,289	16,321	240,700	232,956	221,924	226,348	23,432	7,163
South Carolina.....	297	279	100,216	88,352	13,040	15,018	113,256	103,370	110,090	107,941	7,135	3,492
Georgia.....		484		198,803		17,313		216,116		198,530		11,565
Florida.....	265	271	257,746	309,492	50,579	59,664	308,325	369,156	343,244	481,707	813	1,176
Alabama.....	251	253	109,360	107,709	11,785	12,192	121,145	119,901	135,458	142,660	5,035	1,181
Mississippi.....	301	301	120,089	111,907	20,792	23,664	140,881	135,571	152,164	160,490	10,156	2,130
Indiana.....		846		392,785		87,021		479,806		466,478		31,562
Illinois.....	1,394	1,395	1,558,157	1,560,003	563,014	569,723	2,121,171	2,129,726	2,135,390	2,161,769	16,306	20,315
Michigan.....	584	587	425,207	447,913	780,998	787,775	1,206,205	1,235,688	1,206,987	1,228,940	18,774	23,713
Wisconsin.....	826	824	351,104	354,632	120,676	123,050	471,780	477,682	483,664	492,898	7,451	6,153
Iowa.....	1,209	1,189	541,689	534,877	25,507	24,217	567,196	559,094	598,758	595,883	12,673	13,099
Tennessee.....	445		184,382		17,309		201,691		220,402		10,564	
Arkansas.....	400	398	127,551	118,138	9,225	10,029	136,776	128,167	148,464	136,215	16,460	4,232
Missouri.....	1,430	1,416	577,416	579,371	216,180	213,403	793,596	792,774	823,705	845,694	16,153	19,117
Kentucky.....	471		186,365		36,522		222,887		204,311		3,980	
Minnesota.....	1,051	1,043	282,117	275,313	93,173	95,224	375,290	370,537	399,766	401,413	9,064	4,710
North Dakota.....	495	482	67,241	61,563	9,732	11,161	76,973	72,724	87,795	86,071	3,350	2,054
South Dakota.....	414	385	33,443	79,270	5,147	3,851	93,590	83,121	116,525	103,640	3,616	2,950
Montana.....	149	147	33,168	36,919	19,526	22,380	57,694	59,299	64,977	69,954	956	350
Nebraska.....	913	903	222,718	227,135	21,498	20,088	244,216	247,223	274,003	272,606	3,007	5,781
Kansas.....	1,015	1,010	196,067	199,393	28,399	29,177	224,466	228,570	263,888	247,915	2,842	4,047
Oklahoma.....	351	372	50,597	46,364	14,457	16,417	65,054	62,781	78,808	85,552	2,311	350
Colorado.....	194	190	45,620	42,822	16,327	15,840	61,947	58,662	73,512	70,769	686	645
Wyoming.....	64	63	15,563	15,708	2,492	2,848	18,055	18,556	20,605	21,875	420	185
Louisiana.....	214	214	260,829	271,645	42,207	46,939	303,036	318,584	294,628	327,588	15,090	10,226
Texas.....	839		179,106		20,102		199,208		217,521		6,969	
New Mexico.....	32		5,488	5,299	1,035	1,435	6,523	6,734	6,896	8,125	370	128
Arizona.....	39	36	30,424	29,217	9,465	8,406	39,889	37,623	34,510	34,429	1,654	686
Utah.....	94	93	74,486	76,658	17,681	17,601	92,167	94,259	81,324	85,801	2,237	1,325
Idaho.....	106	102	20,676	19,437	8,689	9,968	29,365	29,405	34,076	36,107	1,154	404
Nevada.....	24	24	16,157	16,805	2,449	2,547	18,609	19,352	21,191	22,614		
California.....	352	370	1,537,089	1,598,392	554,638	559,236	2,091,718	2,157,623	2,134,635	2,268,880	35,224	6,266
Oregon.....	179	176	58,802	57,677	22,752	23,040	81,554	80,717	87,999	87,132	1,923	2,313
Washington.....	248	248	76,480	75,844	34,152	36,542	110,632	111,886	116,678	118,649	1,776	1,116
Total.....	19,816	19,657	17,157,136	17,481,134	6,404,579	6,386,900	23,561,715	23,368,034	23,977,249	24,076,198	509,709	453,642

¹ Includes all State banks in the United States except (1) a certain number of nonreporting private banks, not under State supervision and (2) all mutual savings banks, figures for which are available only for June calls. Three mutual savings banks in Ohio, however, and one in California, are included because the figures for these banks are included in the totals reported for all State banks by the State authorities and are not available separately except for June calls.

² Or dates nearest thereto for which figures are available.

³ Includes amounts due to banks.

⁴ Includes other liabilities.

NOTE.—All figures used in the September column are for Sept. 28, except as follows: Maine, Sept. 26, 1925; Rhode Island, Sept. 3, 1925; New York, Sept. 30, 1925; Maryland, Sept. 2, 1925; Georgia, June 30, 1925; New Hampshire, June 30, 1925; Indiana, June 30, 1925; Iowa, Sept. 8, 1925; Tennessee, Oct. 26, 1925; Kentucky, June 30, 1925; Minnesota, Nov. 2, 1925; North Dakota, Oct. 15, 1925; Kansas, Aug. 20, 1925; and Utah, Oct. 5, 1925. All figures used in the December column are for Dec. 31, except as follows: New Hampshire, June 30, 1925; New York, Nov. 14, 1925; Tennessee, Oct. 26, 1925; Kentucky, June 30, 1925; Iowa, Dec. 30, 1925; Kansas, Dec. 10, 1925; Oklahoma, Dec. 26, 1925; and Texas, Sept. 28, 1925.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM DURING 1925

On December 31, 1925, 9,489 banks, with resources of \$41,425,295,000, were members of the Federal reserve system. Of this number, 8,048, with resources of \$25,839,450,000, were national banks and 1,441, with resources of \$15,585,845,000, were State banks and trust companies. There was a decline of 31 in the number of national banks and a decline of 19 in the number of member State banks during the last quarter of the year. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of member banks, total resources showed a growth of \$2,371,941,000 for the period, owing to about equal increases for both National and State member banks. Gains and losses in membership for the last quarter of 1925 are classified in the following table:

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, BY CLASS OF BANK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1925, TO DECEMBER 31, 1925

	Member banks			
	Number			Resources (in thousands of dollars)
	National	State	Total	
Active member banks, Sept. 28, 1925.	8,079	1,460	9,539	39,053,354
Additions to membership:				
Organization of national bank	25	-----	25	5,807
Conversion of nonmember bank to national	9	-----	9	1,337
Admission of State bank	-----	7	7	69,107
Resumption following suspension	1	1	2	238
Conversion within the system	13	11	-----	² (88,468)
Total additions	38	9	43	76,489
Losses to membership:				
Merger between member banks—				
Intraclass	13	5	18	³ (144,764)
Interclass	1	-----	1	² (2,869)
Voluntary liquidation (terminal)	7	-----	7	3,620
Suspension and insolvency	36	8	44	28,931
Absorption of member by nonmember bank	8	2	10	7,969
Conversion of member to nonmember bank	3	1	4	2,186
Withdrawal of State bank	-----	19	19	8,956
Conversion within the system	11	13	-----	² (88,468)
Total losses	69	28	93	51,692
Net change	-31	-19	-50	+2,371,941
Active member banks, Dec. 31, 1925.	8,048	1,441	9,489	41,425,295

¹ Change not affecting number of banks in the system.

² Change not affecting total resources of member banks.

³ Includes compulsory withdrawal of one bank with resources of \$71,000.

⁴ Includes changes in resources due to reorganization, growth, contraction, etc., in addition to changes enumerated.

During the year 1925 the number of national banks increased by 5 and the number of State member banks declined by 103, with a consequent net reduction of 98 in the number of

member banks. This decline is accounted for largely by decreases incidental to mergers, suspensions, and voluntary liquidations which terminated the existence of member banks,¹ as is shown in the following table:

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, DECEMBER 31, 1924, TO DECEMBER 31, 1925

	Number of banks
Active member banks, Dec. 31, 1924	9,587
Banks joining the system	236
Banks withdrawing from the system ¹	101
Net increase from banks joining and withdrawing	135
Banks lost to membership through mergers between member banks, suspensions, etc.	233
Net decrease for the year	98
Active member banks, Dec. 31, 1925	9,489

¹ Includes 42 withdrawals which were incidental to the absorption of member banks by nonmember banks.

In 1925, 236 banks joined the Federal reserve system and 101 banks withdrew from membership. Thus there was a net addition of 135 to the membership of the system through the exercise of the banks' option with regard to the assumption or relinquishment of membership. Against this voluntary accession to membership there was a decrease of 233 in membership resulting from mergers between member banks, from bank suspensions, and from other causes not related to the banks' choice in the matter of membership. Of the 236 banks that joined the system, 120 were newly organized national banks, 69 were nonmember banks that converted into national banks, 40 were nonmember banks that were admitted to membership as State institutions, and 7 were banks previously closed which resumed operations during the year. Of the banks that withdrew from the system, 37 were member State banks that withdrew as such after advance notice to the Federal Reserve Board and 64 were member banks that dropped out of the system because they were absorbed or succeeded by nonmember banks; the latter include 42 withdrawals incidental to the absorption of member by nonmember banks, which in many instances did not represent the exercise of the bank's option regarding membership in the system.

¹ All instances in which voluntary liquidation did not terminate the existence of the bank, but was a step toward change in status, were classified according to the ultimate status of the bank.

**CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, BY DISTRICTS AND BY CLASS OF BANKS,
DURING 1925**

	Resources, all districts (in thou- sands of dollars)	Number												
		All dis- tricts	Bos- ton	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kan- sas City	Dal- las	San Fran- cisco
Total member banks:														
Dec. 31, 1924.....	38,986,867	9,587	419	855	738	871	617	510	1,408	624	885	1,066	828	766
Dec. 31, 1925.....	41,425,295	9,489	420	880	753	863	604	495	1,398	628	829	1,027	852	740
Net increase (+) or decrease (-).....	+2,438,428	-98	+1	+25	+15	-8	-13	-15	-10	+4	-56	-39	+24	-26
National banks:														
Dec. 31, 1924.....	24,368,991	8,043	383	711	666	752	555	382	1,055	492	785	1,033	645	584
Dec. 31, 1925.....	25,839,450	8,048	382	734	671	747	548	379	1,051	498	744	994	725	575
Net increase (+) or decrease (-).....	+1,470,459	+5	-1	+23	+5	-5	-7	-3	-4	+6	-41	-39	+80	-9
State banks:														
Dec. 31, 1924.....	14,617,876	1,544	36	144	72	119	62	128	353	132	100	33	183	182
Dec. 31, 1925.....	15,585,845	1,441	38	146	82	116	56	116	347	130	85	33	127	165
Net increase (+) or decrease (-).....	+967,969	-103	+2	+2	+10	-3	-6	-12	-6	-2	-15		-56	-17
Changes in national bank membership:														
Total additions:														
Primary organization.....	17,844	120	2	31	10	1	6	6	12	5	14	5	12	16
Conversion of State member.....		45	1	2				2					38	2
Conversion of nonmember.....	36,029	69		1	1	2	4		3	4	1	3	43	7
Resumption after suspension.....	2,317	5				1	1	1			2			
Total losses:														
Merger between national banks ¹		42	4	11	6	9	18	12	19	3	58	47	13	34
Absorption by State member.....	83,837	12	3	2	1	3	5	1	1		6	10	1	7
Conversion to State member.....	61,935	1		1										4
Voluntary liquidation ²	6,651	12			1				1		1	5	1	3
Suspension and insolvency.....	85,054	118				3	10	10	16		44	16	10	9
Absorption by nonmember.....	23,872	28			3		3	1		2	4	7	1	7
Conversion to nonmember.....	12,079	21	1	1	1				1	1	3	9		4
Changes in State bank membership:														
Total additions:														
Admission of State bank.....	139,865	43	3	9	10	1	0	2	6	5	1	1	4	1
Conversion of national bank.....		40	3	8	10	1		1	5	5	1	1	4	1
Absorption of nonmember.....	2,470	(7)		1			(1)		(3)	(2)		(1)		
Resumption after suspension.....	468	2						1	1					
Total losses:														
Merger between State members ³		146	1	7		4	6	14	12	7	16	1	60	18
Absorption by national bank.....	31,418	11		3		1	1	1	1				2	2
Conversion to national bank.....	173,236	6						1		1			1	2
Voluntary liquidation ²	1,560	45	1	2				2					38	2
Suspension and insolvency.....	16,155	1												1
Absorption by nonmember.....	13,768	29					1	5	8	1	5		6	3
Conversion to nonmember.....	332	14					2	1		1	1		7	2
Withdrawal.....	32,008	1		2		3	2	4	3	4	9	1	4	5

¹ Includes changes in resources due to reorganization, growth or contraction, etc., in addition to changes enumerated.

² Counted only among losses in number.

³ All instances in which voluntary liquidation did not terminate the existence of the bank, but was a step toward change in status, were classified according to the ultimate status of the bank.

⁴ Includes compulsory withdrawal of two banks with resources of \$318,000.

The other decreases in membership were the consequence of 71 mergers between member banks, 13 voluntary liquidations terminating the banks' operations, 147 suspensions and insolvencies, and 2 compulsory withdrawals.

In the following table changes in membership are shown in detail, by class of bank, for the year 1925:

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM DURING 1925, BY CLASS OF BANK

	Member banks			
	Number			Resources (in thousands of dollars)
	National	State	Total	
Active member banks, Dec. 31, 1924..	8,043	1,544	9,587	38,986,867
Additions to membership:				
Organization of national bank.....	120	-----	120	17,844
Conversion of nonmember bank to national.....	69	-----	69	36,029
Admission of State bank.....	-----	40	40	139,865
Resumption following suspension.....	5	2	7	2,785
Conversion within the system.....	145	11	-----	2 (235,171)
Total additions.....	239	43	236	196,523
Losses to membership:				
Merger of member banks--				
Intra class.....	42	11	53	2 (360,159)
Inter class.....	12	6	18	2 (115,255)
Voluntary liquidation (terminal).....	12	1	13	8,211
Suspension or insolvency.....	118	29	147	101,209
Absorption of member by nonmember bank.....	28	14	42	37,640
Conversion of member to nonmember bank.....	21	1	22	12,411
Withdrawal of State bank.....	-----	39	39	32,008
Conversion within the system.....	11	145	-----	2 (235,171)
Total losses.....	234	146	334	191,479
Net change.....	+5	-103	-98	+2,438,428
Active member banks, Dec. 31, 1925..	8,048	1,441	9,489	41,425,295

¹ Changes not affecting total number of member banks.
² Changes not affecting total resources of member banks.
³ Includes compulsory withdrawal of two banks with resources of \$318,000.
⁴ Includes changes in resources due to reorganization, growth, contraction, etc., in addition to changes enumerated.

The increase of 5 in the number of national banks during 1925 was the net result of 239

additions and 234 losses. There were 120 national banks which were newly organized during the year, in addition to 114 which represented the conversion of State banks into national banks. Of the latter, which for the most part were in the State of Texas, 69 were banks which had formerly been nonmember State banks and 45 had formerly been member State banks. Five national banks, previously suspended, resumed operations. Of the decreases in the number of national banks, 54 resulted from mergers, 12 from voluntary liquidations terminating the banks' existence, and 118 from suspensions. There were suspensions of national banks in all except the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis districts, the largest numbers being in the Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City districts. In addition to these losses there were 28 national banks that were absorbed by nonmember banks, 21 that were liquidated to be succeeded by banks organized as nonmember banks, and 1 that was succeeded by a member State bank.

State banks numbering 43 joined the system during the year, all but 3 of them being former nonmember State banks that were admitted as such. As against these additions there were 146 losses, of which 92 were incidental to mergers, suspensions, terminal voluntary liquidations, and conversions into national banks, 14 were the result of mergers with nonmember banks, and 40 represented withdrawals. Of the banks that withdrew from the system, 37 voluntarily relinquished membership after advance notice to the Federal Reserve Board, 1 was succeeded by a nonmember bank, and 2 were deprived of membership on account of the violation of requirements of the Federal reserve act.

In the following table are shown in detail the changes in membership in the Federal reserve system, by districts, between December 31, 1924, and December 31, 1925.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES
MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 141 CITIES
 [In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of centers	1925		1926		1924	1925	
		December	January	January	February	December	January	February
No. 1—Boston.....	11	5,711,056	2,314,568	2,175,114	2,467,796	2,685,491	2,157,347	
No. 2—New York.....	7	31,147,498	31,406,762	25,533,666	28,106,044	28,500,616	23,574,730	
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	10	2,405,369	2,262,212	1,892,279	2,242,478	2,173,091	1,780,071	
No. 4—Cleveland.....	13	2,652,829	2,708,317	2,157,107	2,466,903	2,511,678	2,048,430	
No. 5—Richmond.....	7	878,411	825,996	723,140	795,584	767,253	675,206	
No. 6—Atlanta.....	15	1,365,832	1,337,786	1,118,098	1,154,408	1,201,107	976,073	
No. 7—Chicago.....	21	5,850,726	5,849,786	5,033,017	5,326,098	5,490,747	4,479,475	
No. 8—St. Louis.....	5	1,386,724	1,342,698	1,123,586	1,259,637	1,306,725	1,074,542	
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	9	849,658	685,686	599,145	849,622	731,307	637,553	
No. 10—Kansas City.....	14	1,291,733	1,221,264	1,038,821	1,189,358	1,211,359	1,024,111	
No. 11—Dallas.....	11	680,992	661,134	563,647	664,938	658,963	572,869	
No. 12—San Francisco.....	18	3,150,544	3,002,325	2,934,783	2,634,300	2,720,698	2,495,365	
Total.....	141	54,371,372	54,118,534	44,892,403	49,157,166	49,959,035	41,495,772	
New York City.....	1	30,313,358	30,537,751	24,812,705	27,327,223	27,681,894	22,924,386	
Other cities.....	140	24,058,014	23,580,783	20,079,698	21,829,943	22,277,141	18,571,386	

WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 258 CENTERS
 [In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of centers	1926				1925			
		Feb. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
No. 1—Boston.....	16	527,861	674,055	584,665	674,843	510,152	641,839	541,773	587,625
No. 2—New York.....	14	5,424,869	8,033,554	7,667,609	7,783,150	5,518,672	6,621,710	6,059,127	6,848,334
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	18	457,171	572,184	550,245	592,863	458,345	599,451	485,843	571,962
No. 4—Cleveland.....	22	594,254	718,868	623,346	684,620	524,240	669,043	568,493	672,138
No. 5—Richmond.....	23	264,895	359,835	313,231	326,418	259,620	328,439	296,837	309,172
No. 6—Atlanta.....	24	272,030	344,368	314,116	327,714	233,203	296,200	265,212	297,492
No. 7—Chicago.....	37	1,165,733	1,560,239	1,309,886	1,442,632	1,056,748	1,301,680	1,236,329	1,430,786
No. 8—St. Louis.....	14	271,622	347,386	284,087	327,049	250,048	316,504	290,935	319,642
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	17	141,524	205,382	162,129	185,921	139,826	214,947	184,064	220,010
No. 10—Kansas City.....	29	250,782	338,497	304,743	307,372	252,610	330,910	303,306	315,327
No. 11—Dallas.....	16	149,815	177,275	173,423	180,404	156,558	182,471	176,371	190,389
No. 12—San Francisco.....	28	629,396	999,221	721,857	810,399	583,606	863,215	650,356	690,412
Total.....	258	10,149,952	14,330,864	13,009,337	13,643,285	9,943,628	12,366,509	11,058,646	12,453,239

BANK DEBITS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH CITIES
 [In thousands of dollars]

No. 1—Boston.....	365,455	463,183	402,993	474,663	359,854	436,996	369,163	393,120
No. 2—New York.....	5,147,857	7,684,927	7,351,070	7,442,732	5,268,535	6,277,234	5,775,382	6,529,015
Buffalo.....	63,608	92,450	76,587	78,790	61,446	79,430	68,540	71,506
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	345,685	429,614	409,834	449,854	346,336	461,915	366,324	459,398
No. 4—Cleveland.....	126,003	175,373	142,537	166,473	112,037	166,165	129,491	156,022
Cincinnati.....	70,581	86,464	80,818	88,892	64,118	81,550	72,810	90,968
Pittsburgh.....	218,520	245,185	204,673	220,207	184,977	225,608	185,869	227,264
No. 5—Richmond.....	28,078	41,335	32,672	33,448	28,868	34,569	31,803	32,697
Baltimore.....	64,538	124,807	101,038	106,276	72,987	103,648	87,749	94,851
No. 6—Atlanta.....	33,043	44,730	52,733	43,823	32,009	39,813	35,326	39,968
Birmingham.....	28,810	41,330	31,240	39,230	23,548	31,334	27,775	30,493
Jacksonville.....	28,899	31,950	29,027	30,287	16,726	18,854	17,435	19,134
Nashville.....	18,438	21,548	21,077	23,659	16,440	20,091	18,442	21,397
New Orleans.....	70,976	97,673	78,142	86,793	63,252	93,407	77,442	93,434
No. 7—Chicago.....	684,397	976,327	800,815	874,334	627,419	804,638	737,576	913,891
Detroit.....	199,474	213,121	172,285	216,129	166,372	149,335	178,150	191,221
No. 8—St. Louis.....	146,500	190,200	149,800	184,200	137,600	181,500	155,900	183,700
Little Rock.....	17,209	19,695	18,516	19,553	14,086	15,383	15,453	15,689
Louisville.....	42,820	60,987	44,980	47,618	37,678	47,087	48,911	48,510
Memphis.....	32,374	37,983	35,510	40,050	30,907	39,405	35,988	35,824
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	67,353	104,440	79,816	93,258	73,401	109,070	99,805	117,918
Helena.....	1,524	2,102	1,751	2,983	1,652	2,346	1,769	2,546
No. 10—Kansas City.....	70,627	88,808	82,502	83,753	63,404	89,893	83,180	92,125
Denver.....	34,155	44,479	41,536	39,024	35,511	43,011	37,707	38,782
Oklahoma City.....	17,072	24,346	22,448	21,587	16,992	20,877	21,161	22,650
Omaha.....	42,014	54,176	48,056	49,642	41,274	53,528	51,144	49,376
No. 11—Dallas.....	48,672	54,015	47,705	53,670	46,072	52,216	51,677	56,481
El Paso.....	7,004	9,988	9,342	9,389	6,690	10,688	9,918	7,365
Houston.....	26,510	36,475	33,124	35,493	34,407	39,275	33,690	42,722
No. 12—San Francisco.....	217,725	408,004	239,652	271,296	220,417	332,310	269,639	234,780
Los Angeles.....	177,461	280,040	211,355	238,623	164,745	254,633	193,517	194,067
Portland.....	35,570	45,154	37,424	46,177	29,829	40,894	34,037	40,025
Salt Lake City.....	13,771	18,405	15,243	18,414	12,105	17,095	14,996	16,868
Seattle.....	39,765	49,640	45,895	60,993	36,242	45,091	43,188	57,178
Spokane.....	10,810	12,514	11,465	13,725	9,221	10,948	11,368	14,634

MONEY RATES PREVAILING IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH CITIES

The following table shows the customary rates charged on loans and discounts in the various cities in which the Federal reserve banks and their branches are located, as reported by representative banks. These rates are not averages but are those rates at which the bulk of paper of each class is handled by reporting banks. Where it appears from the reports that no one rate clearly covers the bulk of the paper handled, a range of the rates most commonly charged is given.

District and city	Year and month	Rates prevailing during week ending with the 15th day of the month							
		Customers' prime commercial paper		Inter-bank loans	Loans secured by Liberty bonds	Loans secured by other stocks and bonds		Loans secured by warehouse receipts	Cattle loans
		30-90 days	4-6 months			Demand	Time		
DISTRICT 1									
Boston.....	1925-March.....	4 -5	4 -5	4	4½-5	4½	4½-5		
	1926-January.....	4¼-4½	4½	4½	4½-5	5	5		
	February.....	4¼-5	4½-5	4½	4¼-4¾	4½	4¾-5		
March.....	4¼-5	4½-5	4½	4½-5	4½	4¾-5			
DISTRICT 2									
New York.....	1925-March.....	4 -5	4¼-5	4½-5	4 -4¾	4½-4¾	4½-5	4½-5	
	1926-January.....	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5	4¼-4¾	4½-5	4½-5	5 -5¼	
	February.....	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4½	4¾-5½	5	
March.....	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4½-5	4¾-5	5 -5½		
Buffalo.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	6	5	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	
	1926-January.....	5 -6	6	4½-5½	6	5 -6	5 -6	6	
	February.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	
March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6		
DISTRICT 3									
Philadelphia.....	1925-March.....	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4 -5	4 -4½	4 -4½	4¼-4½	4 -5½	
	1926-January.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	February.....	5	5	5	4¾-5	5	5	5	
March.....	4½-5	5	5	4½-5	5	5	5		
DISTRICT 4									
Cleveland.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	
	1926-January.....	5 -6	5 -6	5	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	
	February.....	5 -6	5 -6	5	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	
March.....	5½-6	5½-6	5	5 -6	6	6	5 -6		
Cincinnati.....	1925-March.....	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	6	
	1926-January.....	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6	
	February.....	6	6	5½	5½	6	6	6 -7	
March.....	6	6	5½	5½	6	6	6 -7		
Pittsburgh.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	
	1926-January.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	February.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
March.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
DISTRICT 5									
Richmond.....	1925-March.....	4½-5	5 -6	4½-5	5 -6	4½-6	5 -6		
	1926-January.....	5 -6	5 -5½	4½-5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	
	February.....	5½	5½	5½	5	5½	5½	6	
March.....	5 -6	5 -6	4½-5½	5½-6	4¾-5	5	5½-6		
Baltimore.....	1925-March.....	4¾-5½	4¾-5½	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5	5 -5¼	5½	
	1926-January.....	4½-5¾	4½-5¾	4½-5¾	5	5¼-5½	5½-5¾	6	
	February.....	4¾-5¾	4¾-5¾	4½-5¾	5	5 -5½	5½-5¾	6	
March.....	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¾	5½	5¼	5½	5½	6		
DISTRICT 6									
Atlanta.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	1926-January.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	February.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
March.....	5 -6	4¾-6	5 -6	4½-8	5 -8	4¾-8	5 -8		
Birmingham.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6	6	6	6 -7	6	
	1926-January.....	6	6	5 -6	6	6	6	6	
	February.....	6	6	5 -6	6	6	6	6	
March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	6		
Jacksonville.....	1925-March.....	4 -7	4 -7	5 -6	5 -6	4½-8	5 -8	4½-6	
	1926-January.....	5 -8	5 -8	5 -6	4 -8	5 -8	5 -8	4½-8	
	February.....	4½-6	4½-6	6	4½-6	5 -7	5 -7	4½-6	
March.....	4½-8	4½-8	6	4½-8	5 -8	5 -8	4½-8		
Nashville.....	1925-March.....	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	
	1926-January.....	6	5	6	5½-6	6	5½-6	5½-6	
	February.....	6	5	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	
March.....	5½-6	6	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6		
New Orleans.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	1926-January.....	5 -6	5 -7	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	February.....	5 -6	5 -7	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
March.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6		
DISTRICT 7									
Chicago.....	1925-March.....	4 -5	4 -5	4½-5½	4 -5	4 -5½	4 -5½	4½-5½	4½-5½
	1926-January.....	4½-5	4½-5	5 -5½	4½-5½	4½-5½	4½-5½	5 -5½	5 -6
	February.....	4½-5	4½-5	5 -5½	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5½	5 -5½	5 -6
March.....	4½-5	5	5	4¾-5	5	5	5 -5½	5 -6	
Detroit.....	1925-March.....	5 -6	5 -6	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	
	1926-January.....	4½-6	4½-6	5 -5½	4½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	
	February.....	4½-6	4½-6	5	4½-6	4¾-6	4¾-6	5½-6	
March.....	4¼-6	4¼-6	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6		

District and city	Year and month	Rates prevailing during week ending with the 15th day of the month							
		Customers' prime commercial paper		Inter-bank loans	Loans secured by Liberty bonds	Loans secured by other stocks and bonds		Loans secured by warehouse receipts	Cattle loans
		30-90 days	4-6 months			Demand	Time		
DISTRICT 8									
St. Louis	1925-March	4 -5½	4 -5½	5 -5½	5 -6	4 -6	4 -5½	4¼-5¾	6
	1926-January	4¼-5¼	4¾-5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -6
	February	4 -5½	4¼-5½	4¾-6	5 -6	4½-6	4½-6	4½-6	5 -6
Little Rock	1925-March	5 -6	5 -6	6	5 -6	6	5 -7	6	6
	1926-January	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6 -8
	February	5 -6	6	6	5 -6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7
Louisville	1925-March	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
	1926-January	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
	February	6	6	5	5½	6	6	6	6
DISTRICT 9									
Minneapolis	1925-March	4½-5¾	4½-5¾	5½-5¾		4½-5	4½-5¾		
	1926-January	4¾-5¼	4¾-5¼	5 -5¾		4¾-5¾	4¾-5¾		
	February	4¾-5	4¾-5	5 -5½		4¾-5¼	4¾-5¼		
Helena	1925-March	8	8	7			8		8
	1926-January	8	8	6 -8			6 -8		8
	February	8	8	6 -7			8		8
DISTRICT 10									
Kansas City	1925-March	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7
	1926-January	4½-6	5 -6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7
	February	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7
Denver	1925-March	5 -6	5	6 -7	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -8	6 -7
	1926-January	6	6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6 -7
	February	6	4¾-6	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -8	6 -7
Oklahoma City	1925-March	5 -7	5 -7	6 -7	5 -6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8
	1926-January	5 -7	5 -7	6 -7	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -8
	February	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -8
Omaha	1925-March	4½-6	4½-6	5½-6	5	4 -6	6	6	7
	1926-January	5 -6	5 -6	6	5 -5½		6	6	6½-7
	February	5 -6	5 -6	6	5		6	6	6 -7
DISTRICT 11									
Dallas	1925-March	4 -6	4 -7	5 -6	4½-6	5½-6	5 -7	4½-7	7 -8
	1926-January	4½-6	4½-6	4 -6	4 -6	4 -6	5 -6	4½-8	6 -8
	February	4½-6	4½-6	4 -6	4 -7	6 -7	6 -7	4½-8	6 -8
El Paso	1925-March	8	8	6 -7	8	8	8	8	8
	1926-January	5 -8	5 -8	6 -8	6 -8	8	6 -8	7 -8	8 -9
	February	5½-8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	8	6 -8	8	8 -9
Houston	1925-March	6 -8	6 -8	6 -7	6 -8	8	8	8	8
	1926-January	5 -6	5 -6	4½-5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -8
	February	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -8
DISTRICT 12									
San Francisco	1925-March	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	1926-January	5	5	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	6	6	
	February	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	6	6	
Los Angeles	1925-March	5 -6	5 -6	5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	1926-January	5 -7	6 -7	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6½
	February	6 -7	6 -7	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	7
Portland	1925-March	6	6	6	6 -7	6½-7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -6½
	1926-January	6	6	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -6½
	February	6	6	6	6	6 -7	6	6 -7	6 -6½
Salt Lake City	1925-March	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6	6 -7	6 -7	7 -8
	1926-January	5 -6	6	6 -7	6 -8	7	7	7	7 -8
	February	6	6 -7	6	6 -8	4 -7	6 -7	6 -7	7 -8
Seattle	1925-March	4¾-6	6	6 -7	6 -8	7	7	6 -8	7 -8
	1926-January	6	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	
	February	6	6	5 -7	6	6	6	6	
Spokane	1925-March	6	6	5 -7	6	6	6	6	7
	1926-January	5 -7	4 -6	6 -7	6 -7	8	6 -8	6 -8	7
	February	5 -6	4¼-7	6 -7	6 -7	7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7
Spokane	1926-March	5 -6	4½-6	6 -7	6 -7	7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7
	1926-March	5 -6	4¾-6	6	6 -7	6 -7	7	6 -7	6 -7

MEMBER BANKS AND NONMEMBER BANKS ON PAR LIST AND NOT ON PAR LIST

NUMBER AT END OF FEBRUARY, 1926 AND 1925

	Member banks ¹		Nonmember banks					Member banks ¹		Nonmember banks			
			On par list		Not on par list ²					On par list		Not on par list ²	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925		1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Federal reserve district:													
Boston.....	418	422	245	237	-----	-----							
New York.....	883	858	394	383	-----	-----							
Philadelphia.....	753	744	513	520	-----	-----							
Cleveland.....	861	870	1,072	1,076	10	9							
Richmond.....	599	623	704	734	678	711							
Atlanta.....	492	516	362	386	1,107	1,099							
Chicago.....	1,359	1,419	3,790	3,898	260	224							
St. Louis.....	621	627	2,076	2,204	412	334							
Minneapolis.....	822	904	1,136	1,406	1,076	936							
Dallas.....	1,020	1,077	2,645	2,731	202	206							
San Francisco.....	849	833	761	846	181	155							
Total.....	9,437	9,662	14,490	15,268	3,990	3,733							
New England States:													
Maine.....	62	62	49	49	-----	-----							
New Hampshire.....	55	55	14	16	-----	-----							
Vermont.....	46	46	39	35	-----	-----							
Massachusetts.....	180	182	70	68	-----	-----							
Rhode Island.....	20	21	8	8	-----	-----							
Connecticut.....	66	67	84	79	-----	-----							
Eastern States:													
New York.....	638	631	276	277	-----	-----							
New Jersey.....	334	316	155	142	-----	-----							
Pennsylvania.....	958	950	657	660	-----	-----							
Delaware.....	22	22	32	35	-----	-----							
Maryland.....	89	90	168	169	-----	-----							
District of Columbia.....	13	14	32	33	-----	-----							
Southern States:													
Virginia.....	191	196	225	237	104	90							
West Virginia.....	141	142	196	198	9	11							
North Carolina.....	90	96	88	98	332	346							
South Carolina.....	90	100	22	26	233	264							
Georgia.....	143	171	76	75	374	374							
Florida.....	74	70	88	80	160	159							
Southern States—Contd.													
Kentucky.....	146	146	430	441	21	17							
Tennessee.....	117	121	214	262	238	204							
Alabama.....	125	125	27	34	201	197							
Mississippi.....	43	44	23	25	276	271							
Arkansas.....	117	123	245	273	121	84							
Louisiana.....	45	47	32	43	173	168							
Texas.....	775	751	710	791	96	72							
Middle Western States:													
Ohio.....	439	447	658	661	-----	-----							
Indiana.....	263	268	822	831	10	8							
Illinois.....	586	583	1,287	1,302	20	19							
Michigan.....	291	287	514	521	92	88							
Wisconsin.....	185	188	611	640	192	167							
Minnesota.....	329	363	500	603	519	452							
Iowa.....	409	446	1,197	1,268	47	31							
Missouri.....	198	193	1,298	1,354	35	32							
Western States:													
North Dakota.....	160	173	180	267	288	241							
South Dakota.....	123	133	205	263	167	157							
Nebraska.....	179	188	739	766	175	172							
Kansas.....	265	264	998	1,026	3	4							
Montana.....	169	129	102	106	13	10							
Wyoming.....	34	37	53	56	9	13							
Colorado.....	134	143	176	189	6	7							
New Mexico.....	34	36	26	33	3	3							
Oklahoma.....	378	419	365	372	5	5							
Pacific States:													
Washington.....	154	157	171	174	33	31							
Oregon.....	133	138	107	113	31	27							
California.....	295	308	323	372	-----	-----							
Idaho.....	78	96	78	76	-----	-----							
Utah.....	46	49	68	65	-----	-----							
Arizona.....	20	23	30	33	4	3							
Nevada.....	10	11	24	23	-----	-----							
Total.....	9,437	9,662	14,490	15,268	3,990	3,733							

¹ Figures for 1926 represent the number of member banks in actual operation; those for 1925 represent the number shown by the capital stock records of the Federal reserve banks. The number shown by the capital stock records on February 28, 1926, was 9,539.
² Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

[Source: United States Treasury Department circulation statements]

[In thousands of dollars]

Date	Total	Gold coin and bullion	Gold certificates	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	Subsidiary silver	United States notes	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes	National bank notes	Total circulation per capita (in dollars)
1914—July 1.....	3,402,015	611,545	1,026,149	70,300	478,602	2,428	159,966	337,845	-----	-----	715,180	34.35
1917—Apr. 1.....	4,100,591	641,794	1,348,818	70,863	459,680	1,997	191,351	330,353	356,448	3,170	697,160	39.54
1920—Nov. 1.....	5,628,428	495,353	231,404	89,725	60,385	1,623	261,556	277,736	3,310,225	209,877	715,023	52.36
1922—Aug. 1.....	4,337,418	416,282	171,955	58,378	268,802	1,508	229,956	284,343	2,115,350	65,032	725,782	39.47
1924—Dec. 1.....	4,993,570	437,971	933,688	55,606	389,113	1,407	263,102	304,418	1,862,055	8,471	737,739	44.08
1925—Mar. 1.....	4,804,209	492,925	913,900	55,264	366,024	1,398	256,509	288,668	1,734,606	7,756	717,159	42.28
Apr. 1.....	4,776,167	469,448	914,968	54,666	371,229	1,396	257,559	285,780	1,702,212	7,506	711,403	41.99
May 1.....	4,725,191	453,211	918,862	54,398	376,442	1,392	258,446	281,043	1,676,078	7,299	698,020	41.50
June 1.....	4,774,313	437,612	972,438	53,908	380,681	1,390	259,894	284,799	1,679,833	7,109	696,649	41.89
July 1.....	4,734,236	428,102	1,003,285	54,294	379,796	1,387	262,607	279,943	1,636,192	6,921	681,709	41.49
Aug. 1.....	4,719,519	428,248	1,014,311	54,165	388,016	1,384	261,750	284,806	1,601,884	6,777	678,178	41.31
Sept. 1.....	4,784,025	416,348	1,036,243	54,173	396,700	1,381	264,450	298,493	1,629,927	5,580	680,730	41.84
Oct. 1.....	4,827,095	413,973	1,050,057	54,693	394,069	1,379	267,768	303,597	1,670,658	6,460	664,351	42.17
Nov. 1.....	4,900,839	429,985	1,067,963	54,769	390,089	1,376	269,439	306,575	1,706,622	6,314	667,707	42.77
Dec. 1.....	4,971,765	425,853	1,108,743	54,685	388,012	1,375	272,217	305,956	1,741,965	6,185	666,744	43.35
1926—Jan. 1.....	5,008,121	424,037	1,114,331	54,860	387,495	1,373	274,860	302,998	1,815,687	6,058	636,422	43.62
Feb. 1.....	4,739,537	407,148	1,035,774	53,167	370,852	1,371	266,155	288,677	1,672,223	5,900	638,270	41.24
Mar. 1.....	4,814,217	422,079	1,076,070	52,637	371,149	1,369	265,853	293,622	1,672,027	5,808	653,603	41.84

¹ The figures for the several classes of money include mutilated currency forwarded to the Treasury for redemption and unsorted currency held by the Federal reserve banks, and consequently do not add to the total which is exclusive of such currency.

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES

Country of origin or destination	February				Two months ending February			
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
GOLD								
All countries.....	\$50,599,708	\$3,851,374	\$3,602,527	\$25,415,655	\$124,125,651	\$6,938,244	\$8,640,327	\$44,766,857
France.....	30,606			18,952	1,339,208	18,488	71,046	70,940
Germany.....	12,510,336	142,713	100	353	30,010,336	540,857	100	353
Netherlands.....	1,034,600				4,318,343			
Poland and Danzig.....	1,103,948				1,103,948			
Spain.....	230,100		14,361	8,260	40,000		21,387	8,260
Sweden.....					1,232,728			337
England.....	1,031,574		1,685	5,054	6,109,602		129,321	7,572
Canada.....	48,653	25,019	2,412,365	9,825,979	118,651	93,664	5,532,691	27,665,038
Central America.....		1,014,491	107,099	209,478		1,014,491	223,726	319,842
Mexico.....	397,519	448,225	394,064	285,858	740,192	1,013,215	911,720	824,598
West Indies.....	81,000	40,549	11,227	3,994	91,000	54,049	60,209	30,644
Argentina.....	110,000				210,000	51,000		
Brazil.....	20,000	25,000				90,000		
Chile.....			30,604	9,753,058			38,581	9,789,949
Colombia.....			124,139	76,985			301,303	187,309
Ecuador.....			75,087	99,771	15,000	5,983	75,087	193,499
Peru.....			235,851	667,538			389,693	789,997
Uruguay.....	52,290				802,290			
Venezuela.....		800,000	8,427			1,300,000	29,770	55,728
British India.....	16,228,118	311,610			52,694,386	354,510		
British-Malaya.....	100,500	326,250				1,317,749		
China.....							20,055	
Dutch East Indies.....	35,000	150,200	42,795	267,520	50,000	290,220	283,334	323,634
Hong Kong.....	540,000	565,917			1,481,605	792,253		
Japan.....				4,000,000				4,000,000
Philippine Islands.....			97,795	177,073			290,331	361,353
Australia.....	16,792,717			650	16,792,717		76,504	16,338
New Zealand.....				11,806	6,454,905			19,207
Egypt.....	252,747				498,240			2,857
Portuguese Africa.....			37,466	2,020			1,631	91,147
All other.....		1,500	9,462	1,305	22,500	1,765	18,701	8,255
SILVER								
All countries.....	6,832,647	7,752,350	4,928,916	8,863,131	18,225,311	17,515,319	12,267,475	14,625,891
France.....			3,137	3,946		4,981	31,145	111,221
Germany.....		180,523	350	3,352	17,995	301,097	974	4,137
Poland and Danzig.....								
Spain.....			29,025	14,723			44,461	14,723
England.....	591,028	33,581	15,886	17,818	4,150,393	102,460	20,098	19,618
Canada.....	96,787	148,900	508,751	317,061	220,815	306,813	1,169,364	697,786
Central America.....	3,200	100	11,682	152,110	12,665	2,600	144,735	337,477
Mexico.....	251,342	239,526	3,903,906	2,392,302	388,741	361,276	8,111,265	6,751,101
West Indies.....	26,125	3,755	6,794	5,763	28,045	12,355	34,201	16,691
Bolivia.....			1,772				1,772	2,417
Chile.....			97,252	232,832			286,039	373,287
Colombia.....			5,954	1,809			12,943	23,716
Peru.....		139,105	288,878	5,582,500		435,610	2,215,807	6,042,464
British India.....	3,938,567	2,872,922			7,880,997	8,813,866		
China.....	1,579,823	4,133,938			4,701,365	7,173,170	4,108	
Dutch East Indies.....			22,752	123,922			99,867	190,397
Hongkong.....	345,435				823,935			
Portuguese Africa.....			10,210	3,724			25,137	16,348
All other.....	360		22,567	11,269	360	1,091	65,559	24,508

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York, as published by Treasury. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Countries	Monetary unit	Par of exchange	March, 1926		February, 1926				February, 1925				
			Low	High	Low	High	Average		Low	High	Average		
							Rate	Per cent of par			Rate	Per cent of par	
Austria	Schilling	14.07	14.0510	14.0750	14.0430	14.0760	14.0556	99.90					
Belgium	Franc	19.30	3.6900	4.5400	4.5400	4.5500	4.5432	23.54	5.0000	5.1800	5.0750	26.30	
Bulgaria	Lev	19.30	.7156	.7259	.6725	.7231	.7046	3.65	.7279	.7344	.7319	3.79	
Czechoslovakia	Crown		2.9618	2.9621	2.9613	2.9626	2.9618		2.9518	2.9704	2.9600		
Denmark	Krone	26.80	25.9000	26.2600	24.6100	26.0400	25.3786	94.70	17.7700	17.8700	17.8064	66.44	
Finland	Markka	2.52	2.5211	2.5223	2.5198	2.5215	2.5206	100.03	2.5183	2.5220	2.5203	13.06	
France	Franc	19.30	3.4300	3.7300	3.5500	3.7600	3.6782	19.06	5.1300	5.4100	5.2796	27.35	
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	23.8000	23.8100	23.8000	23.8100	23.8068	99.94	23.8000	23.8000	23.8000	99.92	
Great Britain	Pound	486.65	485.7300	486.2700	486.0400	486.5100	486.3363	99.94	475.7800	479.3300	477.2418	98.07	
Greece	Drachma	19.30	1.8148	1.4182	1.4098	1.4973	1.4349	7.43	1.5658	1.6954	1.6134	8.36	
Hungary	Pengo	17.49	17.5300	17.5900	17.5400	17.5900	17.5618	100.41					
Italy	Lira	19.30	4.0000	4.0200	4.0100	4.0400	4.0264	20.86	4.0300	4.1600	4.1082	21.29	
Netherlands	Florin	40.20	40.0200	40.1000	40.0400	40.1400	40.0795	99.70	40.0100	40.3100	40.1700	99.93	
Norway	Krone	26.80	21.1200	21.8300	20.3100	21.7300	20.8273	77.71	15.2100	15.3100	15.2541	56.92	
Poland	Zloty	19.30	12.4100	13.1600	12.1400	13.5300	13.1536	68.15	19.1700	19.2000	19.1800	99.38	
Portugal	Escudo	108.05	5.1100	5.1600	5.0900	5.1400	5.1227	4.74	4.8500	4.9600	4.9060	4.54	
Rumania	Leu	19.30	.4111	.4394	.4205	.4431	.4321	2.24	.4870	.5180	.5073	2.63	
Spain	Peseta	19.30	14.0800	14.1000	14.0700	14.1400	14.1014	73.06	14.1500	14.3100	14.2245	73.70	
Sweden	Krona	26.80	26.8000	26.8200	26.7600	26.8300	26.7782	99.92	26.9300	26.9500	26.9441	100.54	
Switzerland	Franc	19.30	19.2400	19.2600	19.2400	19.2900	19.2623	99.80	19.2100	19.3000	19.2550	99.77	
Yugoslavia	Dinar	19.30	1.7603	1.7628	1.7584	1.7648	1.7610	9.12	1.6017	1.6384	1.6216	8.40	
Canada	Dollar	100.00	99.4111	99.8353	99.5664	99.7879	99.6539	99.65	99.7988	99.9189	99.8620	99.86	
Cuba	Peso	100.00	99.8875	100.0188	99.8906	100.0094	99.9612	99.96	99.9799	100.0281	100.0114	100.01	
Mexico	do	49.85	48.4833	48.6833	48.3667	48.6333	48.4993	97.29	48.9750	49.4667	49.2673	98.83	
Argentina	Peso (gold)	96.48	88.0700	92.5500	92.7100	94.1000	93.2718	96.67	89.6300	91.3100	90.3314	93.63	
Brazil	Milreis	32.44	14.0800	14.7400	14.7000	14.8900	14.7818	45.57	10.9900	11.6300	11.2673	34.73	
Chile	Peso	12.17	12.0300	12.1400	12.0700	12.1600	12.1214	99.60	10.6500	10.9500	10.8432	55.52	
Uruguay	do	103.42	101.5500	103.0800	102.6900	103.3700	103.1050	99.70	94.2800	97.8200	95.4572	92.30	
China	Mexican dollar	148.11	52.2300	53.9000	53.2900	53.9500	53.7464	111.72	54.4000	55.6700	55.0854	114.50	
China	Shanghai tael	166.85	72.2900	73.0400	72.7700	74.3000	73.7351	110.30	74.7300	75.7500	75.2614	112.58	
Hongkong	Dollar	147.77	55.7300	57.5700	57.4300	58.1300	57.8636	121.13	54.3600	55.7900	55.3495	115.87	
India	Rupee	48.66	36.3000	36.7300	36.7000	36.7000	36.7600	75.52	35.5900	35.8600	35.7300	73.43	
Japan	Yen	49.85	44.8200	45.9400	44.8500	46.3200	45.4045	91.08	38.5200	39.7300	39.0791	78.39	
Straits Settlements	Singapore dollar	56.78	56.4600	56.7500	56.5400	56.7100	56.6827	99.74	54.9600	55.5900	55.3423	97.47	

¹ 1913 average.

SILVER

[Average price per fine ounce]

	March	February
London (converted at average rate of exchange)	\$0.66340	\$0.67482
New York	.66223	.67108

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT APRIL 1, 1926

Federal reserve bank	Paper maturing—				
	Within 90 days				After 90 days but within 9 months
	Commercial, agricultural, and livestock paper, n. e. s.	Secured by United States Government obligations	Bankers' acceptances	Trade acceptances	Agricultural and livestock ¹ paper
Boston.....	4	4	4	4	4
New York.....	4	4	4	4	4
Philadelphia.....	4	4	4	4	4
Cleveland.....	4	4	4	4	4
Richmond.....	4	4	4	4	4
Atlanta.....	4	4	4	4	4
Chicago.....	4	4	4	4	4
St. Louis.....	4	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis.....	4	4	4	4	4
Kansas City.....	4	4	4	4	4
Dallas.....	4	4	4	4	4
San Francisco.....	4	4	4	4	4

¹ Including bankers' acceptances drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured by warehouse receipts, etc.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM FEBRUARY 18, 1926, TO MARCH 17, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Transfers		Transit clearing		Federal reserve note clearing		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements		Balance in fund at close of period
	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Decrease	Increase	
Boston.....	15,500		734,771	770,336	4,792	2,347		17,620	48,265
New York.....	200	144,500	2,733,354	2,593,901	6,992	12,559		10,414	189,259
Philadelphia.....	7,000		703,138	716,403	5,474	3,818		4,609	51,541
Cleveland.....	13,000		670,703	681,608	6,545	3,077	5,563		46,179
Richmond.....	13,000		603,855	601,406	2,936	2,970	15,415		30,280
Atlanta.....	30,000		358,880	385,059	3,450	3,434	3,837		32,165
Chicago.....	5,000		1,224,283	1,254,307	3,257	5,838		27,605	153,209
St. Louis.....	9,000	200	542,413	552,667	1,003	2,160		2,611	16,067
Minneapolis.....	12,000		154,567	167,228	1,774	869	244		19,946
Kansas City.....	1,000		388,327	391,290	1,993	1,529		1,499	41,450
Dallas.....	6,000		257,036	265,933	1,331	1,366		2,932	21,814
San Francisco.....	33,000		348,123	339,312	2,611	2,191	42,231		37,927
Total, four weeks ending—									
Mar. 17, 1926.....	144,700	144,700	8,719,450	8,719,450	42,158	42,158	67,290	67,290	688,102
Feb. 17, 1926.....	6,500	6,500	8,274,910	8,274,910	45,510	45,510			688,124
Mar. 18, 1925.....	80,100	80,100	8,372,935	8,372,935					624,267
Feb. 18, 1925.....	8,500	8,500	17,826,262	17,826,262					578,549

¹ Includes Federal reserve note clearing.

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FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

