

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

APRIL, 1929



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

*Federal Reserve Policy, Gold, and Money Rates
Condition of All Banks in the United States
Gold Holdings of Principal Countries
Annual Reports of Central Banks: Belgium,
Japan, Poland, Switzerland*



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Ex officio members:

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.

J. W. POLE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ROY A. YOUNG, <i>Governor.</i>
EDMUND PLATT, <i>Vice Governor.</i>
ADOLPH C. MILLER.
CHARLES S. HAMLIN.
GEORGE R. JAMES.
EDWARD H. CUNNINGHAM.

WALTER L. EDDY, *Secretary.*
 J. C. NOELL, *Assistant Secretary.*
 E. M. MCCLELLAND, *Assistant Secretary.*
 W. M. IMLAY, *Fiscal Agent.*
 J. F. HERSON,
Chief, Division of Examination, and Chief Federal Reserve Examiner.

WALTER WYATT, <i>General Counsel.</i>
E. A. GOLDENWEISER, <i>Director, Division of Research and Statistics.</i>
CARL E. PARRY, <i>Assistant Director, Division of Research and Statistics.</i>
E. L. SMEAD, <i>Chief, Division of Bank Operations.</i>

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

District No. 1 (BOSTON)	ARTHUR M. HEARD.
District No. 2 (NEW YORK)	WM. C. POTTER.
District No. 3 (PHILADELPHIA)	L. L. RUE.
District No. 4 (CLEVELAND)	HARRIS CREECH.
District No. 5 (RICHMOND)	JOHN POOLE.
District No. 6 (ATLANTA)	J. P. BUTLER, Jr.
District No. 7 (CHICAGO)	FRANK O. WETMORE, <i>President.</i>
District No. 8 (ST. LOUIS)	W. W. SMITH.
District No. 9 (MINNEAPOLIS)	THEODORE WOLD.
District No. 10 (KANSAS CITY)	P. W. GOEBEL.
District No. 11 (DALLAS)	B. A. MCKINNEY, <i>Vice President.</i>
District No. 12 (SAN FRANCISCO)	F. L. LIPMAN.

OFFICERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Bank of—	Chairman	Governor	Deputy governor	Cashier
	Frederic H. Curtiss G. W. McGarragh	W. P. G. Harding Geo. L. Harrison	W. W. Paddock J. H. Case L. F. Sailer E. R. Kenzel A. W. Gilbert L. R. Rounds Wm. H. Hutt	W. Willett. J. W. Jones. ¹ Ray M. Gidney. ¹ J. E. Crane. ¹ W. B. Matteson. ¹ C. H. Coe. ¹ C. A. McIlhenny. W. G. McCreedy. ² H. F. Strater.
	R. L. Austin	Geo. W. Norris	M. J. Fleming Frank J. Zurlinden C. A. Peple R. H. Broaddus Hugh Foster Creed Taylor	Geo. H. Keesee. John S. Walden, jr. ¹ M. W. Bell.
	George DeCamp	E. R. Fancher	George J. Seay	
	Wm. W. Hoxton	Eugene R. Black	J. B. McDougal	
	Oscar Newton			W. C. Bachman. ² K. C. Childs. ² J. H. Dillard. ² D. A. Jones. ² O. J. Netterstrom. ² A. H. Haill. ² F. N. Hall. ² S. F. Gilmore. ² G. O. Hollocher. ² C. A. Schacht. ² Gray Warren.
	Wm. A. Heath			Frank C. Dunlop. ² J. W. Helm. Fred Harris. W. D. Gentry. ¹ Wm. M. Hale.
	Rolla Wells	Wm. McC. Martin	O. M. Attebery	
	John R. Mitchell	W. B. Geery	B. V. Moore Harry Yaeger C. A. Worthington R. R. Gilbert R. B. Coleman Wm. A. Day Ira Clerk	
	M. L. McClure C. C. Walsh	W. J. Bailey Lynn P. Talley		
co.	Isaac B. Newton	J. U. Calkins		

¹ Assistant deputy governor.

² Controller.

MANAGING DIRECTORS OF BRANCHES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank of—	Managing director	Federal Reserve Bank of—	Managing director
New York:		Minneapolis:	
Buffalo branch	W. W. Schneckenburger.	Helena branch	R. E. Towle.
Cleveland:		Kansas City:	
Cincinnati branch	C. F. McCombs.	Omaha branch	L. H. Earhart.
Pittsburgh branch	J. C. Nevin.	Denver branch	J. E. Olson.
Richmond:		Oklahoma City branch	C. E. Daniel.
Baltimore branch	A. H. Dudley.	Dallas:	
Charlotte branch	Hugh Leach.	El Paso branch	W. O. Ford.
Atlanta:		Houston branch	D. P. Reordan.
New Orleans branch	Marcus Walker.	San Antonio branch	M. Crump.
Jacksonville branch	W. S. McLarin, jr.	San Francisco:	
Birmingham branch	A. E. Walker.	Los Angeles branch	W. N. Ambrose.
Nashville branch	J. B. Fort, jr.	Portland branch	R. B. West.
Chicago:		Salt Lake City branch	W. L. Partner.
Detroit branch	W. R. Cation.	Seattle branch	O. R. Shaw.
St. Louis:		Spokane branch	D. L. Davis.
Louisville branch	W. P. Kincheloe.		
Memphis branch	W. H. Glasgow.		
Little Rock branch	A. F. Bailey.		

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF BULLETIN

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Review of the month—Federal reserve policy, gold, and money rates.....	241
Credit trends by districts—Decline of bank loans to brokers—Reduction of reserve bank credit—Reserve credit, currency, and gold—Reversal of gold movements in 1927—Reserve bank credit and money rates—Recent credit policy.	
Condition of all banks on December 31, 1928.....	244, 306-309
Gold holdings of principal countries.....	262
Annual report of the National Bank of Switzerland.....	264
Annual report of the Bank of Belgium.....	270
Annual report of the Bank of Poland.....	276
Annual report of the Bank of Japan.....	282
National summary of business conditions.....	245
Financial, industrial, and commercial statistics:	
Reserve bank credit, gold stock, money in circulation, and member bank reserve balances.....	246, 247
Analysis of changes in monetary gold stock.....	247
Discount rates and money rates.....	249, 250
Member bank credit.....	251
Bankers' balances.....	252
Bankers' acceptances and commercial paper outstanding.....	252
Brokers' loans.....	253
Commodity prices, security prices, and security issues.....	254
Production, employment, and trade.....	255
Industrial production.....	256
Factory employment and pay rolls.....	257
Building.....	258
Trade and distribution.....	259, 260
Bank suspensions and commercial failures.....	261
Financial statistics for foreign countries:	
Condition of central banks.....	285, 286
Condition of commercial banks.....	287
Discount rates of central banks.....	287
Money rates.....	288
Gold exports and imports.....	289
Foreign exchange rates.....	290
Price movements.....	291-293
Rulings of the Federal Reserve Board—Law department:	
Paper arising out of automobile installment sales as a basis for bankers' acceptances.....	294
Right of national bank having fiduciary authority to act as trustee in bankruptcy.....	294
Joint-stock land banks excepted from Clayton Antitrust Act.....	295
Changes in National and State bank membership.....	295
Fiduciary powers granted to national banks.....	295
Detailed banking statistics for the United States.....	297

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

VOL. 15

APRIL, 1929

No. 4

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

In recent weeks there has been a considerable growth in the volume of bank credit outstanding, chiefly in response

Credit trends by districts. to seasonal demand from trade and industry. Security loans by banks have shown a small increase and bank investments have declined slightly. In New York City the growth in bank credit has been practically confined to so-called "all other loans," that is, loans not secured by stocks and bonds. This class of loans by New York City banks increased by nearly \$200,000,000 between early February and the end of March. These loans include certain interbank loans and loans on real estate as well as commercial paper, bills of exchange, and regular line-of-credit advances to customers. Notwithstanding the inclusion of various kinds of borrowing in this item, it would appear that the increase in loans in recent weeks has been chiefly in response to the seasonal demands of active trade and industry.

In Chicago, bank loans on securities increased in February and up to the last week in March. This growth was accompanied by a loss of funds through intersectional clearings and by increased borrowing from the reserve bank, indicating a withdrawal from the district of funds to be used elsewhere. Notwithstanding a sharp reduction in that week, accompanied by a decline in borrowings, the total of security loans in the Chicago district at the end of the month was considerably larger than at the beginning of February. Security loans increased also in several other districts, including Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and San Francisco, while in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas they declined. Investment hold-

ings of reporting banks declined in all the districts except Boston, Richmond, and Dallas, while commercial loans increased in all districts except Boston.

A survey of credit developments during the 7-week period, therefore, indicates a general growth of commercial loans and a general decline in investments throughout a large part of the country. Security loans, which include brokers' loans in New York City and elsewhere, showed a small aggregate increase, but declined in several Federal reserve districts.

Demand for funds to finance the trading in securities in the New York market has con-

Decline of bank loans to brokers. tinued large, but the only increase in brokers' loans has been in loans by lenders other

than banks. This class of loans showed an increase of about \$275,000,000 for the period of seven weeks ending March 27, while street loans by banks, including both New York banks and other banks, declined by nearly \$300,000,000. The liquidation of brokers' loans by banks since the board's statement of February 7 indicates an effort by the banks to comply with the desire of the board to restrain the diversion of bank credit into speculative channels. This liquidation has been accompanied by a further rise in money rates, which has attracted funds from corporations and individuals in this country and abroad.

The volume of reserve-bank credit outstanding showed a decline of about \$60,000,000

Reduction of reserve-bank credit. during the 7-week period ending March 27, due in part to gold imports. The decline in

reserve-bank credit has been in holdings of acceptances, as Government security holdings have shown little change, and

discounts for member banks increased by \$175,000,000. Acceptance holdings of the reserve banks, which in the last part of 1928 and the early months of this year were at the highest level in nine years, declined sharply and since the end of February have been smaller than a year ago. The reduction in acceptances held has been due in small part only to a decline in the total volume of bills outstanding, as this decline has been relatively slight, but chiefly to the fact that the higher prevailing rates on bills have made them more attractive to investors. The buying rate at the reserve banks, which is now above the discount rate, has been an influence inducing member banks to obtain reserve bank accommodation by discounting eligible paper rather than by selling acceptances. Increasing indebtedness of the member banks has been a factor in further stiffening money rates, and there has been during the period an advance in rates on all classes of loans both on time and on demand.

At the end of March the volume of reserve-bank credit stood at about \$1,400,000,000, about \$300,000,000 above the average level of the 5-year period 1922-1927. The increase in reserve-bank credit since 1927 has been due to gold exports, which began in the autumn of that year. During the period 1922-1927 gold had come to the United States in large volume and had been added in large part to the reserve balances of member banks, where it formed the basis of a rapid expansion of bank credit. This expansion was more rapid than would otherwise have been possible, owing to the fact that on the liability side the member banks increased chiefly their time deposits, which require only a 3 per cent reserve with the reserve banks, while their demand deposits showed a smaller relative growth. Thus, owing to a gradually declining ratio of member-bank reserves to their deposits and, therefore, to their loans and investments, the gold which came to this country during the 5-year period 1922-1927 gave rise to an expansion at the unusually high rate of \$15 of member-bank credit to \$1 of member bank reserves.

The gold received during the period, having been deposited with the reserve banks to the credit of the member banks, became available as reserves and enabled the member banks to expand their own operations. The reserve banks, however, which are not operated on a profit-making basis, did not expand the volume of their credit on the basis of the additional gold received, but maintained it in accordance with the system's policy with reference to general credit conditions. Taking the period as a whole, reserve-bank credit showed little change, and the imports of gold alone were the basis of the growth in currency and in member-bank reserves. The rapid growth of credit, predicated upon gold imports, was a factor in keeping money rates relatively low throughout the period, and the relative ease in the money market in turn was a factor in the continued active state of trade and industry.

In 1927, after the world had largely returned to the gold basis, easy money conditions in this country were a factor in reversing the direction of gold movements. The Federal reserve system encouraged the outward movement of gold, as it had always considered a better distribution of existing gold reserves to be in the interests of better monetary and trade conditions throughout the world.

Foreign demand for gold was met by member banks out of their reserves, and after November, 1927, this loss of reserves was not offset by the reserve banks through the purchase of securities. To bring their reserves up to the legal requirements the banks were, therefore, obliged either to borrow from the reserve banks, or to contract their own outstanding volume of credit. Rather than cause a contraction of bank credit in sufficient volume to reduce reserve requirements by the full amount of gold exports, member banks borrowed the amount necessary to replenish their reserves from the reserve banks. The increase in borrowing, which amounted to about \$600,000,000 in the course of six months of 1928, was larger than would have been necessitated by the exports of gold alone, owing to the fact that the

Reversal of gold movements in 1927.

Federal reserve banks during the period sold United States securities, thus withdrawing funds from the market.

Not only did the Federal reserve system during that period do nothing to offset the tightening effect of gold exports on the domestic credit situation, but, on the contrary, it increased their effect by the sale of securities. This policy of the Federal reserve banks, at a time when the demand for credit was increasing, was reflected in a rapid advance in money rates. The system's policy was not dictated by the desire to prevent gold exports, as its gold in excess of the amount required against Federal reserve notes and deposits was between \$1,400,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 early in 1928, and as the system has been consistently in favor of a redistribution of a part of its stock of gold. The firm money policy of the system was due to the fact that bank credit was rapidly expanding in this country, and particularly in the form of security loans, while the current requirements of trade and industry made relatively little demand for additional bank credit.

The reserve system's policy in regard to the redistribution of gold was thus subordinated during this period to the exigencies of the domestic situation, which required the restraining influence of higher money rates. The advance in rates, which was most pronounced in rates on security loans, gradually spread to all kinds of bank credit, and there was an increase in the cost of credit to all classes of borrowers. High money rates, in turn, caused a flow of funds to this country from abroad. As a consequence, exchange rates declined, and beginning with last June there was some inflow of gold. Central banks abroad felt the pull upon their markets caused by our high money rates and were obliged to dispose of some of their holdings of dollar exchange, as well as to ship gold. More recently, after a year of rising money rates, which has carried the rates in the United States above those prevailing in most other countries, several foreign central banks have had to advance their discount rates

in order to protect their gold reserves from further losses. In the domestic situation, high rates have caused a flow of nonbanking funds into the security market, but have not had the effect of slowing down business activity, except in the building industry, which appears to have been unfavorably affected by the difficulty of floating bonds. The unfavorable condition of the bond market, due to high money rates caused by the rapid growth in the demand for credit by the security market, has also greatly reduced foreign borrowing in this country, and consequently has made it more difficult for foreign countries to obtain the exchange necessary to pay for American products.

The Federal reserve system has been aware of the consequences, present and prospective, of high money rates to the country's business and has pursued a policy formulated with a view to correcting the situation that was causing these high rates. The Federal Reserve Board's statement of February 7, which was published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for February, pointed out that, owing to the unusual absorption of credit in the security market, money rates to business were increasing at a time of the year when money conditions are usually easy. In this statement the board endeavored to enlist the cooperation of the Federal reserve banks and member banks, in order to bring about an orderly readjustment in the credit situation. Progress in this readjustment in recent weeks is indicated by the decline in brokers' loans of member banks. Continued developments in this direction, indicating a definite reversal of recent trends, would release an increasing amount of credit for the use of trade and would lead to an easing in the money situation. In case the desired readjustment is not brought about by voluntary cooperation, however, the Federal reserve system may adopt other methods of influencing the situation.

The system's desire to see money rates at a lower general level has been due in part to its realization of the bad effects of continued high

**Reserve bank
credit and
money rates.**

**Recent credit
policy.**

money rates on domestic business, and in part to its unwillingness to draw gold from abroad, with consequent advances in money rates in other countries, some of which are suffering from industrial depression. While the system recognizes that one of its most important functions is to protect this country's gold reserves, in existing circumstances these reserves need protection primarily against wasteful absorption into the base of an unduly expanded domestic credit structure rather than against demands from abroad. The objective of Federal reserve policy, therefore, both from the point of view of domestic business and of world trade conditions, is a readjustment in the credit situation with a view to assuring trade and industry of a continuous supply of bank credit at reasonable rates.

Increases in Bill Rates

Buying rates on prime bankers' acceptances at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were advanced, for the principal maturities, by one-fourth of 1 per cent on March 21 and by one-eighth of 1 per cent on March 25. Changes in detail were as shown in the following table:

CHANGES IN BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

[Per cent]

	In effect Mar. 2	Change effective—	
		Mar. 21	Mar. 25
1 to 45 days.....	5	5¼	5¾
46 to 90 days.....	5¼	5¾	5½
91 to 120 days.....	5¼	5½	5¾
121 to 180 days.....	5¼	5¾	5¾

The buying rate on bills bought under repurchase agreement was advanced from 5 to 5¼ per cent on March 21 and from 5¼ to 5½ per cent on March 25.

CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 31

Loans and investments of all banks in the United States—including national banks, State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and

stock savings banks, and private banks under State supervision—increased during the calendar year 1928 by about \$2,800,000,000, or 5.1 per cent. The increase was greater than in 1926 but smaller than in any other recent year, as is brought out by the table, which shows yearly changes during the last five years.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Year	Total loans and investments at end of year	Increase during year	
		Amount	Per cent
1923.....	44,003	.....	.....
1924.....	47,182	3,179	7.2
1925.....	50,603	3,421	7.3
1926.....	52,018	1,415	2.8
1927.....	55,450	3,432	6.6
1928.....	58,266	2,816	5.1

Growth of bank credit during the latest calendar year was at the rate of 4.2 per cent for member banks and 6.5 per cent for non-member banks. The changes in loans and investments of different classes of banks are given in the accompanying table:

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for end of December. Amounts in millions of dollars]

	1928	1927	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent
Loans and investments:				
All banks.....	58,266	55,450	2,816	5.1
Member banks, total.....	35,684	34,247	1,437	4.2
In leading cities.....	22,264	21,409	855	4.0
Outside leading cities.....	13,420	12,838	582	4.5
Nonmember banks.....	22,582	21,204	1,378	6.5
Loans:				
All banks.....	40,763	38,407	2,356	6.1
Member banks, total.....	25,155	23,886	1,269	5.3
In leading cities.....	16,284	15,476	808	5.2
Outside leading cities.....	8,871	8,410	461	5.5
Nonmember banks.....	15,607	14,921	1,086	7.5
Investments:				
All banks.....	17,504	17,043	461	2.7
Member banks, total.....	10,529	10,361	168	1.6
In leading cities.....	5,980	5,934	46	.8
Outside leading cities.....	4,549	4,427	122	2.8
Nonmember banks.....	6,975	6,683	292	4.4

The increase during the year was principally in loans, for all the classes of banks shown in the table, with investments showing relatively little change, especially for the group of weekly reporting member banks in leading cities.

The current figures are given in detail, by Federal reserve districts and by States, on pages 306-309.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Industry and trade continued active in February and the first part of March, and there was a growth in the volume of bank loans. Borrowing at reserve banks increased during the period and money rates advanced further.

Production.—Production continued at a high rate throughout February and the first half of March and was substantially above a year ago. Automobile output was at a record rate in February, and there was also an unusually high daily average production of copper and iron and steel. Large output in the iron and steel industry reflected demands from manufacturers of automobiles, machine tools, and agricultural implements, and from railroad companies. Preliminary reports for the first half of March indicate further expansion in automobile and iron and steel production. During February the daily average output of coal and crude petroleum also increased, and production of cotton and wool textiles continued large, while silk output declined somewhat from the unusually high level of January. There was also some decline from January in the production of lumber and cement, and in the output of meat-packing companies.

The high rate of activity in manufacturing during February was reflected in a larger than seasonal increase in factory employment and pay rolls, both of which were considerably above the level of February, 1928.

Building activity declined further in February, and the value of contracts awarded was over 20 per cent smaller than a year ago. Residential building contracts showed the largest decline in comparison with February, 1928, while those for public works and utilities were only slightly smaller in value, and commercial and industrial building awards increased. During the first half of March there was some seasonal increase in total building awards, but they continued to be substantially below a year ago.

Distribution.—In February shipments of commodities by rail increased more than is usual for the season, reflecting larger loadings of coal and coke and miscellaneous freight, which includes automobiles. During the first two weeks of March freight-car loadings continued to increase.

Sales of wholesale firms were generally smaller in February than a year ago. In comparison with January, sales of dry goods and furniture increased seasonally, while sales of groceries, drugs, and hardware were smaller. Department stores reported about the same daily volume of sales in February as in the preceding month, and larger sales than a year ago.

Prices.—The general level of wholesale prices declined slightly in February, and was approximately the same as a year ago. The decline from January reflected primarily decreases in the prices of hides and leather, livestock, and meats, and small declines in the prices of wool, cotton and woolen goods. The influence of these declines on the general average was partly offset by increases in the prices of copper, lead, iron and steel, rubber, and grain.

During the first two weeks of March prices of wool and petroleum continued to decline, and rubber prices receded somewhat after a marked rise in February, while leather prices declined sharply. Prices of copper rose further, and there were small increases in prices of hides, raw cotton, and certain grades of lumber.

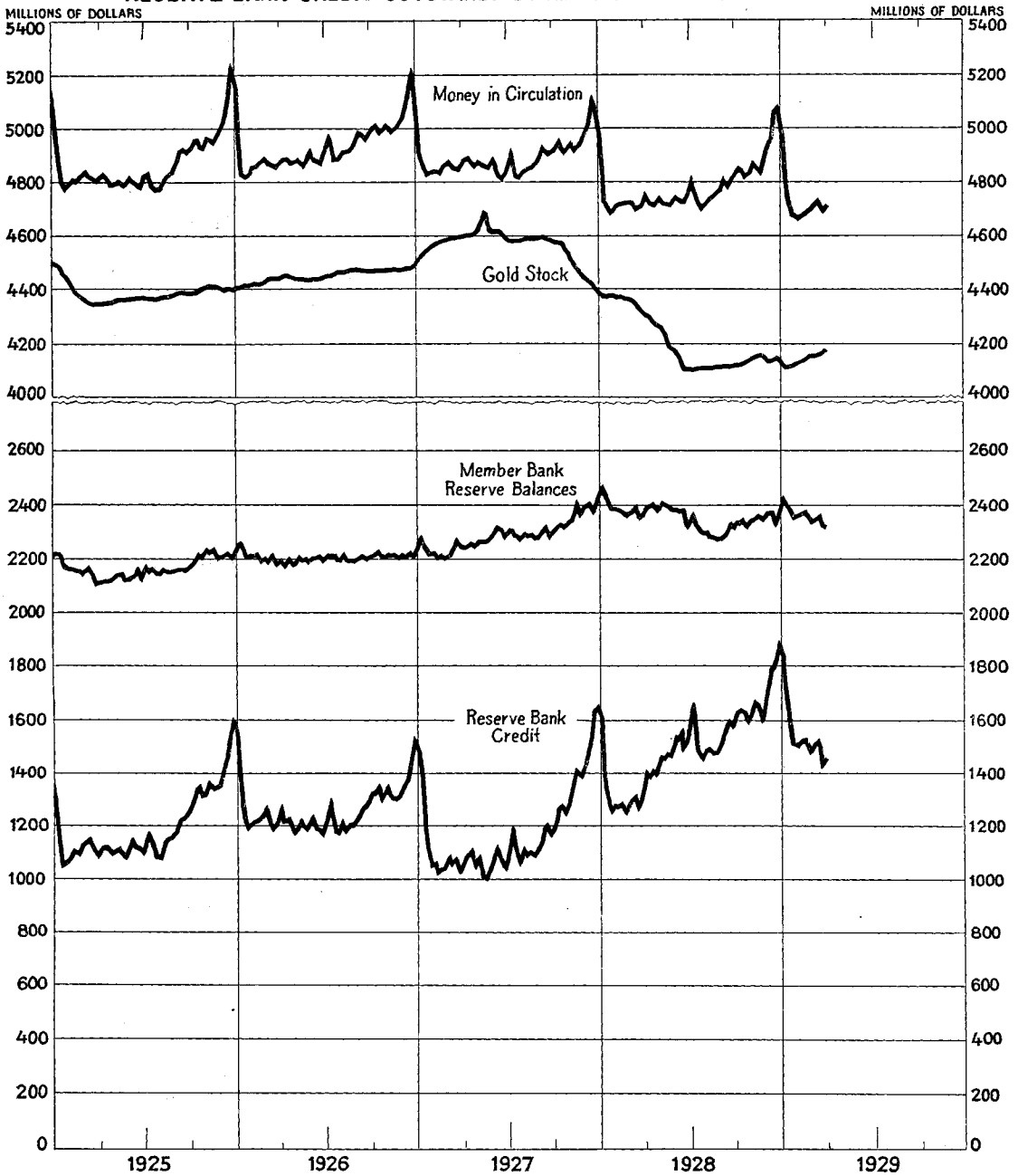
Bank credit.—Between the middle of February and the middle of March there was a rapid growth of loans at member banks in leading cities. The increase was in loans chiefly for commercial purposes, which on March 13 were more than \$200,000,000 larger than four weeks earlier. Investments of the reporting banks declined further during the period.

Total volume of reserve-bank credit declined somewhat between February 20 and March 20, reflecting for the most part some further gold imports from abroad. Member bank borrowing at Federal reserve banks was nearly \$80,000,000 larger on March 20 than four weeks earlier, while acceptances showed a further decline of about \$120,000,000 during the period. Security holdings showed relatively little change.

Money rates continued to advance. Rates on 4 to 6 months commercial paper rose from $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ –6 per cent and rates on 90-day bankers' acceptances increased from 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on February 13 and to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on March 21. Open-market rates for collateral loans also increased.

RESERVE BANK CREDIT

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN CHANGES



Based on weekly averages of daily figures; latest figures are for week ending March 30

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN CHANGES

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month or week	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Monetary gold stock	Money in circulation	Member bank reserve balances
	Total volume ¹	Bills and securities held by Federal reserve banks						
		Total ²	Bills discounted for member banks	Bills bought	United States securities			
1928—January	1,388	1,350	465	373	512	4,377	4,785	2,426
February	1,264	1,237	471	360	406	4,373	4,709	2,368
March	1,295	1,272	513	343	415	4,335	4,710	2,365
April	1,405	1,371	661	358	351	4,287	4,730	2,396
May	1,472	1,442	836	349	257	4,207	4,722	2,388
June	1,531	1,495	1,019	244	232	4,119	4,736	2,355
July	1,531	1,488	1,090	185	213	4,113	4,746	2,324
August	1,485	1,449	1,061	178	210	4,118	4,743	2,274
September	1,581	1,534	1,064	226	240	4,125	4,804	2,314
October	1,622	1,584	975	368	237	4,133	4,836	2,332
November	1,653	1,610	897	471	238	4,151	4,860	2,352
December	1,824	1,766	1,013	483	263	4,142	5,008	2,367
1929—January	1,613	1,570	859	473	229	4,115	4,748	2,387
February	1,502	1,468	889	385	184	4,143	4,686	2,357
Week ending—								
Feb. 23	1,476	1,442	890	367	175	4,152	4,691	2,339
Mar. 2	1,503	1,476	955	338	172	4,154	4,706	2,343
Mar. 9	1,522	1,485	993	313	166	4,157	4,723	2,341
Mar. 16	1,495	1,454	916	281	240	4,160	4,703	2,362
Mar. 23	1,423	1,389	915	241	223	4,168	4,692	2,318
Mar. 30	1,451	1,413	1,020	217	170	4,179	4,702	2,317
Increase or decrease of week ending Mar. 30 compared with week ending—								
Mar. 23	+28	+25	+105	-24	-54	+11	+10	-1
Feb. 23	-24	-29	+130	-151	-5	-27	+11	-23
Mar. 31, 1928	+142	+125	+477	-130	-228	-131	-3	-36

¹ Includes total bills and securities, amounts due from foreign banks, and reserve bank float.
² Including "other securities" and foreign loans on gold.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONETARY GOLD STOCK

[End of month basis. In millions of dollars]

Month	Gold stock at end of month	Increase (+) or decrease (-) during month			
		Total	Through net gold import or export	Through ear-marking operations	Through domestic production, etc. ¹
1927—March	4,597	+11.1	+10.8	-1.5	+1.8
April	4,610	+12.9	+11.9	-1.0	+2.1
May	4,608	-1.4	+31.7	-35.5	+2.4
June	4,587	-20.9	+12.8	-36.7	+3.0
July	4,580	-7.5	+8.9	-23.1	+6.7
August	4,588	+8.5	+6.4	-2.5	+4.6
September	4,571	-17.5	-11.5	-9.0	+3.0
October	4,541	-30.1	-8.6	-25.0	+3.4
November	4,451	-89.7	-53.2	-40.0	+3.5
December	4,379	-71.7	-67.4	-8.5	+4.2
Total (12 mos.)		-112.7	+6.2	-160.1	+41.2
1928—January	4,373	-6.0	-13.8	+5.5	+2.3
February	4,362	-11.2	-11.1	+2.9	-3.0
March	4,305	-57.6	-94.9	+35.8	+1.5
April	4,266	-38.7	-91.2	+45.7	+6.8
May	4,160	-105.7	-81.7	-26.5	+2.5
June	4,109	-51.0	-79.9	+30.1	-1.2
July	4,113	+3.4	-63.9	+60.9	+6.4
August	4,123	+10.3	+1.7	+5.9	+3.7
September	4,125	+2.1	+1.5	-1.2	+2.8
October	4,142	+17.3	+13.3	+1.2	+2.8
November	4,128	-14.0	+6.7	-25.0	+4.3
December	4,141	+13.2	+23.3	-15.7	+5.6
Total (12 mos.)		-237.9	-392.0	+119.6	+34.5
1929—January	4,127	-14.4	+47.1	-65.0	+3.5
February	4,153	+26.4	+25.5		+0.9
March ²	4,187	+33.9	+22.3	+7.5	+4.1

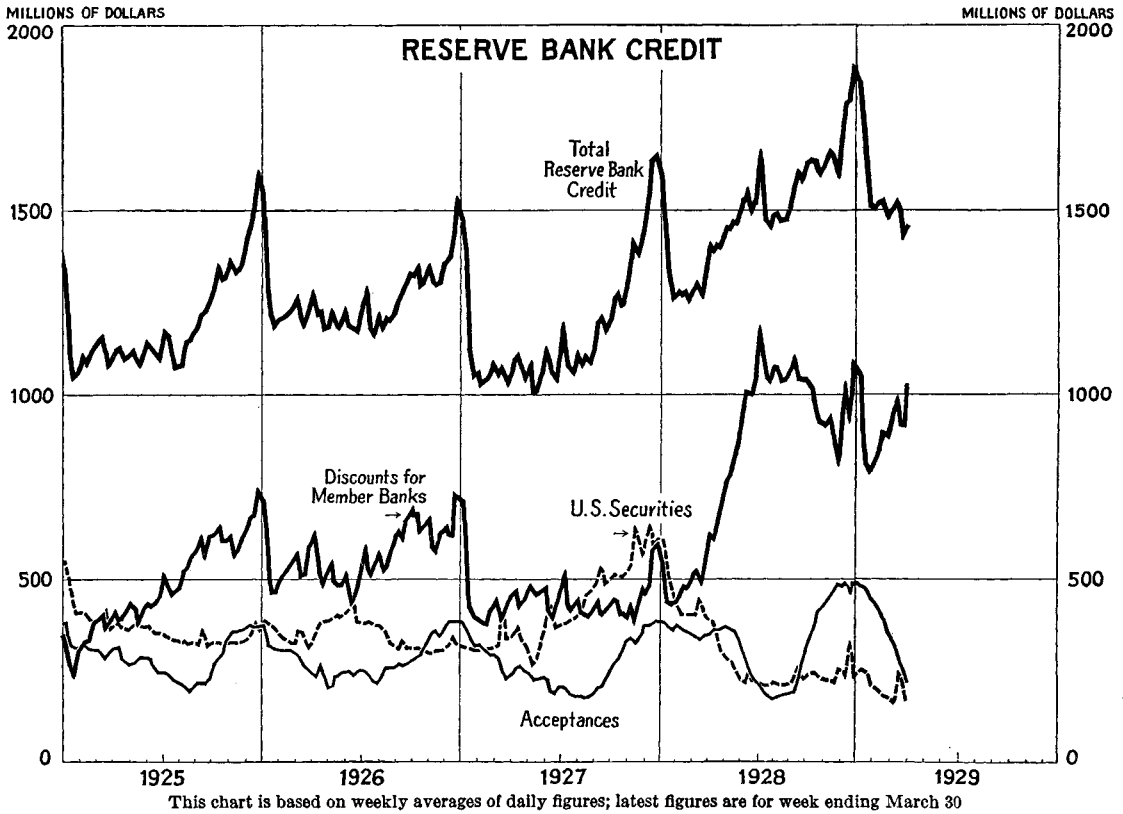
¹ For detailed explanation of this figure, which is derived from preceding columns, see BULLETIN for December, 1928, p. 831.
² Includes effect of earmarking operations connected with gold held abroad by Federal reserve banks.
³ Preliminary.

GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM UNITED STATES

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1929				1928	
	March ¹		February		January-February	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
Belgium						
England			22,007		29,281	
France			10		27	
Germany	16,500			206	3	466
Italy					2	
Netherlands						
Canada	1,500		3,266	15	42,393	35
Central America			82		151	300
Mexico			800		1,311	
Argentina	4,500				750	
Brazil						
Chile			20		78	
Colombia			71		204	
Ecuador			123		235	
Peru			204		377	
Uruguay						
Venezuela		520	23	300	29	700
British India				13		62
China and Hong Kong						
Dutch East Indies			94	371	198	520
Japan						
Philippine Islands				190		352
All other countries	1,900	1,632	23		100	13
Total	23,400	1,152	26,913	1,425	75,490	2,804

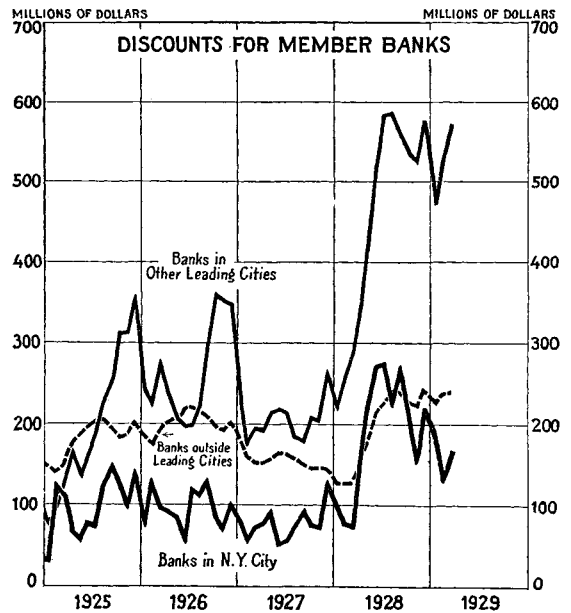
¹ March figures are preliminary—3 customs districts: New York, St. Lawrence, and San Francisco.
² Includes all movements of unreported origin or destination.



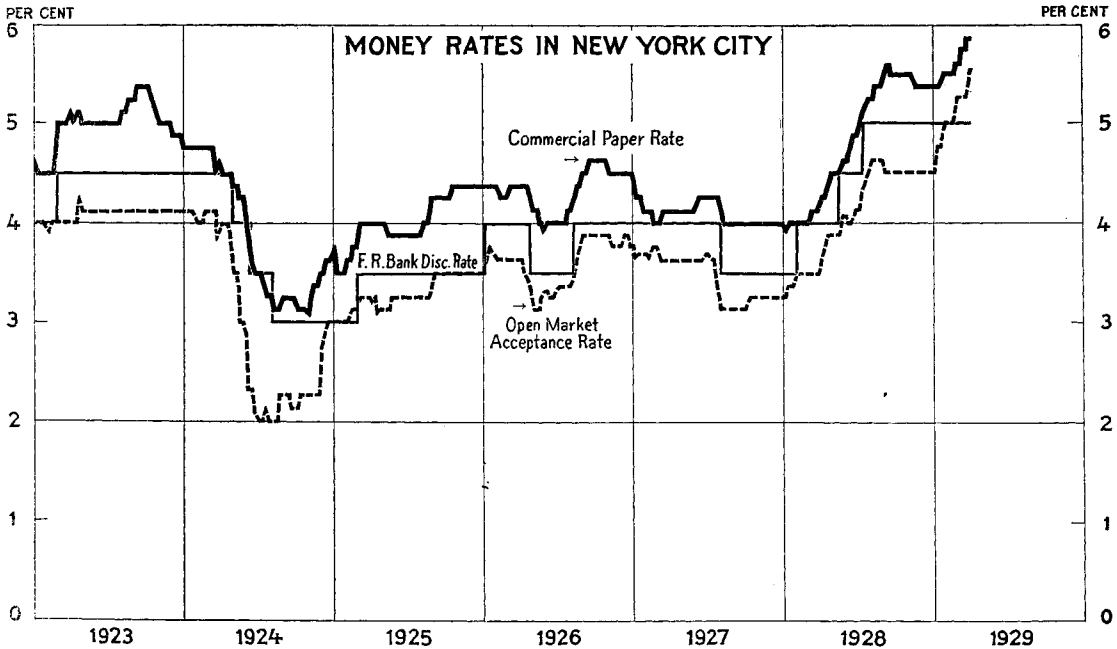
DISCOUNTS FOR MEMBER BANKS

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

Month	All member banks	Reporting member banks in leading cities				Member banks outside leading cities
		Total	New York City	Other leading cities		
				Total	Chicago	
1927—June.....	435	268	51	217	20	167
July.....	434	272	59	212	12	162
August.....	413	256	74	182	6	157
September.....	417	267	90	176	8	150
October.....	428	283	75	208	10	145
November.....	421	276	73	203	11	145
December.....	532	388	127	261	21	143
1928—January.....	439	314	94	220	23	125
February.....	463	338	78	260	13	125
March.....	489	362	75	287	25	127
April.....	637	488	145	343	35	149
May.....	826	644	222	422	49	182
June.....	1,012	796	271	525	61	216
July.....	1,079	854	274	580	80	225
August.....	1,045	806	223	583	80	239
September.....	1,063	822	266	556	41	241
October.....	960	736	202	534	58	224
November.....	901	681	157	524	67	220
December.....	1,039	799	221	573	91	240
1929—January.....	891	663	190	473	71	228
February.....	893	659	131	528	96	234
March.....	978	740	166	574	121	238



Based on monthly averages of weekly figures



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES

DISCOUNT RATES

[Rates on all classes and maturities of eligible paper]

Federal reserve bank	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	Date established	Previous rate
Boston	5	July 19, 1928	4½
New York	5	July 13, 1928	4½
Philadelphia	5	July 26, 1928	4½
Cleveland	5	Aug. 1, 1928	4½
Richmond	5	July 13, 1928	4½
Atlanta	5	July 14, 1928	4½
Chicago	5	July 11, 1928	4½
St. Louis	5	July 19, 1928	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Apr. 25, 1928	4
Kansas City	4½	June 7, 1928	4
Dallas	5	Mar. 2, 1929	4½
San Francisco	4½	June 2, 1928	4

BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

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

Maturity	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	Date established	Previous rate
1-15 days	5½	Mar. 25, 1929	1 5¼
16-30 days	5½	do	1 5¼
31-45 days	5½	do	1 5¼
46-60 days	5½	do	1 5½
61-90 days	5½	do	1 5½
91-120 days	5½	Mar. 21, 1929	5¼
121-180 days	5¾	Mar. 25, 1929	2 5½

¹ Advanced by one-fourth of 1 per cent on Mar. 21.
² Advanced by three-eighths of 1 per cent on Mar. 21.

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

OPEN-MARKET RATES

RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

Month or week	Prevailing rate on—			Average rate on—		Average yield on—	
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Time loans, 90 days ¹	Call loans ¹			U. S. Treasury notes and certificates, 3 to 6 months
				New	Re-newal			Treas-ury bonds^{2}
1928							
March	4 - 4¼	3½	4½-4¾	4.48	4.47	{ 3.23 } 3.30	
April	4¼-4½	3½-3¾	4¾-5	5.06	5.08	{ 3.62 } 3.32	
May	4½	3¾-4½	5 - 5½	5.69	5.70	{ 3.90 } 3.35	
June	4¾	4 - 4½	5½-5¾	6.21	6.32	{ 3.92 } 3.40	
July	5 - 5¼	4½-4¾	6	6.06	6.05	{ 4.12 } 3.50	
August	5¼-5½	4¾	6 - 6½	6.91	6.87	{ 4.36 } 3.56	
September	5½-5¾	4¾	6½-7½	7.40	7.26	{ 4.57 } 3.54	
October	5½	4½	7 - 7¼	7.12	6.98	{ 4.57 } 3.55	
November	5¼-5½	4½	6¾-7	6.86	6.67	{ 4.26 } 3.48	
December	5¼-5½	4½	7 - 7¾	8.86	8.60	{ 4.24 } 3.53	
1929							
January	5¼-5½	4¾-5	7¾	6.94	7.05	{ 4.66 } 3.59	
February	5½	5 - 5¼	7½-7¾	*7.47	7.06	{ 4.63 } 3.66	
March	5¾-6	5¼-5½	7¾-8	9.80	9.10	{ 4.64 } 3.76	
Week ending—							
Mar. 2	5½-5¾	5¼	7¾	8.65	7.70	{ 4.79 } 3.70	
Mar. 19	5¾	5¼	7¾	9.80	8.80	{ 4.71 } 3.73	
Mar. 16	5¾	5¼	7¾-8	7.32	7.40	{ 4.82 } 3.80	
Mar. 23	5¾-6	5¼-5½	8	8.97	8.40	{ 4.80 } 3.77	
Mar. 30	5¾-6	5½-5¾	8	14.40	12.75	{ 4.88 } 3.78	

¹ Stock exchange call loans; new and renewal rates.

² Stock exchange 90-day time loans.

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

⁴ Change of issues on which yield is computed.

⁵ Maturities of 6 to 9 months.

* Revised.

PREVAILING RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES

Month	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Prime commercial loans												
1928—March	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4½-4¾	4¼-6	5	4¼-6	4¼-5	4¼-5	4½-5½	5	4¼-6	4½-5
April	4¼-4½	4½-4¾	4½-4¾	4½-6	5	4½-6	4 -5	4½-5	4½-5	5	4½-6	4½-6
May	4½-4¾	4½-5	4½-5	4½-6	4½-5	4½-6	4½-5	4½-5	4¾-5½	5	4½-6	4½-5
June	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5¼	4¾-6	5¼-5½	5½-6	4¾-5½	4¾-5½	4¾-5½	5	4¾-6	4½-6
July	5 -6	5 -5½	5¼-5¼	4¾-6	5½	5 -6	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -5½	5 -6	4½-5½
August	5¼-5½	5¼-5½	5¼-5½	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -6	5 -5½	4¾-6	4½-5½
September	5½-6	5½	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5½-5¾	5¼-5½	5½	5 -6	4½-5¼
October	5½-6	5½	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5½-5¾	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-6	4½-5¼
November	5½-6	5¼-5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½	5½-6	4½-5¼
December	5½-6	5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	4½-5¼
1929—January	5½-6	5½	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½	5½-6½	4½-5¼
February	5½	5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-6½	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½	5½-6	5½-6
March	5½-5¾	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-6	5½	5½-6½	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½	5½-7	5½-6
Loans secured by prime stock-exchange collateral												
1928—September	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6½	5½-6½	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	6 -7	5½-6
October	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	6 -7	5½-6
November	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 -6½	5½-6½	5¾-6	5 -6	6 -8	5½-6
December	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 -7	6	5½-6	5 -6	6 -7	5½-6
1929—January	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 -7	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 -7	5½-6
February	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 -7	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 -8	5½-6
March	6 -6½	6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-7	6 -7	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6 -8	6
Loans secured by warehouse receipts												
1928—September	6	5½-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	6
October	6	5½-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-5½	5½-6	5½-6	6
November	6	5½-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5½-6	6 -7	6
December	5 -6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	6	5¼-5¾	5½-6	6	6
1929—January	6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-5¾	5½-6	6 -7	6
February	6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	6	6
March	6	5¾-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5¾-6	5½-6	6	6
Interbank loans												
1928—September	6	5½-6	5½	5½	5½-5¾	5½-6	5 -5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5	5 -6
October	5½	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -6
November	5½-6	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	5 -6
December	5½-6	5 -6	5½	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5 -6	5 -6
1929—January	5½-6	5½-6	5½	5½	5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -6
February	5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	5 -6
March	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¾-6	5½-6	5 -6	5 -6

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES

City	Prime commercial loans			Loans secured by prime stock-exchange collateral			Loans secured by warehouse receipts			Interbank loans		
	January, 1929	February, 1929	March, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1929	March, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1929	March, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1929	March, 1929
Buffalo	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6
Cincinnati	6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Pittsburgh	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Baltimore	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Charlotte	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	6	5½-6
Birmingham	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	6	6 -8	5½-8	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6
Jacksonville	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	5½-8	5½-8	6 -8	6	6	6
Nashville	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
New Orleans	5½-6½	5½-6½	5½-6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6½-7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	5½-6	5½-6	6
Detroit	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -6½	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Little Rock	5½-6	5¾-6	4¾-6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	5½-7	5 -6	6	6
Louisville	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½	5½
Helena	8	8	8	8	8	8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8
Denver	5 -6	5 -6	5½-7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8½	6 -6½	6 -6½
Oklahoma City	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6	6
Omaha	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½-5¾	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6½-7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -6½	6	6
El Paso	8	8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	7 -8	7 -8	7 -8	6	6	6
Houston	5 -6	5 -6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	6	6	6	5½	5½-6	5 -6
San Antonio	5 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Los Angeles	6	6 -7	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6	6
Portland	6	6	6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6	6
Salt Lake City	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6
Seattle	6 -7	6 -7	5½-7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6½-7	6½-7	6½-7	6	6	6
Spokane	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	7	7	7	6	6	6

BROKERS' LOANS

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

[Net borrowings. In millions of dollars]

Date	On demand and on time			On demand			On time		
	Total	From New York banks and trust companies	From private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.	Total	From New York banks and trust companies	From private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.	Total	From New York banks and trust companies	From private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.
1927—Feb. 28.....	3,256	2,757	499	2,475	2,085	391	781	673	108.4
Mar. 31.....	3,290	2,790	500	2,505	2,112	393	785	679	106.6
Apr. 30.....	3,341	2,865	476	2,541	2,146	395	800	719	81.4
May 31.....	3,458	2,968	490	2,674	2,254	420	784	713	70.5
June 30.....	3,569	3,065	504	2,757	2,316	441	812	749	63.5
July 30.....	3,642	3,145	497	2,765	2,343	421	877	802	75.5
Aug. 31.....	3,674	3,170	504	2,746	2,330	415	928	840	88.8
Sept. 30.....	3,915	3,340	575	3,018	2,539	479	897	801	95.8
Oct. 31.....	3,946	3,363	583	3,023	2,549	475	923	814	108.5
Nov. 30.....	4,092	3,519	573	3,134	2,675	459	958	844	113.4
Dec. 31.....	4,433	3,812	621	3,481	2,963	518	952	849	103.4
1928—Jan. 31.....	4,420	3,805	615	3,393	2,882	511	1,027	923	104.2
Feb. 29.....	4,323	3,737	585	3,294	2,807	488	1,028	931	97.7
Mar. 31.....	4,640	3,947	693	3,580	3,016	564	1,060	931	128.8
Apr. 30.....	4,908	4,246	662	3,739	3,201	537	1,169	1,045	124.2
May 31.....	5,274	4,568	707	4,070	3,455	616	1,204	1,113	90.8
June 30.....	4,898	4,169	730	3,742	3,122	619	1,157	1,046	110.3
July 31.....	4,837	4,150	687	3,768	3,183	585	1,070	967	102.5
Aug. 31.....	5,051	4,260	791	4,094	3,420	674	958	840	117.3
Sept. 29.....	5,514	4,647	866	4,690	3,939	751	824	709	115.6
Oct. 31.....	5,880	4,994	886	5,116	4,360	756	764	634	129.9
Nov. 30.....	6,392	5,412	979	5,614	4,771	843	777	641	136.1
Dec. 31.....	6,440	5,401	1,039	5,722	4,810	913	717	591	126.2
1929—Jan. 31.....	6,735	5,664	1,071	5,983	5,043	939	752	621	132.0
Feb. 28.....	6,679	5,619	1,060	5,948	5,034	914	730	584	145.9
Mar. 30.....	6,804	5,713	1,091	6,210	5,231	979	594	482	112.3

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

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

Month or date	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
1927—March.....	2,816	901	1,091	824	2,154	615	805	734	661	285	286	89.9
April.....	2,866	929	1,131	806	2,190	642	830	718	677	287	301	88.4
May.....	2,933	936	1,191	805	2,219	639	861	719	714	297	330	86.4
June.....	3,115	1,077	1,180	858	2,385	772	851	762	730	306	328	95.8
July.....	3,096	1,032	1,188	877	2,336	705	857	774	760	327	330	102.9
August.....	3,181	1,048	1,225	908	2,366	726	849	791	815	322	376	116.4
September.....	3,261	1,061	1,285	916	2,463	777	891	795	799	284	394	120.5
October.....	3,392	1,103	1,326	962	2,603	820	942	841	789	283	385	121.4
November.....	3,441	1,175	1,276	990	2,632	879	902	851	809	296	374	138.7
December.....	3,621	1,282	1,354	985	2,782	943	981	853	839	334	373	132.3
1928—January.....	3,802	1,342	1,470	990	2,938	992	1,083	863	863	350	387	126.8
February.....	3,784	1,167	1,500	1,117	2,871	820	1,084	967	913	347	417	150.0
March.....	3,761	1,064	1,450	1,247	2,862	741	1,036	1,084	900	323	414	162.9
April.....	4,062	1,193	1,616	1,252	3,122	843	1,204	1,075	940	350	413	177.3
May.....	4,414	1,272	1,628	1,514	3,368	885	1,198	1,285	1,046	386	430	229.1
June.....	4,360	1,048	1,568	1,744	3,309	687	1,143	1,479	1,051	361	425	265.2
July.....	4,232	929	1,543	1,760	3,207	614	1,136	1,456	1,025	315	407	303.2
August.....	4,239	835	1,522	1,881	3,359	590	1,178	1,591	880	245	344	290.2
September.....	4,417	887	1,607	1,924	3,684	675	1,332	1,677	733	212	276	246.1
October.....	4,701	933	1,720	2,048	4,075	744	1,507	1,825	625	189	213	223.3
November.....	5,102	1,105	1,749	2,248	4,483	895	1,559	2,030	618	210	190	218.0
December.....	5,193	1,114	1,760	2,319	4,623	901	1,586	2,136	570	213	174	182.9
1929—January.....	5,408	1,173	1,801	2,434	4,835	968	1,633	2,234	572	205	168	199.2
February.....	5,555	1,082	1,817	2,656	4,986	886	1,650	2,450	569	196	167	206.4
March.....	5,679	1,071	1,729	2,879	5,207	893	1,590	2,724	472	177	140	155.2
Mar. 6.....	5,647	1,117	1,707	2,823	5,142	927	1,558	2,657	506	190	149	167
Mar. 13.....	5,627	1,004	1,761	2,862	5,149	823	1,620	2,706	478	181	141	156
Mar. 20.....	5,793	1,091	1,768	2,934	5,332	920	1,630	2,732	460	171	138	152
Mar. 27.....	5,649	1,071	1,680	2,898	5,205	903	1,550	2,752	444	167	130	147

¹ Corrected.

COMMODITY PRICES, SECURITY PRICES, AND SECURITY ISSUES

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY COMMODITY GROUPS¹
[1926=100]

Month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	Nonagricultural commodities
1927--December	96.8	104.4	100.7	116.9	97.2	82.5	98.4	90.4	97.2	98.8	89.0	94.8
1928--January	96.3	106.1	98.5	121.0	96.7	80.8	98.1	90.8	96.3	98.6	89.0	93.7
February	96.4	104.5	98.7	124.1	96.6	81.2	98.3	91.0	95.8	98.4	87.3	94.2
March	96.0	103.5	98.0	124.0	96.5	80.8	98.4	91.0	95.8	98.3	86.8	94.0
April	97.4	107.6	99.5	126.7	96.5	80.8	98.4	92.5	95.6	97.9	84.9	94.7
May	98.6	109.8	101.2	126.3	96.6	81.8	98.6	93.5	95.3	97.8	85.1	95.6
June	97.6	106.7	100.3	123.7	96.3	82.1	98.7	93.9	94.9	97.0	82.2	95.2
July	98.3	107.1	102.3	124.2	96.8	82.8	98.6	94.4	94.5	96.9	80.8	95.9
August	98.9	107.0	104.1	121.0	96.3	84.6	100.4	94.6	94.7	97.2	79.3	96.7
September	100.1	108.8	106.9	120.7	95.6	85.1	100.5	94.7	95.1	97.2	79.7	97.8
October	97.8	103.5	102.3	117.5	96.1	84.9	101.0	95.0	95.6	96.5	80.3	96.4
November	96.7	101.6	100.1	115.5	96.1	84.4	101.7	96.0	96.0	96.4	80.0	95.4
December	96.7	103.6	98.0	115.7	96.1	88.5	102.9	96.8	96.1	96.4	80.1	94.8
1929--January	97.2	105.9	98.8	113.6	96.4	82.5	103.6	96.6	95.9	96.6	80.5	94.9
February	96.7	105.4	98.1	109.0	96.1	81.3	104.4	97.5	96.1	96.6	80.4	94.3

¹ Index of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Month	30 commodities	Grains	Fruit and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy and poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	Un-classified
1928							
January	137	125	144	138	154	152	91
February	135	128	153	139	144	141	90
March	137	136	174	139	137	147	89
April	140	144	179	142	134	154	85
May	148	160	181	151	134	166	86
June	145	162	168	150	132	162	87
July	145	142	156	157	134	170	88
August	139	120	137	162	136	153	87
September	141	117	127	174	145	142	85
October	137	116	114	160	150	147	83
November	134	110	109	150	155	146	86
December	134	112	108	143	159	148	90
1929							
January	133	115	109	146	149	148	92
February	136	123	111	150	148	149	91
March	140	124	112	160	144	155	90

¹ Index numbers of Department of Agriculture.

FOREIGN CAPITAL ISSUES
[In millions of dollars]

Class of issue	February, 1929		January-February			
			1929		1928	
	Gov-ern-ment	Cor-po-rate	Gov-ern-ment	Cor-po-rate	Gov-ern-ment	Cor-po-rate
Total	23.3	19.1	46.6	30.2	210.1	88.8
New issue	20.0	17.1	40.1	28.2	135.1	78.1
Europe	18.6	9.3	26.6	12.3	52.8	50.0
Canada and Newfoundland		2.1		8.4	13.3	16.6
Latin America	.3		12.0	1.8	61.5	2.5
United States insular possessions	1.2	5.8	1.5	5.8	1.0	
Miscellaneous					6.5	9.0
Refunding issues	3.3	2.0	6.5	2.0	75.0	10.7
Total Government and corporate	42.4		76.8		298.9	

SECURITY PRICES

Month or week	Common stocks ¹ (1926=100)				Bonds: Average price of 40 issues
	408 stocks combined	340 industrials	33 rails	35 public utilities	
1927--November	129.6	131.3	124.9	125.6	98.98
December	133.1	135.5	126.8	127.2	99.25
1928--January	134.4	137.4	125.3	129.5	99.35
February	132.3	134.8	121.6	130.9	99.31
March	137.9	141.1	125.9	134.4	99.20
April	145.9	149.5	130.7	142.5	99.18
May	152.1	154.9	133.2	155.3	98.79
June	145.3	148.2	126.7	148.1	97.38
July	144.2	147.8	124.6	145.3	96.56
August	148.3	152.6	126.5	147.9	95.82
September	156.1	161.6	129.7	155.2	96.47
October	159.1	166.2	128.2	154.5	96.58
November	169.2	177.1	133.7	165.5	96.90
December	172.9	180.0	135.9	174.7	96.24
1929--January	183.6	191.4	141.0	188.3	96.12
February	186.8	192.4	142.3	203.1	95.60
March	189.4	196.1	140.8	204.4	94.82
Week ending--					
Mar. 2	190.5	196.7	142.6	207.2	95.31
Mar. 9	187.3	193.0	142.6	203.4	95.20
Mar. 16	190.2	197.2	141.1	204.6	94.70
Mar. 23	190.9	198.8	139.7	203.7	94.65
Mar. 30	187.9	194.9	138.1	203.1	94.23

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

DOMESTIC CAPITAL ISSUES
[In millions of dollars]

Class of issue	February, 1929		January-February			
			1929		1928	
	New	Re-fund-ing	New	Re-fund-ing	New	Re-fund-ing
Total	828.5	121.8	1,703.6	265.9	941.6	350.0
Corporate issues	761.8	120.4	1,565.5	262.9	709.3	346.7
Bonds and notes--						
Long term	152.1	77.5	402.3	134.2	448.1	259.8
Short term	19.4		30.2	4.7	37.3	19.8
Stocks	590.3	42.9	1,133.0	124.0	223.9	37.1
Farm-loan issues						3.8
Municipal issues	66.7	1.4	138.1	3.0	228.5	3.3
Total new and re-funding	950.2		1,969.4		1,291.6	

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRADE

[Index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board]

Year and month	Industrial production ¹	Production of manufac- tures ¹	Production of miner- als ¹	Factory employ- ment	Factory pay rolls	Building contracts awarded ¹		Freight car load- ings ¹	Wholesale dis- tribution ¹		Department- store sales ¹		Department- store stocks ¹	
						Unad- justed	Ad- justed		Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed
	Mo. av. 1923-1925=100			Mo. av. 1919=100		Monthly averages 1923-1925=100								
ANNUAL INDEX														
1919.....	83	84	77	100	100	64	-----	84	111	-----	78	-----	79	-----
1920.....	87	87	89	103	124	63	-----	91	115	-----	94	-----	105	-----
1921.....	67	67	70	82	84	57	-----	79	87	-----	87	-----	89	-----
1922.....	85	87	74	90	89	81	-----	86	89	-----	88	-----	89	-----
1923.....	101	101	105	104	113	84	-----	100	100	-----	99	-----	98	-----
1924.....	95	94	96	95	104	95	-----	98	98	-----	99	-----	102	-----
1925.....	104	105	99	95	107	122	-----	103	102	-----	103	-----	101	-----
1926.....	108	108	108	96	109	130	-----	107	101	-----	106	-----	103	-----
1927.....	106	106	107	92	105	128	-----	103	97	-----	107	-----	102	-----
1928.....	110	111	106	90	104	135	-----	104	96	-----	108	-----	102	-----
MONTHLY INDEX														
1925														
January.....	106	106	104	94	103	75	98	103	93	102	86	98	90	102
February.....	105	106	99	96	199	76	104	103	95	102	80	103	96	101
March.....	105	106	95	96	110	120	107	99	105	100	95	103	105	102
April.....	103	104	99	96	107	138	113	104	97	100	136	102	106	102
May.....	103	103	104	95	107	124	113	104	93	99	100	101	103	101
June.....	102	102	101	94	105	137	128	101	95	100	99	101	98	101
July.....	104	104	104	93	102	133	128	101	97	102	75	100	94	101
August.....	103	102	107	94	105	149	135	105	112	102	78	101	98	102
September.....	102	104	82	95	104	138	135	102	117	102	94	102	107	103
October.....	105	108	90	97	111	129	125	100	123	106	130	111	112	101
November.....	107	109	94	97	112	116	127	105	102	102	114	104	115	102
December.....	109	111	93	97	112	129	145	106	92	98	178	106	97	103
1926														
January.....	107	109	92	96	107	111	143	102	95	104	88	105	93	105
February.....	107	109	95	97	112	106	145	104	96	103	81	104	98	104
March.....	108	108	104	97	113	146	129	104	106	101	101	101	107	104
April.....	108	108	107	96	110	139	120	107	96	99	103	103	107	103
May.....	107	107	104	96	109	134	123	107	95	101	107	108	104	102
June.....	108	109	106	95	109	133	121	109	95	100	101	103	98	102
July.....	108	108	107	93	104	126	124	108	95	100	79	105	93	100
August.....	111	111	109	94	108	148	133	108	111	101	83	107	97	101
September.....	112	112	110	96	108	137	134	109	118	103	101	109	107	102
October.....	111	111	114	96	112	126	122	109	111	96	123	109	114	103
November.....	108	107	118	95	109	119	130	109	101	101	121	106	117	103
December.....	106	104	119	94	108	131	142	107	87	98	184	110	96	102
1927														
January.....	107	105	116	92	102	94	120	105	88	95	89	106	92	104
February.....	109	107	118	94	109	96	131	109	91	97	83	107	97	103
March.....	112	110	118	94	110	151	134	108	102	98	100	105	106	103
April.....	109	109	106	93	108	147	127	108	92	95	111	105	107	102
May.....	111	112	108	93	108	135	122	106	91	97	102	103	103	101
June.....	109	109	105	92	106	154	141	104	91	96	102	103	97	100
July.....	106	108	99	91	101	130	128	101	91	96	75	104	94	101
August.....	107	107	106	91	104	135	121	104	112	102	89	111	98	102
September.....	105	106	103	92	104	127	125	104	113	98	100	108	107	103
October.....	103	103	105	92	105	137	133	101	108	94	119	106	114	104
November.....	99	99	101	90	101	114	125	97	97	97	122	107	117	103
December.....	100	99	102	89	102	116	126	95	85	95	186	111	96	102
1928														
January.....	105	106	103	88	98	104	133	100	88	96	88	104	93	105
February.....	109	110	102	89	104	113	153	102	93	99	86	105	99	104
March.....	109	110	103	90	105	144	128	102	100	96	103	104	106	103
April.....	109	110	105	89	103	157	135	104	88	92	102	103	107	103
May.....	109	110	105	89	104	163	148	105	93	99	108	103	104	102
June.....	109	111	101	90	104	158	145	102	89	92	104	105	97	100
July.....	110	111	100	88	100	142	139	102	90	94	78	107	94	101
August.....	112	113	105	90	104	126	113	104	110	101	85	105	98	102
September.....	114	115	107	91	105	143	140	106	111	96	107	119	105	100
October.....	114	114	114	92	109	145	141	106	112	97	123	105	114	103
November.....	112	112	113	92	106	115	126	104	99	*99	122	106	117	103
December.....	113	114	112	91	107	105	116	103	*84	95	188	116	95	101
1929														
January.....	*116	*116	117	91	103	103	128	104	93	101	*91	*104	91	102
February.....	117	116	120	93	110	88	119	107	90	96	85	109	98	103

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

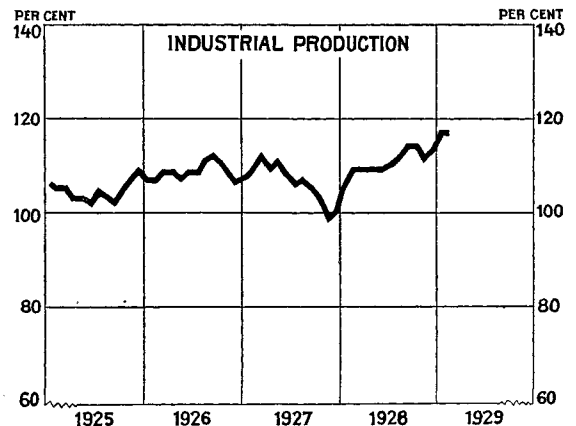
* Revised.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
January	100	100	106	107	107	105	*116
February	100	102	105	107	109	109	117
March	103	101	105	108	112	109	-----
April	107	95	103	108	109	109	-----
May	107	89	103	107	111	109	-----
June	106	85	102	108	109	109	-----
July	104	84	104	108	106	110	-----
August	102	89	103	111	107	112	-----
September	100	94	102	112	105	114	-----
October	99	95	105	111	103	114	-----
November	98	97	107	108	99	112	-----
December	97	101	109	106	100	113	-----
Annual index	101	95	104	108	106	110	-----



INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, BY GROUPS

	All manufactures	Iron and steel	Textiles	Food products	Paper and printing	Lumber	Automobiles	Leather and shoes	Cement, brick, and glass	Non-ferrous metals	Petroleum refining	Rubber tires	Tobacco manufactures
1924	94	88	91	103	99	96	90	94	95	99	99	98	99
1925	105	106	104	98	106	105	107	96	110	107	115	116	105
1926	108	113	104	97	115	100	111	98	113	112	125	116	112
1927	106	104	113	96	113	94	88	103	109	109	136	120	118
1928	111	119	107	98	117	89	113	102	120	115	152	144	124
1928													
January	106	107	107	103	115	92	93	99	114	100	135	124	119
February	110	113	108	110	116	93	101	103	117	108	139	135	120
March	110	114	107	105	118	94	111	102	112	108	141	134	120
April	110	122	101	98	118	95	108	97	111	109	147	134	120
May	110	116	107	96	121	93	107	96	116	111	150	133	120
June	111	115	108	93	118	91	117	108	123	115	153	143	125
July	111	124	100	89	117	94	119	112	119	113	156	149	125
August	113	121	107	90	117	87	133	112	126	117	160	151	129
September	115	128	107	95	118	82	139	110	130	117	162	169	128
October	114	126	112	98	116	81	122	103	122	121	160	167	126
November	112	120	113	102	*115	85	94	97	122	126	159	155	124
December	114	123	111	104	*114	87	103	92	130	128	159	143	127
1929													
January	*116	117	116	103	*115	*89	154	*95	*134	124	159	147	131
February	116	126	113	101	122	78	152	95	123	120	161	-----	129

INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF MINERALS, BY PRODUCTS

	All minerals	Bituminous coal	Anthracite coal	Crude petroleum	Iron ore shipments	Copper	Zinc	Lead	Silver
1924	96	92	108	97	82	100	97	102	100
1925	99	100	77	103	104	106	107	111	98
1926	108	110	105	104	113	110	116	114	95
1927	107	99	99	121	95	105	111	102	93
1928	106	94	95	122	104	115	112	106	88
1928									
January	103	92	89	121	-----	102	105	103	93
February	102	92	88	119	-----	104	107	109	83
March	103	95	80	121	-----	102	112	109	94
April	105	91	107	120	-----	103	113	100	89
May	105	93	112	120	80	110	113	101	85
June	101	91	76	118	107	110	117	100	93
July	100	93	67	119	104	113	117	97	76
August	105	91	94	123	104	116	120	107	87
September	107	94	95	124	110	123	114	115	79
October	114	99	119	127	114	128	110	108	79
November	113	99	113	127	106	131	111	111	93
December	112	96	98	132	-----	133	106	112	103
1929									
1929-January	117	103	110	138	-----	129	100	*111	*93
February	120	109	110	138	-----	136	106	99	88

¹ Corrected.

* Revised.

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

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, BY INDIVIDUAL LINES¹

	February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928		February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928
Iron and steel:				Leather and products:			
Pig iron.....	114	114	100	Leather, tanning—			
Steel ingots.....	128	118	115	Sole leather ²	92	94	98
Textiles:				Upper leather—			
Cotton consumption.....	115	118	106	Cattle.....	66	73	68
Wool—				Calf and kid.....	74	*67	103
Consumption.....	101	105	97	Goat and kid.....	110	*117	123
Machinery activity ²	93	93	86	Boots and shoes.....	100	*99	106
Carpet and rug loom activity ²	90	89	92	Stone, clay, and glass:			
Silk—				Cement.....	115	125	114
Deliveries.....	135	144	141	Face brick.....	106	136	106
Loom activity ²	126	119	124	Plate glass.....	140	141	128
Food products:				Nonferrous metals:			
Slaughtering and meat packing—				Copper.....	128	132	110
Hogs.....	104	102	129	Lead.....	99	112	110
Cattle.....	87	90	98	Zinc.....	106	100	107
Calves.....	87	95	101	Tin ²	134	137	96
Sheep.....	106	109	113	Chemicals and allied products:			
Flour.....	104	100	111	Petroleum refining—			
Sugar meltings.....	108	129	85	Gasoline ²	188	186	155
Paper and printing:				Kerosene.....	97	93	101
Wood pulp and paper—				Fuel oil ²	138	135	120
Newsprint.....	89	94	93	Lubricating oil ²	116	123	122
Book paper.....	125	124	122	Coke production—			
Fine paper.....	114	*109	112	By-product.....	139	137	123
Wrapping paper.....	104	112	107	Beehive.....	36	37	30
Paper board.....	136	134	120	Rubber tires and tubes:			
Wood pulp, mechanical.....	103	101	104	Tires, pneumatic.....		152	138
Wood pulp, chemical.....	113	*114	107	Inner tubes.....		112	113
Paper boxes.....	148	137	118	Tobacco products:			
Newsprint consumption.....	137	105	125	Cigars.....	95	86	92
Lumber:				Cigarettes.....	159	167	142
Lumber, cut.....	78	90	91	Manufactured tobacco and snuff.....	89	92	94
Flooring.....	78	108	109				
Transportation equipment:							
Automobiles.....	152	154	101				
Locomotives.....		15	35				
Shipbuilding.....		48	90				

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

² Without seasonal adjustment.

* Revised.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

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

	Total	Metals and products		Textiles and products			Lumber and products	Railroad vehicles	Automobiles	Paper and printing	Foods and products	Leather and products	Stone, clay, and glass	Tobacco products	Chemicals and products
		Group	Iron and steel	Group	Fabrics	Products									
Employment:															
1928—February..	89.4	83.0	82.7	93.8	95.1	92.3	85.0	70.4	124.8	108.1	84.8	84.6	101.9	77.1	77.2
March.....	89.9	84.3	84.0	92.9	93.6	92.0	86.0	71.3	130.2	107.0	84.4	84.1	105.7	77.9	76.9
April.....	89.3	84.6	84.2	90.0	91.0	88.7	87.0	72.0	133.6	105.9	82.8	79.8	109.1	76.0	76.7
May.....	89.5	85.3	84.9	87.8	88.9	86.3	87.0	72.5	141.2	106.3	83.0	77.7	113.8	76.8	74.5
June.....	89.6	85.5	85.0	87.4	88.6	85.9	87.7	72.7	141.1	106.1	84.2	77.6	114.9	77.5	75.1
July.....	88.5	84.7	84.6	84.5	86.2	82.2	86.7	71.7	141.0	106.1	84.4	81.2	112.8	73.4	73.9
August.....	90.0	86.0	86.0	85.3	86.3	84.1	89.1	71.6	149.9	106.3	83.9	82.9	115.7	79.0	77.0
September.....	91.2	87.2	87.2	86.8	87.0	86.6	89.6	71.2	154.2	106.7	86.8	83.1	114.6	80.6	77.0
October.....	92.0	88.2	88.2	89.4	90.8	87.6	89.5	70.6	152.1	108.1	88.7	81.8	112.1	82.6	78.4
November.....	91.6	89.2	89.1	90.2	92.9	86.8	89.7	70.5	138.4	109.5	88.3	77.1	109.3	82.4	79.1
December.....	91.3	89.4	89.4	90.6	93.8	86.4	87.4	70.4	136.6	109.5	88.5	76.6	106.2	79.8	79.0
1929—January.....	91.0	90.1	90.3	90.0	93.2	85.9	85.1	69.6	150.4	108.3	85.8	79.4	99.3	70.2	79.0
February.....	93.0	92.4	92.6	91.8	94.0	88.9	85.2	70.7	164.5	109.2	85.9	81.3	98.6	76.7	81.6
Pay rolls:															
1928—February..	103.5	91.9	91.2	103.5	102.4	104.8	96.1	78.2	160.0	147.5	100.8	88.9	123.8	78.1	109.3
March.....	104.9	93.9	93.3	101.9	100.3	103.9	98.1	80.4	168.9	147.7	100.4	87.5	128.7	79.4	110.2
April.....	102.6	92.9	92.2	94.7	95.5	93.8	98.3	81.2	171.8	146.7	96.5	75.3	134.6	73.8	108.8
May.....	103.7	95.1	94.3	93.4	95.3	91.1	98.8	80.7	178.8	146.7	99.0	72.7	140.9	77.3	106.6
June.....	103.6	94.5	93.7	93.5	94.2	92.6	99.9	81.3	169.5	146.7	101.3	76.3	141.3	82.5	106.1
July.....	100.1	90.0	89.3	88.7	90.2	86.9	96.4	76.5	166.0	144.6	101.4	82.6	136.1	78.1	103.4
August.....	103.9	94.1	93.3	91.7	91.4	92.0	100.3	77.0	134.9	144.5	101.4	88.0	143.3	81.6	104.0
September.....	105.0	94.3	93.5	94.4	93.3	95.7	102.6	75.7	185.8	146.8	103.4	87.2	139.6	85.4	105.7
October.....	109.3	99.6	98.7	100.5	100.5	100.6	105.5	80.2	193.3	149.6	105.6	84.0	140.8	87.6	112.3
November.....	105.9	99.2	98.4	97.9	100.7	94.3	104.2	79.7	165.0	149.6	104.3	70.2	135.4	86.5	111.5
December.....	106.6	99.9	99.0	101.0	104.3	96.9	104.2	79.6	161.9	153.0	105.5	75.2	131.7	86.7	111.2
1929—January.....	103.0	98.2	97.9	97.2	99.5	94.2	92.3	73.5	165.0	150.1	101.3	78.9	116.6	70.6	109.5
February.....	110.5	104.9	104.4	103.3	104.1	102.3	95.0	80.9	212.3	152.2	101.8	82.7	118.4	76.1	115.2

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

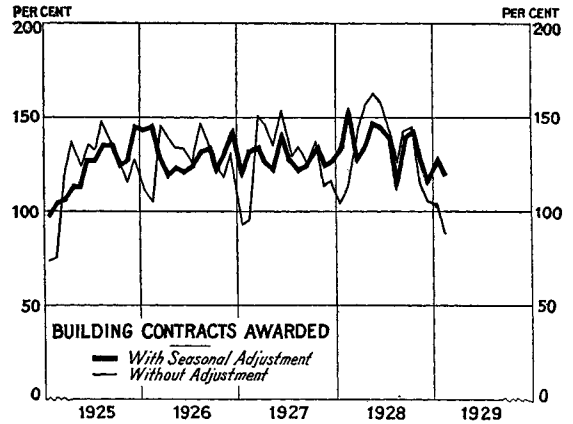
BUILDING

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

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

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

¹ As revised in February; see BULLETIN for March. * Revised.



BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Month	Total	Federal Reserve District										
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas
1928												
February.....	465,331	21,826	140,227	34,980	37,841	22,301	23,376	108,789	35,294	3,968	13,793	22,936
March.....	592,567	39,694	155,154	46,317	66,821	42,061	29,826	108,093	40,626	8,339	53,174	22,463
April.....	643,137	42,957	154,369	60,982	70,184	66,591	24,371	128,643	43,818	10,249	20,658	20,315
May.....	663,097	56,097	188,697	49,743	63,813	39,421	32,497	139,784	36,360	13,173	20,199	28,318
June.....	650,466	38,519	178,448	48,698	69,605	46,227	28,600	128,607	44,225	11,042	28,070	28,426
July.....	583,432	34,456	139,821	41,259	56,103	32,884	31,996	140,689	50,557	11,088	23,807	20,771
August.....	516,970	36,370	129,524	33,967	50,408	30,172	28,548	108,306	40,706	12,944	26,177	19,847
September.....	587,674	69,918	156,588	45,634	67,748	39,843	25,889	99,176	33,241	9,213	22,611	17,715
October.....	597,104	39,521	189,696	46,098	57,118	40,329	36,097	110,795	32,409	12,645	15,699	10,697
November.....	471,482	29,154	136,525	28,017	56,684	33,621	18,550	99,429	27,302	7,896	13,908	20,397
December.....	432,756	26,405	140,159	32,082	31,755	29,973	23,362	70,924	31,378	5,886	16,511	18,323
1929												
January.....	409,968	26,556	104,447	26,306	54,680	28,748	25,745	77,439	25,479	7,466	15,668	17,435
February.....	361,274	25,352	76,064	32,369	36,360	34,252	22,363	69,845	23,372	4,757	12,874	23,665

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF BUILDING

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Month	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Public works and public utilities	Educational	All other
1928						
February.....	238,985	34,881	57,695	59,980	18,651	55,139
March.....	275,192	48,804	73,075	110,338	33,881	51,277
April.....	276,586	85,093	82,758	117,401	32,885	48,413
May.....	288,826	37,146	91,200	150,223	47,851	52,851
June.....	258,984	63,537	93,942	130,852	46,135	57,917
July.....	228,703	31,400	95,697	137,075	36,926	53,632
August.....	213,705	42,607	58,911	118,890	35,713	47,144
September.....	202,807	114,780	60,068	119,014	38,801	52,205
October.....	239,692	62,259	67,330	145,697	31,293	47,833
November.....	200,226	38,665	68,309	93,225	30,023	41,032
December.....	178,323	38,248	66,773	80,194	25,370	43,849
1929						
January.....	138,069	63,109	100,378	66,522	17,746	24,145
February.....	129,486	56,092	68,265	57,593	22,577	27,261

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Value of permits in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of cities	February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928
United States.....	168	219,240	202,298	271,771
Boston.....	14	11,031	4,964	7,347
New York.....	22	113,382	90,535	137,509
Philadelphia.....	14	8,672	20,312	13,742
Cleveland.....	12	12,586	10,023	14,643
Richmond.....	15	9,437	8,863	10,318
Atlanta.....	15	6,537	6,520	7,368
Chicago.....	19	19,801	24,273	37,226
St. Louis.....	5	4,426	3,802	6,223
Minneapolis.....	9	1,494	1,215	2,028
Kansas City.....	14	4,895	4,149	6,502
Dallas.....	9	5,595	5,504	5,981
San Francisco.....	20	21,385	22,139	22,884

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

TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

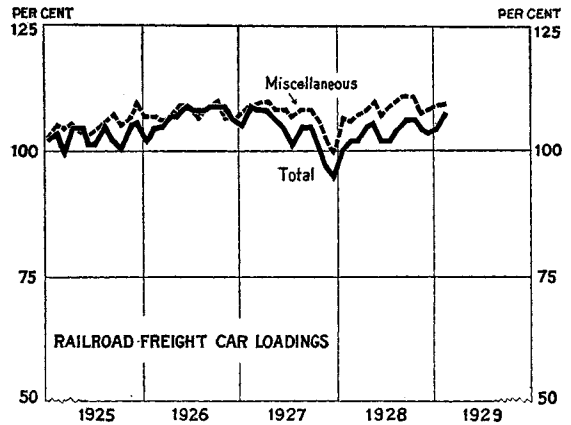
FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY LINES

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

Month	Total	Grain and grain products	Live-stock	Coal	Forest products	Merchandise l. c. l. and miscellaneous
1928—January	100	102	91	94	90	106
February	102	107	101	96	89	106
March	102	115	96	95	89	107
April	104	108	89	99	87	108
May	105	102	88	100	90	1110
June	102	89	86	92	89	107
July	102	109	80	89	90	109
August	104	102	81	96	91	109
September	106	109	93	100	90	111
October	106	107	91	102	91	111
November	104	108	82	105	92	107
December	103	105	85	102	91	108
1929—January	104	99	82	108	90	109
February	107	106	82	118	80	109

¹ Corrected.

As revised in February, 1929. See BULLETIN for March.



INDEX OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION—EIGHT LINES OF TRADE

[As revised in February, 1929; see BULLETIN for March. Monthly average, 1923-1925=100]

Month	Sales with seasonal adjustment							Sales without seasonal adjustment						
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
January	101	103	102	104	95	96	101	92	95	93	95	88	88	93
February	99	102	102	103	97	99	¹ 96	92	95	95	96	91	93	¹ 90
March	103	94	100	101	98	96	-----	108	98	105	106	102	100	-----
April	100	98	100	99	95	92	-----	97	95	97	96	92	88	-----
May	103	95	99	101	97	99	-----	98	90	93	95	91	93	-----
June	102	90	100	100	96	92	-----	97	86	95	95	91	89	-----
July	99	95	102	100	96	94	-----	94	90	97	95	91	90	-----
August	102	95	102	101	102	101	-----	112	104	112	111	112	110	-----
September	98	100	102	103	98	96	-----	113	115	117	118	113	111	-----
October	102	100	106	96	94	97	-----	118	116	123	111	108	112	-----
November	100	99	102	101	97	[*] 99	-----	100	99	102	101	97	99	-----
December	93	102	98	98	95	95	-----	83	91	92	87	85	[*] 84	-----
Annual average	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	98	102	101	97	96	-----

¹ Preliminary.

^{*} Revised.

SALES IN INDIVIDUAL LINES OF WHOLESALE TRADE

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

Month	With seasonal adjustment								Without seasonal adjustment							
	Groceries	Meats	Dry goods	Men's clothing	Boots and shoes	Hardware	Drugs	Furniture	Groceries	Meats	Dry goods	Men's clothing	Boots and shoes	Hardware	Drugs	Furniture
1928																
January	93	106	89	99	115	92	108	89	85	106	85	76	94	82	106	78
February	88	113	88	99	110	93	110	96	85	108	89	128	87	82	101	96
March	97	109	83	94	96	91	110	95	95	105	87	131	111	95	121	107
April	93	112	78	77	94	86	111	87	88	105	70	75	99	88	113	88
May	99	109	86	96	113	94	117	92	96	109	75	87	114	97	110	87
June	94	112	79	76	82	92	110	94	97	114	71	39	77	96	104	83
July	91	111	80	79	123	91	107	95	92	113	74	68	98	90	102	78
August	100	116	90	90	109	94	117	106	101	118	110	148	119	95	115	108
September	92	122	84	89	90	92	112	112	100	130	105	137	110	100	119	126
October	95	111	85	99	87	97	116	[*] 112	108	125	99	123	108	108	134	[*] 133
November	94	122	91	95	100	100	113	[*] 101	100	117	99	66	105	98	114	[*] 106
December	89	115	86	101	72	93	128	[*] 94	88	108	[*] 69	51	59	86	120	[*] 89
1929																
January	[*] 99	[*] 117	88	[*] 96	[*] 121	92	[*] 133	[*] 93	91	[*] 117	84	[*] 74	[*] 99	82	[*] 131	[*] 82
February	¹ 95	¹ 119	¹ 83	¹ 88	¹ 109	¹ 87	¹ 114	¹ 89	¹ 83	¹ 113	¹ 84	¹ 114	¹ 86	¹ 76	¹ 105	¹ 89

¹ Preliminary.

^{*} Revised.

NOTE.—The basic data used and the methods of construction of the index of wholesale distribution were described and monthly indexes back to January, 1919, were published in the BULLETIN for December, 1927, pp. 817-828. For revisions made in February, 1929, see BULLETIN for March

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Index numbers.¹ Monthly average 1923-1925=100]

	United States (²)	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago ³	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City ⁴	Dallas	San Francisco
Sales (unadjusted):													
1928-January.....	88	98	94	75	85	81	85	90	82	72	80	89	98
February.....	86	78	89	75	85	82	91	92	85	72	77	88	92
December.....	188	181	206	172	174	197	180	200	175	137	166	186	195
1929-January.....	*91	97	97	78	86	82	89	95	81	77	83	88	106
February.....	85	76	88	75	83	78	87	93	85	76	76	84	91
Sales (adjusted):													
1928-January.....	104	108	108	89	104	103	107	114	104	86	-----	107	114
February.....	105	100	109	89	103	105	108	113	101	94	-----	106	115
December.....	116	111	122	105	111	113	112	124	108	92	-----	118	122
1929-January.....	*104	102	107	89	102	100	108	*117	98	90	-----	102	119
February.....	109	101	113	93	105	105	108	120	106	103	-----	105	119
Stocks (unadjusted):													
1928-January.....	93	93	96	88	89	89	92	95	84	78	98	75	98
February.....	99	97	97	92	96	96	101	102	93	85	111	83	105
December.....	95	95	101	83	91	96	91	102	86	72	102	69	96
1929-January.....	91	88	97	78	84	89	88	98	82	71	101	71	93
February.....	98	90	100	90	91	94	100	105	86	75	122	79	100
Stocks (adjusted):													
1928-January.....	105	102	104	96	104	102	101	107	97	87	-----	86	107
February.....	104	103	104	96	101	101	103	106	99	88	-----	86	109
December.....	101	97	105	86	99	102	102	111	93	80	-----	79	105
1929-January.....	102	97	106	84	99	101	96	110	94	80	-----	82	101
February.....	103	96	107	94	96	99	102	110	92	79	-----	81	105

¹ For description of department store indexes given in this table see BULLETIN for February, 1928.² Revised in February, 1929; see BULLETIN for March.³ Monthly average in 1925=100.⁴ Revised.SALES OF CHAIN STORES AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES¹

[Index numbers of sales. Monthly average 1923-25=100]

	Number of reporting firms	Number of stores			Sales without seasonal adjustment			Sales with seasonal adjustment		
		February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928	February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928	February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928
Chains:										
Grocery.....	34	30,407	30,431	28,784	229	222	193	240	217	194
5-and-10-cent.....	14	3,265	3,242	2,943	122	112	115	167	146	142
Apparel.....	5	1,295	1,285	1,109	147	140	137	224	219	201
Drug.....	13	1,141	1,129	946	170	177	148	183	178	153
Cigar.....	4	3,638	3,653	3,431	92	91	96	107	101	107
Shoe.....	7	694	690	634	88	102	86	127	132	120
Candy.....	4	296	292	263	112	106	106	131	128	120
Mail-order houses.....	4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	² 129	² 132	² 108	² 143	^{**} 137	² 115

¹ It is to be noted that some of the reporting mail-order houses have been establishing throughout the country during recent years an increasing number of branch stores in which sales are made "over the counter." Changes in the volume of sales by these firms, therefore, no longer measure changes in sales through the mails.² Including sales made through branch stores.^{*} Revised.

NOTE.—For description of indexes given in this table see BULLETIN for April, 1928.

BANK SUSPENSIONS AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES

BANK SUSPENSIONS,¹ BY CLASS OF BANK

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Month	All banks		Member banks		Nonmember banks	
	Number	Total deposits ²	Number	Total deposits ²	Number	Total deposits ²
1927						
January.....	133	32,038	27	11,555	106	20,483
February.....	81	25,157	16	8,744	65	16,413
March.....	75	31,222	16	7,700	59	23,522
April.....	49	11,750	10	5,462	39	6,288
May.....	47	13,198	11	6,434	36	6,764
June.....	41	10,784	9	5,521	32	5,263
July.....	37	12,162	2	2,638	35	9,524
August.....	27	17,364	5	8,881	22	8,483
September.....	36	9,988	6	1,257	30	7,731
October.....	44	11,542	9	3,729	35	7,813
November.....	43	11,210	6	3,105	37	8,105
December.....	49	8,476	7	1,310	42	7,166
Total.....	662	193,891	124	66,336	538	127,555
1928						
January.....	53	10,983	8	2,552	45	8,431
February.....	50	18,352	11	9,373	39	8,979
March.....	66	16,953	9	3,026	57	13,927
April.....	43	8,190	6	2,446	37	5,744
May.....	29	6,894	5	1,927	24	4,467
June.....	23	13,496	2	1,819	26	11,677
July.....	24	5,368	2	413	22	4,955
August.....	21	6,147	4	1,944	17	4,203
September.....	20	7,888	4	2,997	16	4,891
October.....	41	9,011	3	803	38	8,208
November.....	72	24,784	9	11,021	63	13,763
December.....	44	11,076	10	3,919	34	7,157
Total.....	491	138,642	73	42,240	418	96,402
1929						
January.....	54	17,905	6	10,158	48	7,747
February.....	59	23,408	14	4,924	45	18,484
Total, 2 months.....	113	41,313	20	15,082	93	26,231

BANK SUSPENSIONS¹ IN FEBRUARY, 1929, BY DISTRICTS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	All banks		Member banks ²		Nonmember banks	
	Number	Total deposits ²	Number	Total deposits ²	Number	Total deposits ²
Boston.....	1	7,482			1	7,482
New York.....						
Philadelphia.....	1	87			1	87
Cleveland.....	6	1,297	2	202	4	1,095
Atlanta.....	14	4,674	5	2,559	9	2,115
Chicago.....	17	5,774	4	1,206	13	4,568
St. Louis.....	3	1,190			3	1,190
Minneapolis.....	3	505			3	505
Kansas City.....	11	1,819	3	957	8	862
Dallas.....	2	200			2	200
San Francisco.....	1	380			1	380
Total.....	59	23,408	14	4,924	45	18,484

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

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

³ Includes 12 national banks with deposits of \$4,127,000 and 2 State member banks with deposits of \$797,000.

⁴ Includes 5 banks for which deposit figures are not available.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY CLASS OF ENTERPRISE¹

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Number				Liabilities			
	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Trad- ing	Agents, brokers, etc.	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Trad- ing	Agents, brokers, etc.
1927								
January.....	2,465	501	1,842	122	51,290	19,096	24,530	6,764
February.....	2,035	411	1,508	116	46,941	10,518	23,406	13,017
March.....	2,143	539	1,468	106	57,891	22,368	28,191	7,332
April.....	1,968	492	1,342	134	53,156	25,278	22,308	5,570
May.....	1,852	444	1,292	116	37,785	13,802	19,978	4,005
June.....	1,833	427	1,310	96	34,465	13,587	17,856	3,022
July.....	1,756	448	1,187	121	43,150	16,743	16,832	9,575
August.....	1,708	438	1,174	96	39,196	14,921	14,702	9,573
September.....	1,573	389	1,083	101	32,786	15,349	12,052	5,385
October.....	1,787	488	1,170	129	36,236	17,134	14,657	4,445
November.....	1,864	478	1,276	110	36,147	12,786	16,949	6,412
December.....	2,162	597	1,430	135	51,062	29,024	16,733	5,305
Total.....	23,146	5,682	16,082	1,382	520,104	211,505	228,194	80,405
1928								
January.....	2,643	553	1,946	144	47,634	14,871	26,446	6,318
February.....	2,176	468	1,581	127	45,071	12,751	24,952	7,367
March.....	2,236	546	1,566	124	54,814	20,412	26,186	8,216
April.....	1,818	432	1,276	110	37,955	16,236	16,049	5,700
May.....	2,008	470	1,407	131	36,117	14,230	18,900	2,987
June.....	1,947	513	1,325	109	29,827	12,723	13,781	3,324
July.....	1,723	450	1,161	112	29,587	12,932	12,899	3,755
August.....	1,852	493	1,241	118	58,202	16,877	19,096	22,229
September.....	1,635	454	1,073	108	33,957	14,727	13,567	5,662
October.....	2,023	528	1,369	126	34,990	13,490	17,268	4,232
November.....	1,838	519	1,202	117	40,601	15,446	17,224	7,932
December.....	1,943	498	1,324	121	40,774	17,783	18,933	4,059
Total.....	23,842	5,924	16,471	1,447	489,560	182,478	225,301	81,780
1929								
January.....	2,535	614	1,769	152	53,877	16,690	32,024	5,164
February.....	1,965	478	1,378	109	34,036	11,891	17,891	4,255
Total, 2 mos.....	4,500	1,092	3,147	261	87,913	28,580	49,914	9,418

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY DISTRICTS¹

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number			Liabilities		
	Feb., 1929	Jan., 1929	Feb., 1928	Feb., 1929	Jan., 1929	Feb., 1928
Boston.....	232	292	238	4,151	4,389	3,950
New York.....	378	566	369	9,256	16,428	9,285
Philadelphia.....	98	155	99	2,590	3,819	2,297
Cleveland.....	166	196	186	2,891	4,636	4,728
Richmond.....	128	170	158	1,942	2,165	4,304
Atlanta.....	107	130	294	1,711	4,170	7,254
Chicago.....	297	325	128	3,708	5,163	2,205
St. Louis.....	120	171	105	1,762	3,053	1,853
Minneapolis.....	47	56	72	1,362	697	384
Kansas City.....	121	144	144	1,505	1,274	2,284
Dallas.....	40	58	47	552	1,080	1,637
San Francisco.....	231	272	336	2,605	7,006	4,890
Total.....	1,965	2,535	2,176	34,036	53,877	45,071

¹ Figures furnished by R. G. Dun & Co.

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

GOLD HOLDINGS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AT THE END OF 1928

A table is presented herewith showing for the end of 1928, with comparative figures back to 1913, gold holdings of all countries for which satisfactory figures are available. The figures represent physical gold held either at home or abroad by central banks and public treasuries. They do not include items that are understood to represent or include holdings of foreign assets other than earmarked gold; nor do they include gold technically known as "in circulation," that is, gold held by commercial banks, business concerns, and private individuals. The principal reason for excluding gold in circulation is that satisfactory figures are not available. It should be noted, however, that a considerable part of the increase in central gold holdings since 1913 represents a withdrawal of gold from circulation.

Attention is called to the fact that holdings of the Bank of the Nation in Argentina are included in the table. The Bank of the Nation has many of the features of a commercial rather than a central bank, and in the annual tables previously published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN the gold holdings of the bank were omitted. In view of the fact, however, that the Bank of the Nation, although it is not a bank of issue, now holds a substantial part of the monetary gold reserves of Argentina, the figures for gold holdings of the bank in the present table have been combined with those for holdings of the Government conversion fund.

Total gold holdings of the 40 countries included in the table amounted at the end of 1928 to \$9,981,000,000, of which the United States Treasury and Federal reserve banks held 37.6 per cent. This compares with 41.8 per cent at the end of 1927. The decrease is chiefly the result of the loss of \$231,000,000 from central gold holdings of the United States, but it is also attributable to the fact that the reported gold holdings of all central banks and Governments were \$466,000,000 larger at the end of 1928 than at the close of 1927. This increase is greater than the total amount of new gold mined during the year (about \$405,000,000), notwithstanding the fact that over \$80,000,000 of gold was absorbed by India and an unknown amount taken for industrial consumption. The unusual growth of monetary gold is accounted for largely by the return of gold by the French public to the

Bank of France and the shipment of gold to England and Germany by Russia in excess of the production of the Russian mines and the loss of gold by the State bank.

The more important changes in central gold holdings during 1928 are shown in the table below. As was the case in 1927, gold has been drawn heavily from only two countries, by far the largest draft being made upon the United States; while, in contrast, the countries making substantial additions to their gold reserves have been numerous. This seems to indicate a fairly general policy among the countries listed of strengthening the gold basis of their financial systems.

CHANGES IN GOLD HOLDINGS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Holdings at end of year		Changes during 1928
	1927	1928	
Countries in which holdings decreased:			
United States.....	3,977	3,746	231
Canada.....	152	114	38
Spain.....	502	494	8
Russia.....	97	92	5
10 other countries showing decrease.....	824	809	15
Total decreases.....			297
Countries in which holdings increased:			
France.....	954	1,253	299
Germany.....	444	650	206
Argentina.....	529	607	78
Brazil.....	101	149	48
Italy.....	239	266	27
Belgium.....	100	126	26
Netherlands.....	161	175	14
Austria.....	12	24	12
Poland.....	58	70	12
Uruguay.....	59	68	9
England.....	742	750	8
India.....	119	124	5
13 other countries showing increase.....	435	455	20
Total increases.....			764

Note on commercial banks.—At the end of 1928 the gold held by national banks in the United States amounted to \$17,000,000; by Canadian banks, \$77,000,000; by the commercial banks of Australia (fourth quarter average 1928), \$126,000,000; and by the Argentine banks (other than the Bank of the Nation), \$11,000,000. A small amount of silver is included in the figures for the Canadian and Australian banks. The 1928 figures for all the commercial banks are approximately the same as the corresponding figures for 1927.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF SWITZERLAND

The annual report of the National Bank of Switzerland for 1928 was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on January 23, 1929. The portion dealing with the general economic and financial situation is as follows:¹

Since the conference of Locarno in the autumn of 1925, governments have shown an increasing disposition to open negotiations with one another for the solution of international problems. Endeavors to open a way for adjustment by pacific means of such differences as may arise find definite expression once again in the Kellogg pact; this treaty, proposed by the American Secretary of State, outlaws war and may well be considered a further step in the direction of that world peace so ardently desired. It has been signed by 57 Governments, and Switzerland expects to ratify; its universality assures it great moral weight. One must anticipate, also, that the contemplated revision of the Dawes plan will materially affect the economic situation. Since the revision should fix definitely the total amount and the annuities of German reparation obligations, it should have a profound and lasting influence on German economic policy and especially on her international trade; further, it should promote definite consolidation of the international exchange markets by making possible a mobilization of the German reparations debt in the international capital market.

The return to gold.—Ten years after the cessation of hostilities and following a period of collapse without precedent—not only in respect to the number of Governments involved but in respect as well to the growing seriousness of the consequences—order has finally reappeared in the monetary systems of most countries, with the result that a stable basis of accounting has been provided for international commerce. Only a few Governments have not as yet stabilized their currencies. All those which have stabilized to date have followed the recommendations of the economic conference at Geneva in 1922 and have linked their money to gold in one way or another; it follows that the monetary systems of a majority of the countries which carry on international trade are to-day reestablished on the basis of gold. Present conceptions of the gold standard, however, do not entirely correspond with those of the pre-war

period. Obviously gold has nowhere, up to the present time, resumed its rôle as a circulating medium of payment, and even where the necessary legal conditions permitting the circulation of gold have been provided, a considerable time must elapse before the actual circulation of gold coins can be normally resumed; in fact, in many countries the settlement of international debts has not yet proceeded far enough, and the difference from country to country between rates of interest, not only in the short-term money market but also in the capital market, remains too great. Further, the legal requirements governing metallic reserves have in many cases been lowered; also the provisions in respect to cover have undergone fundamental changes. Thus notes, which have taken the place of gold in circulation, are to an increasing extent backed by non-metallic cover. The nonmetallic reserve, composed in increasing volume of gold exchange readily convertible into gold, serves principally as a means of regulating exchange. For this reason many central banks, as a measure of currency reform, have been authorized to include their gold exchange holdings in their metallic reserve.

Among authorities responsible for currency administration a general opinion prevails that world commerce will develop in much greater volume if the currencies of the several participating countries are established on a common basis—gold. The banks of issue recognize this and endeavor, through their influence on the production of gold and the distribution of gold stocks, to aid the return of the different countries to an effective gold standard.

It is well known that the financial committee of the League of Nations is giving its close attention to these problems and is deliberating as to how the League of Nations may aid in solving them.

Gold shipments.—In this connection a certain change in the trend of gold movements is to be noted. Because of the reorganization of currency systems in a number of countries, such as Germany, France, Italy, and the Argentine, the banks of issue in these countries have felt themselves to be under the necessity of increasing their metallic reserve by purchases of gold; consequently there have been considerable movements of gold out of the large reserves accumulated in New York and London, or at least a reduction in shipments of gold to these two centers.

¹ The official report, available in French and in German, contains in addition sections dealing with organization, personnel, and operations of the bank. For earlier reports see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, April, 1928, March, 1927, April, 1926, etc.

Stabilization of foreign currencies.—Unquestionably the most important event in the field of monetary reconstruction was the legal stabilization of the French franc, of which the de facto stabilization in relation to gold had been achieved as early as 1927. Under the new parity the French franc contains 65.5 milligrams of gold nine-tenths fine; that is to say, 5.895 grams of fine gold to 100 French francs; the parity of the Swiss franc is accordingly 20.305 Swiss francs to 100 French francs. Inconvertibility of notes has been discontinued, and the Bank of France is obligated to redeem its notes in gold coin or bullion at its discretion. It is required to do this, however, only at its head office and only for a minimum amount of 215,000 French francs. In contrast to provisions adopted in other recent monetary reforms, the Bank of France is not authorized to redeem its notes in foreign exchange. Repeal of the provision fixing a legal maximum for the note issue is also an important innovation; on the other hand, during the past 80 years this provision has had to be modified by Government decree many times, according to fluctuations in economic conditions. Notes in circulation and demand liabilities of the bank must be covered in the minimum ratio of 35 per cent, by gold coin or gold bullion. This legal stabilization in June was anticipated in January by removal of the embargo on the export of capital, a measure which reopened the international money market to French funds.

In Italy, where currency stabilization was legally adopted at the end of 1927, notes are redeemable, by decree of February 26, 1928, on the basis of 100 lire to 7.919913 grams of fine gold, giving a par value of 100 lire to 27.227 Swiss francs; gold points in relation to the dollar are fixed at 19.10 lire per dollar for export point and 18.90 lire per dollar for import point. The credit extended by central banks to the Bank of Italy, for defense of the lira in case of need, matured on December 20 without having been drawn upon; in consideration of the improved financial and economic situation Italy elected not to renew this credit.

Of former members of the Latin Monetary Union, Greece was the last to undertake monetary reform; this it effected with the aid of a loan floated under the auspices of the League of Nations; a portion of this loan in the amount of \$2,000,000 was floated in Switzerland. Stabilization was effected on the basis of 100 drachmas to 1.952634 grams of fine gold or 6.726 Swiss francs. In addition the National

Bank of Greece was succeeded by a new bank of issue, the Bank of Greece.

The British currency and bank notes act, which became effective on November 22, is of particular interest from the point of view of central bank policy. This law not only gave the Bank of England exclusive right of note issue, but further prescribed that the 1-pound and 10-shilling notes of the Exchequer (currency notes), issued during the war, should be amalgamated with the notes of the Bank of England, and should be secured by the same legal reserve. In contrast to France, England will continue to have a fixed maximum for fiduciary note circulation. Gold reserves of the bank determine the ordinary note issue, to which is added the fiduciary issue of £260,000,000. At the request of the bank, however, the maximum amount of issue may be reduced at any time by Treasury decree for such period as seems advisable, or increased for a period not to exceed six months. Furthermore, any one who has in his possession more than £10,000 in gold may be legally required on demand of the central bank to declare the same; the bank even has the right to acquire all or part of this gold at the legal buying price, that is to say, at its nominal value. Thus the principle that centralization of gold reserves is in the best interest of the whole country is confirmed by law.

Following the example of Sweden, which was the first European country to reintroduce the gold standard, April, 1924, and of Denmark, which followed in January, 1927, the third member of the Scandinavian Monetary Union, Norway, also reestablished its former parity on May 1, 1928, together with the gold convertibility of notes. It is possible that the monetary convention formerly existing between these three countries may be reestablished. On January 1, 1928, Estonia also adopted the Scandinavian crown as its currency unit.

Bulgaria has just floated a loan under the auspices of the League of Nations for the purpose of stabilizing its currency; \$1,500,000 was offered for subscription in Switzerland.

Rumania was carrying on negotiations throughout almost the entire year with foreign Governments or banking consortiums for the purpose of reorganizing not only its currency system but also its finances. Not without some difficulty it has succeeded in concluding an agreement for a loan with private banks; it was successful also in obtaining a stabilization credit from the more important banks of

issue, similar to that previously extended in the case of Poland. The conditions preliminary to putting the Rumanian stabilization program into effect encountered further delay at the last moment, so that the reform will not become effective until some time during 1929. Confident that stabilization of the leu was as much to the interest of our own country as of international economy, the National Bank of Switzerland agreed to participate in the credit granted by the banks of issue; it took this decision only in the definite expectation that the legitimate claims of Swiss creditors in Rumania would shortly receive satisfaction.

In Yugoslavia, also, preparations have been made for stabilization by reorganizing the central bank.

Poland, whose currency reform took place in 1927, requested more for psychological than for economic reasons that the credit extended by central banks be continued for still another year; the banks concerned granted this request.

To-day of all the more important European currencies only the peseta has not yet been stabilized; it has been for a considerable time the victim of speculation. Spain, however, is now about to remedy this state of things by reestablishing its currency at a new parity.

Outside of Europe, Bolivia and Ecuador have reorganized their currencies on a new and stable basis by adoption of the gold standard.

International conferences.—Throughout the year the banks of issue did not confine endeavor to the improvement of monetary conditions, and if their activities have borne fruit also in other directions, the interchange of views of directors of some of these banks has contributed in no small degree. We would call special attention to the international conference of statisticians of central banks which was held in Paris in the spring of 1928, in which the League of Nations collaborated.

The year 1928 was distinguished by other international conferences aiming to facilitate and expand economic relations between the different countries. Especial mention should be made of the economic committee which was appointed under resolutions adopted by the Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927 and which met in that city in May, 1928. Its program comprised a general survey of economic problems; but it did not limit itself to the study of methods of applying the resolutions adopted by the Geneva Conference; it went a step further and submitted proposals of its own and worked out a program for the future. In the autumn of 1927 an international conference of delegates from the several Governments studied

methods of modifying measures preventive or restrictive of international trade; their work resumed during the summer of 1928, led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention. It seems, however, that considerable difficulties are encountered in giving effect to these agreements. So far as our own country is concerned, all restrictions on export have been abolished since August 1. Among other international conferences, mention should be made of those whose objective has been improvement of economic research, expansion of statistical material, and adoption of a uniform statistical technique, prevention of double taxation, and safeguarding against the flight of capital.

Commercial accord with France.—During the year a number of commercial treaties have been concluded; we shall limit ourselves to mentioning the commercial accord consummated between France and Switzerland after long and tedious negotiations—signed on January 21 and supplemented on March 11 by an additional treaty.

Trade and industry.—Statistics of Switzerland's foreign trade, those of the labor market and of the balance of payments, as well as of Swiss transport companies, indicate that the curve of general economic activity reached a level in 1928 well above that of the preceding year. In the majority of our industries activity was satisfactory. To this improvement the metallurgical and the mechanical industries contributed largely. After protracted efforts to effect a satisfactory reorganization, the watch-making industry is again prospering. On the other hand, in eastern Switzerland embroidery workers are finding conditions by no means satisfactory. It is in agriculture, however, that the crisis is most severe; after long debate Parliament authorized the Confederation to take certain temporary remedial measures. The tourist business, aided by continued good weather, has brought about a definite revival in those branches of industry which depend upon it for their chief revenue, and has helped greatly to improve our balance of payments.

The financial situation.—Increasing prosperity in Switzerland had its effect on the financial situation of the Confederation; as a result of increase in customs revenues and revenues from stamp taxes, as well as in receipts collected by the postal and telegraph departments, the accounts of the Government for 1928 closed, not with a deficit as had been anticipated, but with a surplus. On July 1, 1928, the revision of the law governing stamp taxes became effective; this new law provided among other things a higher charge for the issue of

stamped paper, and also increased somewhat the kinds of securities subject to the stamp tax on coupons. The Cantons and communes have been able to strengthen their finances still further; during the year they very seldom came to the market with a demand for new funds.

The financial situation of the State railways, which depends in large measure on the general level of prosperity, profited by the favorable economic conditions. Furthermore, as the first and most urgent stage of the electrification of the railways has come to an end, and as the progress of this work will from now on be less rapid, the costs of construction in the next few years will be considerably less.

Money market conditions.—Notwithstanding the sharp revival of business activity, demands in the Swiss capital market were in diminished volume during 1928. Total issues of bonds amounted to only 55,000,000 francs, as compared with 205,000,000 francs in 1927. The Confederation had no need to resort to the capital market; it was able to redeem the 4½ per cent treasury bills of 1923, maturing on September 5 in the amount of 48,600,000 francs, out of its own revenues. In May the Swiss Federal Railways floated a 4½ per cent conversion loan of 150,000,000 francs at 98, maturing in 16 years, for the liquidation of the 1918-19 5 per cent loan which matured in November. The success of the loan proved that the time chosen for its issue was favorable; in fact, while the great abundance of funds during the first half year influenced the capital market to such an extent that the banks were able to reduce their rates on certificates of deposit, toward the middle of the year there came a decline in deposits and an advance in interest rates, which in August compelled the larger banks to resume the 5 per cent rate on certificates of deposit. Other banks found themselves compelled very shortly to follow this example, and several local banks offered as much as 5¼ per cent. Fluctuations of interest rates during the year were accordingly very similar to those during 1927. This time also the increase in rates took place without any preliminary agreement among the banks, in contrast to the course taken by the Association of Swiss Bankers in 1924, in sending a circular letter to its members recommending such action after the fluctuations of interest rates had excited public opinion, and had given rise in Parliament to a "written question" by a member of the Federal Council.

The causes of the rise in money rates in 1928, which again led to an interpellation in the Fed-

eral Chambers, were to be found primarily in the improvement of business conditions in the country, the extraordinary growth in stock-exchange operations, the increasing foreign business of our banks, and, to some extent also, in the autumn demand for credit. As a rise in deposit rates is shortly followed by an advance in rates on mortgage loans—so long at least as borrowers on mortgage do not have access to the long-term investment market—there is urgent need for the creation of the mortgage bond (*lettre de gage*). The Government bill relating to the mortgage bond is before the Chambers, but one should not cherish the illusion that the introduction of the mortgage bond will all at once change the existing situation; rather it will take considerable time before the desired end is attained. To provide a mortgage bond which shall be effective and which may be issued in sufficiently large denominations, and above all at times when the monetary situation is favorable, it is necessary that the method of issue shall be uniform; only on this condition will it contribute to stabilization and probably to slight reduction of the mortgage rate. As the mortgage business, which is by nature a long-term loan business, has hitherto been related less closely to the capital market than to the short-term money market, which is governed by the official discount rate, the bank of issue is much interested in the introduction of the mortgage bond; it hopes that this innovation will give the bank greater freedom of action in the money market.

Domestic stock issues absorbed somewhat larger sums than during the previous year; they amounted to 260,000,000 francs, compared with 182,000,000 francs in 1927. This increase is due primarily to the fact that several of the larger banks, with a view to expanding their foreign business, decided to increase their share capital in order to establish a better balance between their capital and surplus and their deposits.

Foreign loans floated in Switzerland during 1928 reached 90,000,000 francs, in round numbers, scarcely half the volume of the preceding year. For this reason the question of the export of capital interested the public but little, although the international movement of funds continued to be large. This movement is reflected particularly in the large investments of Swiss capital in financial companies with foreign connections, and especially in the organization of many foreign holding and trust companies, as well as in the establishment in Switzerland of branches of foreign companies.

At the beginning of the year the money market was characterized by considerable ease, but the abundance of liquid funds disappeared very shortly; the continued favorable situation of commerce and industry, the many foreign credits floated, and especially the great activity of the stock exchanges soon absorbed and immobilized a large volume of funds. The private discount rate—although it could not be regarded as reflecting with any exactness the condition of the domestic short-term market, because it was influenced from time to time by the international situation—was at no time during 1928 precisely on a par with, although now and again it stood in close proximity to, the official rate. In the great international centers a feverish activity prevailed on the stock exchange; the New York stock market made one record after another in its volume of business; the Swiss stock markets also showed great activity, which on several occasions took an alarming turn. In Zurich the volume of transactions, both on the stock exchange and elsewhere, in those securities which were subject to stamp tax amounted to 10,120,000,000 francs in 1928, compared with 9,450,000,000 francs and 5,290,000,000 francs in 1927 and 1926. The Swiss index of industrial shares rose from 154 in January, 1926, to 256 in September, 1928, and during the same period the general index of shares rose from 145 to 213. But during the last months of the year the failure of two investment houses at Zurich produced a slight recession. These failures, however regrettable in themselves, have had a beneficial effect; they resulted in a general testing out of liquidity and, by way of strengthening positions, a recall of funds placed abroad at short term. Other funds previously tied up in stock-market operations were set free and reappeared in the short-term money market, which had thus placed at its disposal a great abundance of liquid funds. These financial events and their consequences led to serious discussion by the public and in Parliament; there was even some idea of official intervention. Even though one has doubts as to the possibility of remedying the situation by a closer corporate organization in each city of the houses which operate in the stock exchange and deal in securities and feels that special measures would be more successful, nevertheless these latter could scarcely be effective if they were undertaken by the Cantons.

Since October 22, 1925, the National Bank has maintained its discount rate unchanged at 3½ per cent; thus the national economy of

Switzerland has for the past three years enjoyed the advantages of a rate not only stable but very moderate. It is to the stability of our low discount rate that the steady economic progress of Switzerland is in great measure due. In spite of the great activity of the stock markets, the official discount rate on security loans also remained unchanged at 4½ per cent throughout the year. The bank tried by other means to prevent excessive demands for security loans; to this end it made every effort to effect liquidation of long-term credits while at the same time refusing to renew such credits.

Our average official discount rate in comparison with averages for other principal markets has been as follows:

[Per cent]					
	1928	1927		1928	1927
Switzerland.....	3.50	3.50	Australia.....	6.27	6.34
France.....	3.52	5.22	Italy.....	5.95	7.00
England.....	4.50	4.65	New York.....	4.51	3.80
Germany.....	7.00	5.83	Spain.....	5.02	5.00
Belgium.....	4.25	5.40	Sweden.....	4.01	4.15
Netherlands.....	4.50	3.72			

The Swiss franc.—Throughout the year the level of the Swiss franc was greatly influenced by fluctuations in the money market. During the first half year the bank was obliged frequently to put bills of exchange at the disposal of the market. On the other hand, during the second half year, and especially in the last quarter, it was able to replenish its portfolio; foreign bills came to the bank chiefly because commercial banks, wishing to improve the liquidity of their assets, were calling in the funds which had been invested abroad. Throughout the year the Swiss franc was not only held within the two gold points, but the fluctuations between the highest and the lowest quotation of the dollar in Switzerland amounted to only four-tenths of 1 per cent. As our exchange, in spite of moderate interest rates in the money market and a relatively low rate for long-term loans, continued highly stable, we may conclude that our country has a consistently favorable balance of payments.

Monetary policy.—The monetary policy followed by the Swiss National Bank underwent no important change in 1928. The Federal decree of July 30, 1914, which relieved the bank of the obligation to redeem its notes in specie, is still in force. At the meeting of the council of the bank on July 20, 1928, the bank declared its intention of continuing the same monetary policy which it had outlined in the official statement of the council under date of

July 17, 1925, until such time as the revision of our monetary legislation, to which the bank had given its best efforts for several years, should become an accomplished fact. This policy is directed toward keeping the Swiss franc within the gold points in relation to countries having free gold markets, such as the United States of America and England. Import and export of gold, as well as the minting of gold coins for account of the public, are subject to no restriction whatever in Switzerland.

Inasmuch as our currency has for a long time been practically on a gold basis, the bank authorities decided to indicate this fact on the weekly balance sheet. The item "Demand funds abroad," formerly regarded as a special asset eligible for note cover, now, with inclusion of foreign bills, constitutes the item "Foreign exchange on gold standard countries." These foreign balances and bills comprise the aggregate of such funds as are repayable in countries whose currency legislation imposes on the bank of issue the obligation of ultimate redemption of all liabilities in gold.

Note circulation and clearings.—The curve of our note circulation continued its upward movement of last year. This should occasion no surprise; it is a consequence of our increasing economic prosperity. Much larger, proportionally, than the growth in note circulation was the increase in domestic settlements without the use of currency—those effected through the National Bank clearing service and through postal check accounts; on the other hand, the activity of commercial bank clearing houses showed a slight recession. We should again note the expansion of the international clearings service.

Currency reform.—The reform of Swiss currency legislation is still in the stage of preliminary discussion. Questions to which it gives rise have been discussed in the press, in financial bulletins, and by business organizations. The National Bank also has been studying these questions for a long time; in particular, it helped to prepare the way for reform of the currency law by publishing two studies; one, which appeared in 1925, entitled "The Monetary System," was a complete study of Swiss monetary legislation; the other, which appeared in 1927, embodied the results of an inquiry respecting the circulation of means of payment in Switzerland. In 1925 the board of directors submitted to the Federal Department of Finance the preliminary draft of a new monetary law which should serve as a basis for further discussion. At the beginning of 1927 the dis-

solution of the Latin Monetary Union called for a fresh examination of the entire series of problems raised by the reform of currency legislation, and a detailed report was submitted to the Federal Department of Finance in October, 1927. In June of 1928 the question raised in Parliament by M. Muralt, a member of the Federal Council, afforded the board of directors a fresh opportunity of informing the Federal Department of Finance as to its opinion on the question of the issue of notes of small denominations.

The attitude of the board of directors rests on the generally admitted proposition that a new monetary law should restore the gold standard, and that accordingly the 5-franc piece should become subsidiary currency; the directors again took occasion to point out expressly that the problems of the reform of our monetary legislation and those involved in the reform of the laws governing the issue of bank notes were so intimately connected that they should be solved together.

In this connection we recall that in addition to the proposal which Doctor Myer made to the Federal Council during its session last summer that the complete gold standard should be restored, the Department of Finance received in June a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Zurich, and in November one from the Swiss Chamber of Commerce. Mention should also be made of the conclusions reached by the conference on monetary circulation, which met at Berne on August 16 under the presidency of the head of the Department of Finance. In this conference, not only representatives of finance, of commerce, of industry, and of the more important business organizations took part, but also representatives of producers, of consumers, and of the Government departments; some members of the Federal Council also participated. This advisory conference recommended the creation of a more convenient 5-franc piece, which should be struck from silver as heretofore; it saw no disadvantage in minting coins of lower denominations out of nickel. When it came to a vote, the proposal to retain the 5-franc bank note received very little support; while a good-sized minority favored introduction of the 10-franc note.

There is no question to-day, now that the Latin Monetary Union has been dissolved, that the indispensable conditions for restoration of the gold standard have been met, as indicated by the supply of gold coin minted by the Federal mint and by the volume of gold and exchange held by the bank. Reestablishment of

the gold standard should be carried through in such a way that no coin except gold coin should be invested with unlimited power of legal tender. Thus, the silver 5-franc piece would become subsidiary currency; a reduction in the size of this coin is desirable for practical reasons. It is important to determine, on a per capita basis, the amount of subsidiary currency that may be issued.

In formulating the law governing the issue of bank notes it is of prime importance to observe the following points: (1) Notes of the National Bank should have the status not only of a medium of exchange but also of legal tender, which will require anyone to accept them to an unlimited amount in payment of debts; (2) the National Bank should be obligated to redeem its notes, but it remains to be determined what kind of gold equivalent should be used for their redemption; (3) provisions governing the issue of small notes should remain unchanged; the bank should be authorized by permission of the Federal Council to issue small notes when necessary. The need for issuing notes of a denomination lower than 20 francs will no doubt disappear with the introduction of a more convenient 5-franc coin.

The metallic cover for notes in circulation has fluctuated during the year between 56.72 per cent and 67.81 per cent, compared with 59.23 per cent and 72.12 per cent in 1927; its average for the year was 61.89 per cent, as against 65.06 per cent in 1927. The combined reserves of gold and gold exchange attained a maximum ratio of 98.72 per cent and fell to a minimum ratio of 80.62 per cent, with an average for the year of 88.37 per cent. The average cover of gold and gold exchange against aggregate note circulation and sight liabilities of the bank was 78.62 per cent.

Demands made by the Confederation and the State railways during the past year as in the year preceding were inconsiderable. They were limited to the discount for only a few days at a time of small amounts, no part of which found

its way to the market. At the end of the year the portfolio of the bank included no bills of the Confederation or of the State railways, with the exception of such as provided for the retirement of foreign 5-franc coins.

The condition of the bank at the end of 1928 was as follows:

SWISS NATIONAL BANK
BALANCE SHEET FOR DECEMBER 31, 1928
(In thousands of francs)

RESOURCES		
Unpaid capital.....		25,000
Cash:		
Swiss gold coin.....	193,427	
Foreign gold coin.....	135,063	
Gold bars.....	152,888	
Swiss 5-franc pieces.....	5,116	
5-franc pieces of other countries of old Latin Union (94,600,000 francs, at 43 per cent, by authority of art. 19 of the bank law).....	40,678	
Subsidiary coin.....	1,549	
Other cash items.....	2	
Gold earmarked abroad.....		528,723
Foreign exchange on gold standard countries.....		51,650
Swiss portfolio:		253,803
Swiss bills.....	211,032	
Other discounts.....	6,779	
Advances on security:		217,811
Eligible as cover for bank notes.....	82,915	
Other.....		82,915
Items for collection.....		1,431
Due from Swiss correspondents.....		40,565
Foreign exchange other than gold exchange.....		4,767
Postal accounts.....		1,103
Miscellaneous assets.....		3,169
Government obligations.....		18,995
Interest accrued on securities.....		443
Coupons.....		588
Bank premises.....		5,400
Furniture and fixtures.....		(1)
Total resources.....		1,236,362
LIABILITIES		
Capital.....		50,000
Surplus ²		8,441
Reserve for printing bank notes.....		1,000
Reserve for uninsured risks.....		1,000
Reserve for Federal war tax.....		1,004
Reserve for tax on bank stock.....		563
Notes in circulation.....		952,645
Giro accounts.....		141,472
Federal accounts.....		54,034
Other deposits.....		6,650
Miscellaneous liabilities.....		10,375
Drafts and officers' checks.....		696
Rediscounts.....		1,611
Dividends unpaid.....		4
Net profits.....		6,898
Total liabilities.....		1,236,362

¹ Carried at 1 franc.

² After the transfer of 559,000 francs from the profits of the year 1928, the surplus will be 9,000,000 francs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

The annual report of the National Bank of Belgium for 1928 was submitted to the meeting of stockholders on February 25, 1929.¹ The text of the report is as follows:²

Two years have passed since the reform of October 25, 1926, brought currency stability

¹ For earlier reports see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, April, 1928; 1927, 1926, etc.

² The official report, available in French, contains in addition a number of tables; they relate in particular to the detailed operations of the bank.

to Belgium, together with convertibility of its note circulation into gold. The disturbances and the fears resulting from the confusion of the exchanges have been succeeded by economic and financial stability which is favorable to the increase of our national wealth, and which rests on foundations so solid that to-day the public has almost ceased to be interested in the monetary situation. The general policy fol-

lowed by the bank during 1928 has continued to be inspired by the principles set forth in our previous report.

Foreign exchange.—During the past year, as has been the case ever since stabilization, the belga has generally been at a premium in the exchange markets. On several occasions the gold import point was reached—a position which we utilized to strengthen our metallic reserves. These exchange operations were always carried out easily, in a market amply provided with funds out of its own resources. The bank intervened only in case of necessity, and the bills of exchange thus acquired by the bank were returned to the market as soon as possible or turned over to public and semi-public institutions which had accounts with the bank. Up until August these various operations almost balanced one another; thereafter the inflow of foreign bills considerably exceeded the outflow.

What are the causes that account for this strong inflow of foreign bills of exchange? There are many; among the more obvious causes are the expansion of exports, the repatriation of capital which left the country during the period of monetary disturbance, the indifference of the Belgian public to securities with fixed yield and the purchase of these securities by foreigners, and finally the floating of foreign loans, of which we shall speak later.

Note circulation and reserves.—Although the volume of our fiduciary circulation increased as a result of the movement described above, we did not make use of the opportunity to expand credit on the basis of the foreign exchange which we received. These bills were used exclusively to strengthen our reserve in gold and gold exchange. On June 25, 1928, notes in circulation amounted to 10,467,308,000 francs; and on December 25, 1928, they amounted to 11,511,662,000 francs, an increase of 1,044,354,000 francs. On the same dates the total reserves were as follows:

	Gold	Foreign exchange	Total
	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
June 25, 1928.....	3,990,366,000	2,216,674,000	6,207,040,000
Dec. 25, 1928.....	4,517,068,000	2,707,591,000	7,224,660,000
Increase.....	526,702,000	490,917,000	1,017,620,000

The increase in notes, therefore, was accompanied by an almost equivalent increase in gold or gold exchange reserves.

Our actual gold reserve, it is interesting to note, rose from 2,966,287,000 francs in No-

vember, 1926, to 4,517,068,000 francs on December 25, 1928—that is, an increase of 1,550,781,000 francs. This strengthening of the gold reserve is the result of a policy which is very easy to explain. It is in the highest degree important that the country should possess a quantity of gold sufficient to enable it, in case of need, to rely solely on its own resources. Although the system of the “gold exchange standard” has not been without its uses, and although it may still be serviceable, one can not deny that it has certain disadvantages. The pyramiding of credits which results from the inclusion of gold exchange in the reserves of a number of banks of issue can not be disregarded. In the present circumstances it is obvious that under such a system the country would be paid for commodities and services abroad, not with similar values or with gold, but with credits. Such credits, even though they were at sight or at short term and offered every possible guarantee, should be kept within certain limits. In this connection it is well not to forget the essential part which gold plays as an instrument for regulating the international movement of funds.

Our new organic law requires the bank to maintain an actual gold reserve of 30 per cent against its demand obligations. As a matter of fact, the reserve is more than 36 per cent, as compared with 32.86 per cent on December 25, 1927, and with 30.90 per cent on December 25, 1926. From now on the size of the metallic reserve and the currency policy of the bank of issue will enable Belgium to take its place among the countries which are on the gold-bullion standard.

Discount rates.—As a result of the progressive strengthening of the reserve, the bank lowered its discount rate from 4½ to 4 per cent on July 1, 1928. This is the sixth reduction since stabilization. The accompanying chart [omitted] shows the course of the discount rate since the currency reform. A study of the chart shows that, whereas the bank reduced its official discount rate several times during 1927, it was able to maintain it almost unchanged during 1928.

The great economic prosperity which prevailed in Belgium throughout 1928 brought about a very marked though moderate revival of discount operations at the bank. These are still far from having regained, in actual value, their pre-war importance. The business world, however, is gradually returning to the use of commercial bills, which it discontinued to some extent during the period of monetary disturbances, in favor of credit by

means of advances in current account. The bank has not failed to encourage this tendency.

The money market.—Abundance of available funds, improvement in industrial conditions, necessity of building up working capital after stabilization, the necessity of improving plant and equipment in the Belgian Congo, all stimulated activity in the money market. From the accompanying table [omitted], which shows the issues of shares, one may see that the total issues of industrial and commercial organizations in Belgium rose from 6,000,000,000 francs in 1927 to more than 12,000,000,000 francs in 1928. No doubt these figures include certain duplications, some of them rather large. None the less, they reflect large financial operations, considerably in excess of the pre-war capacity of the Belgian money market.

In the capital market, conditions have been difficult, and rates have been high for all types of loans.

Speculation on the stock exchange, from which we have tried to guard the country's savings, tended during the first months of the year to divert the public from investing in rentes and bonds. On the other hand, in the case of a number of shares, the average yield declined to an extremely low level as the result of high prices. The inevitable reaction took place in June, when the abnormality of the situation was reflected in persistent tension of rates on security loans in the capital market, and in a considerable fall in quotations. A general crisis was prevented by timely intervention. Thereafter stock exchange brokers and their customers generally showed more moderation and prudence; the second part of the year closed in an atmosphere of calm decidedly in contrast with the excitement at the outset. At present various indications, notably the strength of rentes, give ground for hope that savings, because of the danger of speculative operations and the necessity of attaching more importance to yields, will again seek investment in fixed interest securities. It is cause for congratulation that the yield on these securities, which are so well suited for investment because of their safety, has again become interesting to investors.

Foreign loans.—Undoubtedly the volume of issues put upon the market reduced the surplus funds by which speculation was stimulated, but floating capital soon began to accumulate again. The rise of industrial securities, furthermore, threatened to extend to other categories of commodities—if repeated recourse to foreign loans should augment the inflow of foreign exchange and tend to expand the note

circulation, even though it were adequately secured. In order to avoid such serious consequences, the bank, ever since the currency reform, has advised the Government not to authorize the municipalities and industrial enterprises to float loans abroad. Under the present circumstances every loan raised abroad for domestic needs tends to increase the fiduciary circulation; for funds lent by foreign countries can enter Belgium and be utilized there only as they are converted into bank notes or into Belgian credits. Such operations are clearly inadvisable at a time when the bank of issue is endeavoring by all the means at its disposal—limited as they are—to neutralize the influx of foreign exchange by the creation of a countermovement of capital exports.

Moreover, the foreign debt of Belgium is already sufficiently burdensome. There would be serious danger in increasing it still further.

As a matter of fact, loans floated abroad result in a net loss to this country, for foreign countries charge 5 or 6 per cent and even more on subscriptions to Belgian issues, but pay only about 4 per cent on capital which the bank and other financial establishments reexport out of surplus funds.

We have noted with satisfaction that the Government, in continuance of the policy which it has adopted for the economic restoration of the country, has decided to oppose in principle the floating of foreign loans or the establishing of foreign credits by municipalities. This decision, which is in the public interest, is a matter for congratulation. Moreover, for the encouragement of savings, it is highly desirable that the domestic market for securities with fixed yield should be built up as rapidly as possible. This end is the more certain of attainment because the Government has determined not to borrow in the foreign capital market, but to finance public undertakings solely out of resources of the treasury.

Inasmuch as this country is creditor for considerable amounts in foreign markets, it would also be advisable to encourage the formation abroad of enterprises for the expansion of Belgian business, similar to those which were organized before the war. From the same point of view, there is no longer any objection to-day to the listing of first-class international securities on the Belgian stock exchanges.

Government debt to the bank.—The liquidation of the debt of the Government to the bank is being carried out regularly, from month to month, in accordance with the conventions agreed upon. From 2,000,000,000 francs on December 15, 1927, this debt has been reduced to

1,730,000,000 francs on December 25, 1928—an amortization of 270,000,000 francs. Part of the funds thus put at our disposal have been invested in Belgian rentes; the other part has found even better use in the exchange market and has enabled us to absorb foreign bills without increasing our note circulation.

Price indexes.—We have been watching the growth of note circulation with closest attention because of the influence it might have on the movement of prices. We are glad to state that variations in the price index, reckoned in terms of gold, have been of slight importance during 1928. The accompanying table [omitted] will prove this. The wholesale price index showed inconsiderable fluctuations. As to the retail price index, after having declined from the first of the year and having been below 117 for six months, it rose thereafter to 122.8, a percentage increase for the year 1928 of 4.78. For the period from November 15, 1926, to December 15, 1927, the increase amounted to 11.9 per cent.

In spite of this moderate rise, the level of domestic prices is still below price levels abroad. The central position of the country, the density and exceptional industry of its population, the satisfactory output of its high-grade manufacturers, the moderate cost of transportation, and the low level of the customs tariff go far to explain this favorable situation. We must insist again on the fundamental importance of this factor in our prosperity. It is necessary to safeguard against weakening it by excessive outlays or by a too great increase in general expenditures and in costs of production. This will safeguard the country's markets as well as benefit its workers, to whom the moderate cost of living is of the greatest advantage.

Foreign trade.—The foreign trade of the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union continues to expand. The following table [omitted] shows the movement of imports and exports since 1926. Progress is seen to have been constant in spite of the disappearance of the exchange premium on exports. Not only is our trade balance better than before the war, but manufactured articles hold a more important place than formerly in the total of our exports; from 37.7 per cent in 1913 the proportion has risen to 58.1 per cent in 1928.

We have not failed on our part to assist the financing of foreign trade and to continue the policy which we have adopted of aiding the export of de luxe articles which incorporate a great deal of hand work—lingerie, toilet articles, furniture, lace, hosiery, carpets, articles of morocco leather, etc. This kind of produc-

tion is in fact along the lines of our old traditions of artistry, and would seem to have an excellent future.

More general use of belga exchange.—Believing that in general the use of a foreign monetary unit is no longer justified, now that our currency has been stabilized, we have tried to extend the use of belga exchange in our foreign commerce. In particular, we have called the attention of our larger firms to the advantages which its adoption offers in their foreign relations, not only from their own point of view, but from the point of view of the general welfare. In every case the bank has met readiness to cooperate. Certain practical results have been attained in the restoration of a bill market through which, before the war, a considerable part of the imports coming from South America were financed in Antwerp in Belgian francs. This is only a beginning. It is probable that in a short time foreign exporters can be induced to execute their acceptances in belgas in the great financial markets and to use our exchange for quotation of their prices.

For the sake of assisting the reestablishment of former commercial habits of this character, our bank rediscounts at the minimum rate acceptances of Belgian banking institutions drawn by commercial houses in foreign countries whenever these are presented by our regular customers. On the whole, the bank neglects no suitable opportunity to give all possible accommodation to the Belgian money market both at home and abroad.

Clearing-house operations.—For the purpose of keeping note issues within proper limits, we have endeavored to extend the practice of settling accounts through clearings. We have especially advised the use of this type of settlement on the Brussels Stock Exchange, which had been slow in adopting technical improvements that had long been in use in the great foreign markets. With our cooperation the former methods of settling in currency have been superseded. The new system, which was tried out at first in connection with the term settlements, gave excellent results and was not long in being extended by a great number of our better exchange firms to the cash market. In a short time the special service provisionally rendered by the bank can be taken over and administered by the interested parties themselves. The following tables [omitted] give an idea of the volume of such operations in the Brussels stock market. Heretofore settlements of this kind would have involved the use of a large volume of bank notes. As a matter of fact, they no longer require

more than a very slight movement of currency. There is hardly need to insist upon the manifold advantages which result from this.

Subsidiary notes.—On several occasions we have noted that in some parts of the country there is a dearth of small notes, which causes much inconvenience in the payment of wages. As there could be no question of raising the limit of 750,000,000 francs fixed by Royal decree of October 26, 1926, to the circulation of 5 and 20 franc notes issued by the State, the Government decided at our suggestion to complete the subsidiary currency system by the creation of a new coin, having the value of 5 francs or 1 belga and being of a size intermediate between that of the 2-franc and that of the former 5-franc piece. The issue will be covered by a deposit of gold in the amount of 40 per cent deposited with the bank by the public treasury. The maximum for this issue will be fixed at 150,000,000 francs and can not exceed this figure, except to the extent that the circulation of subsidiary notes declines below its maximum limit of 750,000,000 francs. This plan, which has been adopted solely in the public interest, is on the point of being authorized by the legislature. Its execution will create no new resources for the budget, since the equivalent of the coins issued will be placed in the gold reserve mentioned above and in the currency fund created by the law of December 31, 1921.

You will be interested to hear that the silver reserve, which the State had purchased from us at the time of currency stabilization and which was included among the assets used as cover for the 5 and 20 franc notes, has been sold by us for account of the treasury at considerable profit. Henceforward the reserve of 40 per cent, which is composed exclusively of gold and gold exchange and which guarantees the circulation of the subsidiary notes, is secured against fluctuations in the value of silver, which are often very considerable.

Banking reorganization.—Having rendered account of our own activity during 1928, we shall now pass to an examination of the general situation of the country during the past year. We may state that Belgium has made remarkable progress toward reorganization and recovery, which was rendered possible by the currency reform and which made a brilliant beginning in 1927. At present a twofold program of reorganization and amalgamation is transforming our banking and industrial system. Our credit institutions have realized that the national economy could not fully reap the fruits of

monetary soundness except with the aid of large financial groups, whose resources should correspond to the enormous needs of our present activity. Such is the fundamental idea which led to the important amalgamations carried through by our great banks in the course of the past year.

Industry.—The situation of industry has on the whole been very satisfactory. Undoubtedly the coal industry has caused its operators serious anxiety. Since the end of the English strike the selling price of coal has declined steadily and stocks have accumulated. Nevertheless, beginning with the second half of the year the difficulties were somewhat lightened as a result of increased activity in the metallurgical enterprises. On the other hand, our coal operators, being resolved to combat the critical situation, have adopted a program which opens up new possibilities. This program, now under way, aims first of all at establishing closer collaboration between coal mining and the chemical and electrical industries, which are already united by so many natural interests; it strives also to secure, by the creation of special organizations, the marketing of the product at minimum expense and at normal prices. The construction of central coke ovens and factories for the recovery and manufacture of by-products, and the pooling of sales, will make the coal industry more profitable by securing new markets and by lowering costs of production. Without undue optimism it may be stated that the present situation of the coal industry is promising.

Metallurgical industries, on the other hand, have shown increasing activity. The production of steel, of cast iron, and of zinc is making steady advances. [Table omitted.]

Several plans, which had failed previously because of too individualistic tendencies on the part of their promoters, have been revived and have led to the creation of powerful groups of enterprises. The necessity of using the gas from the coke ovens and the blast furnaces led the iron and steel companies to become interested in the production of electric power. In general, the situation of the metallurgical industry is excellent.

The prosperous situation of heavy industry has exerted a favorable influence on manufacturing industries. The steel works, the steel-molding factories, and the rolling mills for sheet iron have been fully employed. Only factories making finished products seem not to have reached a favorable condition and have been in a state of serious inactivity for a long time. The chemical and the electrical

industries have become stronger and have carried on their reorganization with the aid of the great banks with a view to further expansion.

The glass factories have maintained the favorable position which they have enjoyed for a number of years. This industry is handicapped by the increase in customs duties, but it constantly improves its plant. As to the glass works using machinery, their markets were contracted at the beginning of the year as a result of conditions in the Far East. The situation improved later on, and, in fact, may now be called highly satisfactory. In this field Belgium is gradually supplying almost the entire demand of several foreign countries, such as England, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, etc. The expansion of demand is keeping pace with the large expansion in plant.

Cement works, the building industry, and most of the stone quarries have shown considerable activity.

Agriculture.—Although agriculture is experiencing more or less serious difficulties in almost all European countries, Belgian agriculture has been able to avoid a crisis by carrying on its plan of reorganization systematically and sensibly. Our farmers, our kitchen gardeners, and our breeders are interested to put out superior products, which will enable them to compete on the international market; they are also striving to increase the yield per land unit in order to reduce costs of production. As a result of this spirit of initiative, the majority of our agricultural undertakings have enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Poultry raising has likewise made further important progress. The same thing may be said of vegetables and fruit.

Sugar and textiles.—Only the sugar refineries and the textiles are in a less satisfactory position than the various branches of industry enumerated above. The depression which these latter industries are experiencing grows out of general causes extending beyond the domain of our national economy.

The weakness of the international sugar market, due principally to the competition of producers in Cuba and in Java, has led to the accumulation of large stocks. The production of 1927 was marketed later than usual, and the rate of inflow into the Bank of Belgium of commercial drafts secured by sugar reflected the difficulties encountered by these enterprises. As to the textile industry, the fluctuations in the price of cotton and of wool during 1928 partly explain the depression which they are experiencing. One can not deny that the stimulus given to this industry by postwar

conditions is passing, and that the manufacturers are likely to find themselves face to face with problems similar to those which they have previously had to solve.

There is little need to add that with the general economic situation so favorable as we have briefly described it, unemployment has been at all times negligible. Wages have been considerably increased. Labor disputes have been rare and have generally been settled in an excellent spirit of mutual conciliation.

Shipping.—Earlier in the report we gave figures for foreign trade, which has benefited from the high level of economic activity. The movement of ships through the port of Antwerp is another indication of the economic expansion of the country. [Table omitted.] Movements of trains on our railways are indicated by the accompanying table [omitted].

Savings.—Finally, the accumulation of popular savings has continued at a normal rate.

The average monthly excess of deposits over withdrawals at the General Savings and Pension Office, counting only those that are strictly on individual savings account, has been as follows: 1926—3,538,000 francs; 1927—51,141,000 francs; 1928—48,922,000 francs.

It is necessary to review the period which separates us from the Armistice—to remember the innumerable obstacles which the country has met and surmounted during these painful years—in order to arrive at a just appreciation of the extent of the efforts whose results are becoming apparent to-day.

To insure that these results shall be permanent, it is necessary to lighten the heavy burden of our foreign debt, which is due entirely to the war and to the fact that, notwithstanding solemn assurances, reparations paid to Belgium have always been far less than the damages which she suffered. In this connection also it is necessary that the question of the German marks, which has been pending so long, should be settled. On the other hand, the reduction of fiscal expenditures is necessary in order to bring about the formation of fresh capital, which will enable the nation to make full use of its capacity for work. In a small and overpopulated country like our own, this constitutes the most precious of its possessions and the ultimate means of livelihood for all classes of people. Finally, it is well not to forget that the conditions of international competition are gradually becoming more severe to the extent that other countries are recovering and ridding themselves of those handicaps which, for a time, rendered them less formidable. Recent years bear witness to the extra-

ordinary effects of wise economic policy resting on a solid monetary foundation. These prove that it is necessary to persevere along the same lines.

* * * * *

Last October we learned with regret and surprise of the untimely death of Mr. Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank

of New York. Mr. Strong was a powerful influence in the organization of the banking system of the United States and in the monetary reconstruction of the world. We join most sincerely in the mourning of the Federal Reserve Bank, for Belgium lost in Mr. Benjamin Strong one who was a faithful friend during her saddest hours.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF POLAND

The annual report of the Bank of Poland for 1928 was submitted to the meeting of shareholders on February 7, 1929.¹ The portion of the report dealing with general economic and credit conditions is as follows:²

General situation.—The marked improvement of the Polish economic situation which has been in evidence since the de facto stabilization of the currency in August, 1926, continued throughout the past year. The gold basis of the zloty was strengthened through the proceeds of the stabilization loan, which assured stability of the currency, even though other conditions continued uncertain. The reserves of the Bank of Poland showed a very slight decline, considering the amount of the adverse trade balance. The treasury allocated a considerable part of the reserve funds at its disposal to improving economic conditions. Production showed a more rapid improvement, keeping pace with increasing consumption. The number of unemployed persons declined to the lowest level reached since the currency reform. In this generally favorable economic situation there must be noted as unfavorable factors the large adverse trade balance and the insufficiency of long-term credit. The stabilization loan undoubtedly tended to bring in a considerable volume of short-term credit, but long-term credit has not increased to any considerable extent.

Agriculture.—The condition of the crops seemed very unfavorable last spring. As summer approached, however, the condition of cereals improved so much that the harvest exceeded expectations, but weather conditions were unfavorable for sugar beets and hay. The table [omitted] shows average crops for the five years preceding the war and crops during the last five years.

The excellent results, which were achieved in spite of weather which delayed the ripening of the crops, are due to a more general practice of intensive cultivation. Imports of chemical

fertilizers increased during the year by 234 per cent and imports of foreign machinery by 177 per cent. The factory for nitrogen compounds at Tarnow, which is now under construction, will tend to promote a more extensive use of chemical fertilizers in future without adversely influencing the trade balance. The number and quality of cattle raised were above the pre-war level, while cattle are becoming a more and more important export. The limits of agricultural credit have been considerably expanded.

From December 31, 1926, to September 30, 1928—that is to say, during seven quarters—short-term credit granted to agriculture by private banks and by State banks increased from 173,500,000 to 516,400,000 zlotys; long-term credit from 420,700,000 to 697,500,000 zlotys. In order to facilitate the farmers' sale of cereals to best advantage, a law authorizing the registration of grain as security for loans was passed, and special funds were placed at the disposal of banking houses authorized to make loans on this type of security.

The course of prices for agricultural products was favorable until harvest time, in that the disparity—so prejudicial for the farmers—between prices of agricultural products and those of industrial commodities narrowed. Comparison of the price index of agricultural products and the index of industrial prices during the year is as follows: In January, 94.4 as compared with 103.8; in April, 104 compared with 105.3; in September, 95 compared with 103.9, and in December, 94.1 compared with 104.7.

The most important consideration in the agricultural policy of Poland is the necessity for producing crops adequate to the needs of the country. A review of the period from August 1, 1924, to July 31, 1928, shows that throughout these four years only the year 1925-26 produced an exportable surplus.

In addition to the inadequacy of the cereal crops, another unfavorable factor was the excessive export of wheat in the autumn after the harvest, whereas in the spring wheat and

¹ For earlier reports see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, May, 1928, 1927, 1926, etc.

² The official report, available in French, contains in addition accounting and personnel details.

flour had to be imported at much higher prices, to the great detriment of the trade balance. It became necessary to check this proceeding and to keep the price of wheat more or less stable. A number of customs regulations, the building up of reserves of wheat, the supervision of wheat elevators, the law mentioned above governing loans against registered wheat, indicate the scope of the efforts made to effect a more prudent management of the stocks of wheat.

Industrial improvement.—The industrial improvement which began in 1926–27 was well maintained during 1928. In the important branches of mining and metallurgy the increase in production continued at the same or at a slightly higher rate. [Table omitted.]

Production of coal increased by about 6 per cent as compared with 1927, which may be considered very encouraging, considering the difficulties of exporting coal. As a result of competition which prevented exporters from finding outlets on foreign markets, conditions of export have been unsatisfactory. In spite of these difficulties, coal exports during 1928 amounted to 12,969,000 tons, compared with 11,095,000 tons in 1927, an increase of 16.8 per cent. The petroleum industry improved, owing to the drilling of new wells and to better selling conditions both on the domestic and foreign markets. In comparison with 1926 the production of potassium salts was doubled. The year was favorable to the iron and steel industries, especially as the result of a number of orders from the Government and of an increasing demand on the domestic market chiefly for agricultural machinery and apparatus and also for building material. Production of zinc remained at the level of 1927, because of unsatisfactory conditions on foreign markets. Considerable activity was noted in manufacturing, owing to the increase of domestic consumption. This is reflected in the increase of hours worked from 21,000,000 at the beginning of January to 26,900,000 at the end of December.

Although the consumption of sugar in Poland has increased, the beet-sugar industry has undergone recession because of unfavorable conditions on the foreign market, where prices declined to the pre-war level. The approximate production of refined white sugar during the season which began October 1 will reach about 670,000 tons, of which 292,000 tons are intended for export—that is, about 44 per cent of the total product. During the previous season the production of refined white sugar amounted to 505,000 tons, of which 29.5 per cent was exported.

Conditions in the textile industry have been uneven. At the beginning of the year produc-

tion increased very considerably, after which a recession followed, which was reflected in a surplus of production, difficulties of payment, and a crisis precipitated by the strike. Autumn brought an improvement in the situation.

During 11 months of the year the number of workers employed in industry increased by 123,200, or 15.2 per cent; the increase was approximately the same as during 1927. The number of unemployed declined during the same period by 87,237 persons, a decline of 31 per cent in comparison with 1927.

Commerce and transportation.—Domestic trade was by no means uniform throughout the year. Prices in general underwent no pronounced fluctuations. The index of wholesale prices, taking the year 1927 as the 100 basis, stood at the end of 1928 at 99.9.

Close examination of the general trend of trade from the point of view of the total volume of freight carried by the railroads shows some revival of trade. On the other hand, there are some unfavorable signs to be noted in trade. As a result of overproduction, manufacturers were compelled to sell their merchandise against securities having longer maturities than is customary. In retail trade sales against partial payments became more and more frequent.

The increase in activity of the port of Gdynia was remarkable. The movement of ships in and from the port is clear proof of this. [Table omitted.] Compared with the year 1927 the number of ships entered and cleared and the volume of reshipments showed an increase of 100 per cent. Mention should be made also of the transportation of emigrants and of merchandise directly between Poland and the countries of destination, resulting from direct maritime connections organized between Poland and those countries with which commercial treaties have been made.

Trade balance.—The deficit in the trade balance was the result of the inflow of foreign capital consequent upon realization of the stabilization loan of 1927.

Imports, which were subject to fluctuations, had a decisive influence on the amount of the Polish trade balance. On the other hand, the growth of exports has been more even; in fact, exports have shown a steady although rather slight increase.

Except for the period of serious recession caused by the decline of the zloty in 1926, imports have followed a definite upward trend, and in 1928 showed an increase of 32 per cent compared with 1924 and of 16 per cent compared with 1927. Exports, on the other hand, increased by 15 per cent compared with 1924 and

maintained the same level as during 1927, while the total volume of foreign trade increased by 24 per cent and by 8 per cent in comparison with 1924 and 1927, respectively.

With the exception of the month of March, during which there was a large increase of imports in anticipation of the advance in customs duties, imports maintained a monthly average of 275,000,000 zlotys, while exports fluctuated around 200,000,000 zlotys. It was only during the last quarter—owing to the sale of crops, to the exports of sugar, and the increase of customs duties on foods—that the trade balance took a turn for the better, which reduced the excess imports to 38,500,000 zlotys in October, to 6,000,000 zlotys in November, and to 29,200,000 zlotys in December. The adverse balance for the year amounted to 853,000,000 zlotys, of which 134,000,000 zlotys were accounted for by imports of grain.

In the general trade movement with the two great neighboring countries, Germany and Russia, no important change has taken place. At the end of the year the commercial treaty with Germany was still unsigned.

A number of measures were taken for the purpose of improving the trade balance. Under the decree of February 13, 1928, the Government undertook to increase some of the customs duties and to revise some of its commercial treaties, created an institute of export, created a special commission in the ministry of agriculture to study the best methods to improve the trade balance, brought about the standardization of commodities for consumption, organized export syndicates, and regulated refrigerating storehouses.

Government finance.—Prudent management of the finances enabled the Government to achieve satisfactory results and end the fiscal year with an excess of receipts in the amount of 265,000,000 zlotys. Actual revenues exceeded estimates by 39 per cent without its having been necessary to increase taxes or to create new sources of revenue. Expenditures increased in smaller proportion and exceeded estimates by 26 per cent. Comparison of the results for the budget years 1926–27 and 1927–28 shows that receipts for the fiscal year 1927–28 were expanded more rapidly than expenditures, which enabled the reserves of the Treasury to be increased.

Expenditures and actual receipts of the Treasury during the fiscal years 1926–27 and 1927–28 are given below, in millions of zlotys.

Fiscal year	Expenditures	Receipts	Surplus
1926–27	1,972.0	2,128.0	+156.0
1927–28	2,463.6	2,728.5	+264.9

Budgetary estimates for the year 1928–29 were fixed as follows: Receipts, 2,525,700,000 zlotys; expenditures, 2,478,400,000 zlotys; anticipated surplus, 47,300,000 zlotys. In the latest budget, estimated revenues for the year 1928–29 exceeded actual revenues for the year 1927–28 by 3 per cent, and estimated expenditures for 1928–29 exceeded actual expenditures for 1927–28 by 7.9 per cent.

The budget surplus, which amounted to 214,200,000 zlotys for the year from April 1, to December 31, 1927, declined during the corresponding period of 1928 to 135,000,000 zlotys. This, however, had no untoward influence on the situation of the Treasury, which had at its disposal, thanks to the favorable outcome of preceding budgets, a cash reserve of about 500,000,000 zlotys; there was no occasion for any further increase of this reserve. Tariff bills submitted to Parliament during the autumn session will, as soon as they have been voted, insure a better apportionment of assessments and will increase fiscal receipts.

As indication of the improved condition of the Treasury it should be noted that the budget for the fiscal year 1928–29 anticipates an expenditure of 500,000,000 zlotys in capital loans for the economic improvement of the country—a sum which represents about 20 per cent of the estimated expenditures.

The favorable situation of the Treasury has improved the credit of the Government in the domestic market. The 4 per cent loan issued in July in the amount of 50,000,000 zlotys was oversubscribed in the domestic market.

Monetary circulation.—Changes which took place in the money market reflected accurately the lines of the country's economic development. As the demand for available funds was fairly strong, the volume of monetary circulation showed a considerable increase corresponding to the heightened economic activity. In the course of the summer two seasonal factors tended further to increase the demand—the necessity of furnishing funds for the harvests and for the building of houses.

Mindful of the economic needs of the country, the Bank of Poland assumed the

task of supplying the money market by enlarging its credit operations, but was able to do this only within such narrow limits as would avoid any harmful effect on the price level.

In comparison with the end of 1927, the circulation of bank notes has risen from 1,003,000,000 zlotys to 1,295,300,000 zlotys. The aggregate circulation of bank notes, Government notes, and subsidiary coin increased in smaller proportion—by only 17.3 per cent, as a result of the gradual redemption of Government notes. The proportion between circulation of Government notes and bank notes was 167,000,000 zlotys against 1,003,000,000 zlotys at the end of December, 1927, and 98,900,000 zlotys against 1,295,300,000 zlotys at the end of December, 1928. As a result of these developments the quality of the circulation is steadily improving.

The legitimate tendency to increase the circulation of bank notes was checked by the deficit in the trade balance, as well as by the policy of the Treasury. The unfavorable commercial balance caused a restriction in the volume of circulation because foreign bills had to be bought in order to meet foreign obligations. The Government's policy of steadily increasing the Treasury reserves had a similar effect. These two factors operated together to produce the effect of a slight deflation, which, however, was counteracted by the expanding credit operations of the bank. Although the monetary circulation reached only slightly higher figures, it approached the level suited to the economic capacity of the country. During 1927 the bank-note circulation increased steadily from month to month. During the past year the characteristic expansion was shown toward the end of each quarter; after these periods, part of the notes flowed back into the bank, indicating a greater elasticity of the currency.

Foreign credits.—The reserve in foreign exchange, which was strengthened considerably in 1927 by the proceeds of the stabilization loan, was also built up during the past year in large amounts as the result of long-term foreign credits. During the first six months of the year the following loans were floated abroad: The 7 per cent loan of the city of Warsaw in the amount of \$10,000,000 placed at 89; the 7 per cent loan of the city of Posen in the amount of £500,000 at 87; and the 7 per cent loan of the Province of Silesia of \$11,200,000 at 89 $\frac{1}{4}$; all these loans mature in 30 years. Because of the credit stringency in the New York market, which began in July, other loans were postponed.

Aside from the long-term loans mentioned above, a considerable number of short-term credits were arranged by banking houses and by industrial and commercial enterprises, and the proceeds of these credits also helped to strengthen the foreign exchange reserves of the bank. In addition, foreign countries extended to Polish importers large credits on commodities, which lessened the depressing effect of the unfavorable trade balance on the position of the Bank of Poland's reserve of gold and foreign exchange.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves.—Up until September the gold and foreign exchange reserves declined in spite of the entry of long-term loans originating abroad. It was only during the last quarter that a larger supply of foreign bills was to be seen in the market. The bank profited by this favorable circumstance and was able to strengthen its reserves and to reduce the loss previously sustained.

The total of the reserve in gold and freely available funds abroad used as note cover showed a decline of scarcely more than 58,700,000 zlotys for the year. The cover of the note circulation and demand liabilities of the bank, which was 72.61 per cent at the end of December, 1927, declined to 63.13 per cent at the end of 1928, more because of the increase in the volume of circulation than because of the decrease in the reserves of foreign exchange.

Apart from the freely available funds abroad used as cover, the Bank of Poland holds further reserves in foreign bills not allocated to reserves. These have been maintained throughout the year at approximately 200,000,000 zlotys.

The foreign funds, to the extent that they exceeded the amount needed to meet current demands, were used under authority of article 51 of the bank statutes for the purchase of foreign bank acceptances or were deposited in first-class foreign banks for a maximum of 30 days. These funds thus deposited abroad were invested in January at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in December at the rate of 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as a result of the rising tendency of interest rates in foreign markets during the second half of the year. The interest on these deposits, allocated for the benefit of the bank, reached the amount of 27,600,000 zlotys in the course of the year.

In spite of the profit accruing from this source, and although as early as 1927 the gold reserve had attained the statutory minimum of 30 per cent, the bank undertook to increase its gold reserve, because it realized the advantages of holding a metallic cover, and realized also

the difficulties which might result in the international market from having too large amounts deposited with foreign banks of issue.

First of all, the bank applied to the purchase of gold part of the foreign exchange resulting from the loans of the city of Warsaw and of the Province of Silesia, which were floated this last year, and, further, part of the surplus of foreign exchange acquired during the last quarter as a result of the increased offer of foreign bills on the domestic market. The gold reserve increased in the course of the past year by more than 100,000,000 zlotys. As a result of these purchases, the gold cover of the note circulation and demand liabilities of the bank increased during the year from 31.11 per cent to 34.13 per cent, although the statutes require only 30 per cent.

Shipments of gold purchased in New York and in London were made when conditions in the foreign markets were particularly favorable for this operation. During the year they amounted to the sum of 70,000,000 zlotys. At the end of the year the reserve in gold coin and bullion at Warsaw was 425,600,000 zlotys, and the gold funds on deposit in the banks of issue in New York, London, and Paris amounted to 195,400,000 zlotys.

The rate of the dollar was maintained on the Warsaw bourse throughout the year at the unchanged level of 8.90 zlotys per dollar for checks on New York. It was found advisable to postpone the adoption of the practice generally observed in gold standard countries of permitting fluctuations of the rate of exchange within the gold points.

Although relations between the Polish money markets and those abroad are steadily becoming closer, they have not yet become close enough for the slight fluctuations of our exchange to be considered a regulating factor for the inflow and outflow of short-term foreign credit. On the whole, economic conditions in Poland show that it is advisable to maintain absolute stability of the rate of the zloty in terms of the dollar, which is the foreign exchange most used in this country.

The credit market.—Bank deposits increased throughout the year. The rapidity of their rise declined notably during the third quarter, while deposits in the Postal Savings Bank, in the savings societies of the municipalities, and in the cooperative credit societies showed an uninterrupted advance.

The rate of interest on deposits underwent a slight decline. Private banks paid their customers from 3 to 6 per cent for demand deposits,

5 to 8 per cent for 3-months deposits, and 6 to 10 per cent for deposits at longer time.

The share of the bank in the total volume of short-term credit granted continued at approximately the level of the previous year, or about 25 per cent. The soundness and liquidity of the commercial bills in the portfolio of the bank showed continuous improvement.

Agriculture found itself in command of a new form of credit as a result of loans secured by the registry of wheat. Since the promulgation of the law and the regulations putting it into effect, only a few months have passed, and these advances have not yet had time to develop. In respect to the importance of the security to the creditor, represented by registered wheat, it is fair to anticipate that an abundance of domestic and foreign capital will be supplied, and during the coming year will bring about a great expansion of this form of credit, so beneficial to agriculture.

Less satisfactory progress is noted in the increase of joint-stock capital, although there has been a slight improvement in this respect. The number of new joint-stock companies organized in 1927 was 36; the corresponding number in 1928 was 68. An increase of share capital took place during 1927 in 218 joint-stock companies in the amount of 189,000,000 zlotys, while during the past year 167 companies have increased their share capital in the total amount of 183,900,000 zlotys.

Long-term loans were in great demand for the economic improvement of the country, and for this reason it was impossible to prevent the conversion of some working capital into investments at more or less deferred maturities.

Issues of mortgage bonds rose to 214,000,000 zlotys in 1927 and on September 30, 1928, stood at 264,800,000 zlotys, the demand for these securities in the market being very limited. The sale of mortgage bonds on foreign markets presents certain difficulties. The plan of a central real estate credit bank, whose purpose should be to create a uniform type of mortgage bonds, is under consideration.

On the bourse at Warsaw the rate for public issues continued at a low level during the past year. The quotation for Polish loans on the New York Stock Exchange was not particularly favorable, because of the general decline of securities bearing a fixed rate of interest. [Table omitted.]

The Bank of Poland tried to assist long-term credit by the purchase of public issues both for its own account and for the account of special funds, within the limits prescribed by the bank

law. In the course of the year these purchases amounted to 36,000,000 zlotys, while the total value of public issues on the end-of-year balance sheet amounted to 97,800,000 zlotys. The bank also made purchases of securities for account of Government funds intended for the economic development of the country.

In order to stimulate long-term credit the Government invested part of the available funds of the Treasury in public issues, by authority of the decree of the President of the Republic of February 26, 1928. These investments amounted to 71,200,000 zlotys, and their administration was intrusted to the Bank of Poland. The total volume of purchases of public issues from these three sources was 164,700,000 zlotys in the course of the year.

Credit operations.—The strengthening of the metallic reserves, the funds and deposits abroad resulting from the proceeds of the stabilization loan, tended to expand the credit operations of the Bank of Poland not only in respect to rediscounts but also in respect to advances on security as shown below. [Table omitted.]

The bank began to make advances on trade bills when the commercial banks found themselves in possession of too large a volume of bills at more than three months, originating chiefly from the textile industry. These securities are not eligible for rediscount at the Bank of Poland, but can be used as guarantee for advances at three months, under article 63 of the bank statutes.

The decline in our portfolio during the third quarter was chiefly due to the repayment of seasonal credits previously taken up by State banks.

The number of commercial bills protested at maturity fluctuated in comparison with the total volume of rediscounts between 1.82 per cent and 2.87 per cent.

The official bank rate underwent no change throughout the year. The discount rate remained at 8 per cent, the rate on advances on securities at 9 per cent. The question of lowering the rediscount rate, which came up after the realization of the stabilization loan, has been under consideration many times by the banking authorities. Nevertheless, the rapid advances in production and consumption, the enlarged demand for credit, the extensive improvements in plant and equipment requiring new issues of securities, which could not command a satisfactory price, finally, the large excess of imports in the trade balance and the rising tendency of discount rates abroad—all these factors led the Bank of Poland to postpone reduction of its rate.

The portfolio of acceptances of foreign firms rose from 23,900,000 zlotys to 48,100,000 zlotys at the end of December, which indicates a much larger use of commercial bills in the export business.

Admission to rediscount of good commercial paper with the Bank of Poland or with first-class commercial banks presents at present no serious difficulties. This is shown by the considerable margin to be noted between credits granted and credits utilized. If, in spite of this, there are complaints of the high cost of credit, these complaints apply especially to long-term securities, to securities of a strictly financial type, and to securities of doubtful character.

Execution of the stabilization plan.—Detailed accounts concerning execution of the stabilization plan are published each quarter by Mr. Charles S. Dewey, foreign member of the board of the Bank of Poland and financial advisor to the Polish Government. The reports of the financial advisor are sent to all the financial centers of the world and aid greatly in supplying foreign centers with authoritative information concerning Poland.

The greater part of the stabilization plan was carried through during the year previous, as was explained in the annual report of the bank for 1927. During the past year funds accruing from the loan and allocated to the development of Government enterprises and to the improvement of agriculture have continued to be apportioned, and amounted to 141,300,000 zlotys.

During the year the funds have been utilized in the following increasing amounts: March 31, 46,700,000 zlotys; June 30, 74,100,000 zlotys; September 30, 113,700,000 zlotys; December 31, 122,400,000 zlotys; which leaves an available surplus of 18,900,000 zlotys.

In accordance with the stabilization plan, the Treasury turned over to the Bank of Poland the available funds in its cash reserves. The special treasury reserve of 75,000,000 zlotys deposited with the Bank of Poland has not been drawn upon during the year, for the fiscal receipts were adequate not only to meet current expenses but also to increase cash reserves.

The sum taken out of the fund of 90,000,000 zlotys, intended for the minting of new silver coins, amounted at the end of the year to 10,000,000 zlotys.

The 5-zloty state notes will, in all probability, be finally retired from circulation and exchanged for silver coins during the course of the year 1929.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

The annual report of the Bank of Japan for 1928, presented to the meeting of shareholders on February 16, 1929, contains the following sections dealing with financial and economic development during the year: ¹

Although the past year witnessed noticeable progress in the financial and business reorganization and realignment after the severe financial disturbances of the preceding year, business in general remained in the same dull condition as before. Foreign exchange fluctuated rather violently, and foreign trade proved unfavorable. While money remained easy and there was a further decline in rates, the shrinkage of credit caused small and middle-class traders to experience difficulty in obtaining necessary accommodation. The contraction of purchasing power was also reflected in business in rural communities. Thus, inactivity may be said to have prevailed in almost all branches of trade and industry.

Prices and production.—The price of rice, in particular, kept on the downward course as, despite the Government purchases of stock and import restrictions, ample supplies weighed heavily on the market. Although the supply of raw silk was brought more into harmony with the demand through curtailment of spring reeling, the commodity displayed little activity. The market for cotton yarn was maintained at rather high levels by limitation of production on one hand and an advance in the cost of the raw material on the other, yet the export trade turned out to be in an even worse state than before. Other staple commodities, such as textile fabrics, wheat, sugar, and coal, remained in a lifeless condition. Consequently there was more or less curtailment of production and a heavy restriction of new enterprises; industry may hardly be said to have recovered from the slump. The decline in industrial earnings, however, called for a cutting down of invested capital, mergers, or winding up of companies, measures that, coupled with increased efficiency in some directions, helped reorganization and improvement in many industries.

Money market and security market.—In the money market, along with an increase in the volume of the bank's advances under the indemnity act, there appeared an acceleration in

the shifting and concentration of funds, a tendency that developed since the financial disturbances of the preceding year. Deposits have piled up chiefly in the larger banks and trust companies and in the Post Office Savings Bank. The general business depression, however, brought little employment for the accumulated funds that have, naturally, flooded the market; the influx of funds raised abroad by such companies as the Nippon Electric Power and the Tokyo Electric Light was an additional factor, which caused an endless fall in money rates. During May and June overnight loans often sank to the level of 1.5 per cent, and ordinary commercial bills were quoted at 6.2–6.6 per cent—that is, about four-tenths of 1 per cent lower than at the beginning of the year.

The difference between the price of money at home and abroad resulted, about this time, in a considerable outflow of funds in search of employment; but the bulk of the idle money found its way into the security market, where, supported by speculative buying, the prices of bonds and debentures made sharp advances in July, departing from the upward movement that continued from the preceding year. The share market also showed temporary activity, until bullish sentiments were stunted toward the middle of the month. Reaction in Government bonds was followed by a decline in shares, which dampened speculative activity and frustrated plans for the flotation of debentures. Nevertheless, issues of bonds and debentures in the home market were so numerous that the total for the year reached 2,720,000,000 yen. The bulk of this large amount represented re-funding operations, and success in the conversion of high into low interest bearing loans and debentures had the result of relieving industrial firms from their interest burden to no small extent. The issue of new debentures was comparatively small, calls on shares did not reach a large volume, and the demand for working funds was limited. With an extremely quiet condition of trade in general, the overabundance of money continued into and all through the latter half of the year. Discount rates eased off to 5.8–6.2 per cent, and the short-loan market exhibited a weaker tone, except during a few days near the end of the year.

Policy and operations of the bank.—The total of advances made by this bank under the indemnity act and the Taiwan relief measure of 1927, which came to 366,000,000 yen by the end

¹ Official English version, published (in abridged form) by the Bank of Japan. In addition to the passages quoted, which are from the address of Governor Hijikata, the report contains numerous tables showing the condition and operations of the bank. For earlier reports see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, May, 1928, 1927, June, 1926, etc.

of that year, rose to 879,000,000 yen at the time of the expiration of the period for accommodations on May 8, last. These 879,000,000 yen represent 687,000,000 yen advanced under the indemnity act and 191,000,000 yen under the Taiwan relief measure. Many of the closed banks and others carrying large unliquidated loans effected a reorganization of affairs, either independently or through mergers with other banks, and were granted necessary accommodation under the indemnity act. Although effective in tiding the institutions over the financial panic and in promoting readjustments in banking, these advances were not granted to meet actual requirements arising in the normal run of business and, thus, had the effect of creating an abnormal overabundance of funds in the money market and of giving occasion to currency inflation. Our bank and the Government, accordingly, took notice of the situation and kept vigilant watch upon developments. Recognizing the necessity of withdrawing idle money from the market, the Government offered two new issues of bonds to public subscription, and the bank continued the sales, as in the preceding year, of its holdings of Government bonds, according to the requirements of the market. In this manner a net amount of 280,000,000 yen of bonds were disposed of by the bank during the year; this will bring the total sales since 1927 to 446,000,000 yen. Taking into consideration the business condition of the debtor banks, the bank also endeavored to secure the execution of plans designed to bring about the recovery of the special advances; and we succeeded in recovering a total of 43,000,000 yen by the end of the year, when the amount still outstanding was 644,000,000 yen. These figures do not include those advances, made in accordance with the provisions of the Taiwan relief measure, that were recognized as losses and compensated for by the issue of Government bonds to the bank.

Turning to a consideration of the condition of the bank's business, we find that advances, after fluctuating between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 yen since the beginning of the year, mounted, as a result of an increase in special advances made under Government promise of indemnity, to 1,057,000,000 yen on May 8. The writing off, in June, of the advances made to the financial institutions in Taiwan, and good progress in the repayment of other loans, caused the outstanding balance to contract and fall to 768,000,000 yen in December; but a heavy demand for funds for the year-end settlement brought an increase to 848,000,000 yen by the

end of the month. With the growth of special advances, the volume of deposits swelled enormously, until Government deposits reached 742,000,000 yen in April and private deposits 538,000,000 yen in May. Subsequent heavy withdrawals, however, reduced these figures to 391,000,000 and 83,000,000 yen, respectively, at the end of the year; but the decrease in private deposits merely represented a temporary phenomenon due to the season. Despite the increase of advances during the year, private deposits rarely fell below 300,000,000 yen around the middle of the months, and the note issue maintained a level of from 1,100,000,000 to 1,200,000,000 yen at these times. Toward the end of the monthly periods, however, withdrawals of private deposits operated as the chief cause of an average increase of 200,000,000 yen, a movement very nearly normal. At the approach of the year end extraordinarily heavy withdrawals of both Government and private deposits, accompanied by increased advances, brought the note issue to such a high level as that of 1,739,000,000 yen.

The total issue of Government bonds during the past year amounted to 879,000,000 yen, excluding rice purchase notes; and the redemption of 442,000,000 yen left a net increase in national debt of 437,000,000 yen. Only 130,000,000 out of the 494,000,000 yen of new issues were offered to the public. The balance represents subscriptions by the Treasury Deposit Bureau and bonds delivered in connection with the earthquake bills, the Taiwan relief measure, and other operations. The 384,000,000 yen of conversion issues include 210,000,000 yen made in advance of maturities, taking the condition of the money market into consideration. Redemption by means of the sinking fund, amounting to 67,000,000 yen, was carried out both by drawing and through purchase.

Foreign trade and exchange.—Turning to conditions abroad, we find that the United States has experienced abundant crops of staple products, prosperity in trade and industry, unprecedented activity on the stock market, and no small movement of funds abroad. These factors cooperated in bringing about increasing money stringency that was reflected, to a considerable extent, in our financial conditions as well as in our exchange. While business was generally devoid of activity in European countries, steady progress was made in the stabilization of currencies, especially in France, where the return to the gold standard seems to mark a forward step in the financial recovery of Europe and to have had a favorable effect upon our exports to this con-

continent. China, our immediate neighbor, has set on foot the grand work of the unification of the country under the Nationalist Government, a movement, which, coupled with a good harvest and an advance in the price of silver, has stimulated her foreign trade. Trade was generally inactive in India on account of the prevalence of severe strikes; and, in the South Seas, the fall in the price of rubber and sugar made itself felt in the purchasing power of the people. These conditions, combined with anti-Japanese boycotts by the Chinese in South China and the South Seas thwarted, in no small degree, the development of our trade in these regions.

The favorable outlook of our foreign trade in the early part of 1928 gradually receded, as the trade turned for the worse from about April or May; the excess of exports did not appear until August, and in November an excess of imports was already in evidence. Including returns for Taiwan and Chosen, imports of 2,372,000,000 yen against exports of 2,038,000,000 yen left an unfavorable balance of 334,000,000 yen, representing an increase of 41,000,000 yen over the figures for the preceding year. Examining the staple exports, we find some gain in paper, refined sugar, and flour, due to increased exports to China; but a fall in the price of raw silk and a decrease in the volume of exports of cotton yarn and fabrics to South China, the South Seas, and India caused a decline in the value of these exports. The net result was decrease in total exports by 27,000,000 yen in comparison with the figures for the preceding year. Material contraction was also seen on the import side in the two staples, cotton and rice, due to rather conservative purchases of old crop cotton for stock and to an abundant domestic rice crop coupled with import restrictions. There was, on the other hand, a general increase in imports of wheat, beans, iron and steel, wool, crude and fuel oils, and machinery. Thus, the imports as a whole resulted in a net increase of 14,000,000 yen over the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Reflecting the favorable trade outlook and anticipation of foreign loans by private concerns, our exchange maintained a strong tone during the early part of the year, and in March

the Yokohama Specie Bank's quotation on New York reached the \$48 mark. Subsequent market weakness and violent fluctuations in rates were principally due to complications with China, inactivity in foreign trade, export of funds, and an advance in the price of silver. The low level touched \$44.75 in the middle of August; but there was a rally and, promoted by demands for the immediate removal of the gold embargo, the rate rose to \$47.50 in October. The upward movement then lost its force, and the rate, taking the downward trend, fell to \$45.875 toward the end of the year.

The currency situation.—The situation created by the financial disturbances was stabilized by means of such measures as the indemnity act and the Taiwan relief measure, accompanied by cooperation on all sides. While abnormal easiness of money was brought about mainly by the immense advances made by this bank, the steps taken to withdraw superfluous funds from the market combined with a general contraction of credit to avert or prevent almost entirely such evils as currency inflation and the outbreak of an empty boom. The spirit of enterprise, however, was at a low ebb; conditions were unfavorable at home and abroad; and, while headway was made in the reconstruction after the panic, business remained in a backward condition. We should make further efforts to hasten the improvement of the situation, to promote sound business management, and to prepare the way for the development and expansion of our national resources by taking advantage of every opportunity that may arise. The removal of the gold embargo should be, among others, a goal in the attainment of this objective. As for the bank, we may say that the institution will do its best to secure in accordance with the spirit of the law the repayment of advances made under the indemnity act, and that in the future it will strictly refrain from making such advances as may be liable to become frozen credits. We will endeavor in these ways to improve the currency situation, giving at the same time aid in meeting wholesome financial requirements, and control and regulate the money and credit situation in such a manner as to foster the recovery of business and to promote the economic welfare of the country.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1929		1928			1929		1928	
	February	January	December	February		February	January	December	February
Bank of England (millions of pounds sterling):					National Bank of Belgium (millions of belgas):				
Issue department—					Gold.....	906	905	903	743
Gold coin and bullion.....	150.9	152.7	153.8	156.4	Foreign bills and balances in gold.....	490	537	567	454
Notes issued.....	410.9	412.7	413.8	176.2	Domestic and foreign bills.....	738	673	682	537
Banking department—					Loans to State.....	344	350	358	386
Gold and silver coin.....	.4	.3	.3	.9	Note circulation.....	2,432	2,419	2,322	2,066
Bank notes.....	58.6	57.1	25.5	40.8	Deposits.....	110	107	231	110
Government securities.....	43.0	50.5	67.3	30.7	National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):				
Other securities.....	15.6	15.9	18.9	54.6	Gold.....	1,332	1,329	1,323	1,283
Discounts and advances.....	8.4	9.7	25.9	10.1	Net foreign exchange.....	1,934	2,170	2,258	513
Public deposits.....	14.0	19.2	13.0	98.5	Total foreign exchange.....	3,000	2,990	3,267	788
Bankers deposits.....	57.0	58.2	69.5	38.3	Loans and discounts.....	1,377	1,345	1,261	4,771
Other deposits.....	36.7	37.9	37.5	79.1	Government obligations.....	3,685	3,685	3,781	4,471
Reserve ratio ¹ (per cent).....	54.7	49.7	21.5	38.3	Note circulation.....	3,894	3,898	4,173	3,494
Bank notes in circulation ²	352.3	355.6	388.2	267.5	Other sight liabilities.....	3,210	3,399	3,425	1,147
Currency notes and certificates.....					Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):				
Bank of France (millions of francs):³					Gold at home.....	61	61	61	61
Gold.....	34,038	33,995	31,977		Deposits abroad.....	423	450	477	471
Sight balances abroad.....	11,539	11,789	13,510		Loans and discounts.....	67	56	49	36
Foreign bills.....	18,406	18,738	19,215		Note circulation.....	345	334	332	276
Loans and discounts.....	7,502	7,252	7,889		Deposits.....	131	166	157	173
Negotiable bonds.....	5,930	5,930	5,930		Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):				
Note circulation.....	62,506	62,153	63,916		Gold at home.....	25,260	25,143	24,937	21,305
Public deposits.....	12,300	12,712	12,214		Gold abroad.....	34,197	36,279	39,721	26,724
Other deposits.....	7,175	7,495	7,018		Loans and discounts.....	10,400	10,736	11,251	14,601
German Reichsbank (millions of reichsmarks):					Note circulation.....	51,395	51,781	56,183	46,092
Gold reserve.....	2,643	2,729	2,644	1,803	Deposits.....	10,754	9,896	10,350	8,651
Gold abroad.....	86	86	86	86	Czechoslovak National Bank (millions of Czechoslovak crowns):				
Reserves in foreign exchange.....	90	152	155	282	Gold and silver.....	1,206	1,206	1,199	1,118
Bills of exchange and checks.....	1,876	1,774	2,627	2,336	Foreign balances and currency.....	1,841	2,010	2,510	1,963
Deposits.....	526	423	816	491	Loans and advances.....	196	184	483	68
Reichsmarks in circulation.....	4,553	4,454	4,930	4,268	Assets of banking office in liquidation.....	425	427	430	491
Rentenmarks in circulation.....	517	522	537	649	Note circulation.....	7,063	7,115	8,466	7,075
Bank of Italy (millions of lire):					Deposits.....	405	562	830	813
Gold at home.....	5,059	5,052	5,052	4,547	Danish National Bank (millions of kroner):				
Credits and balances abroad.....	5,517	5,743	6,019	7,927	Gold.....	173	173	173	182
Loans and discounts.....	5,205	4,810	5,482	4,053	Foreign bills, etc.....	102	94	114	68
Total note circulation.....	16,197	16,590	17,295	17,270	Loans and discounts.....	64	65	71	79
Public deposits.....	300	300	300	352	Note circulation.....	342	336	360	336
Other deposits.....	2,340	2,450	2,241	3,653	Deposits.....	30	29	53	22
Bank of Japan (millions of yen):					Bank of Danzig (thousands of Danzig gulden):				
Gold.....	1,061	1,062	1,062	1,063	Balances with Bank of England.....	14,516	13,204	18,242	14,485
Advances and discounts.....	798	827	978	805	Foreign bills, etc.....	18,267	18,670	18,647	30,452
Government bonds.....	172	170	198	174	Loans and discounts.....	21,194	22,745	22,512	21,267
Notes issued.....	1,231	1,355	1,773	1,240	Note circulation.....	36,923	36,344	39,416	35,038
Total deposits.....	919	786	545	919	Deposits.....	2,174	2,364	3,636	2,389
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds sterling):					Bank of Estonia (thousands of kroner):				
Issue department—					Gold.....	6,234	6,267	6,380	10,281
Gold coin and bullion.....	22,481	22,481	22,281	21,851	Net foreign exchange.....	22,980	22,523	25,067	29,822
Securities.....	22,741	23,881	25,320	23,887	Loans and discounts.....	31,339	31,868	31,853	28,862
Banking department—					Note circulation.....	35,760	35,133	36,433	38,529
Coin, bullion, and cash.....	1,436	1,536	1,359	1,374	Deposits—				
Money at short call in London.....	18,638	17,353	17,264	9,175	Government.....	16,313	17,311	16,740	13,102
Loans and discounts.....	12,187	12,885	12,617	14,183	Bankers.....	1,876	1,619	2,863	2,048
Securities.....	9,377	9,380	8,880	12,152	Other.....	3,101	3,376	3,802	6,715
Deposits.....	41,144	42,345	39,457	37,775	¹ Ratio of gold and notes in banking department to deposit liabilities.				
Bank notes in circulation.....	40,763	41,749	45,445	41,732	² Notes issued, less amounts held in banking department and in currency note account.				
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):					³ New form of bank statement adopted in June, 1928.				
Gold.....	169	169	169	117					
Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	209	199	243	314					
Other foreign exchange.....	361	366	386	262					
Domestic bills.....	164	165	208	94					
Government debt.....	116	116	116	173					
Note circulation.....	977	965	1,067	917					
Deposits.....	45	53	56	44					

¹ Ratio of gold and notes in banking department to deposit liabilities.

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

³ New form of bank statement adopted in June, 1928.

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1929		1928			1929		1928	
	February	January	December	February		February	January	December	February
Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):					Bank of Poland (millions of zlotys):				
Gold.....	303	304	304	315	Gold at home.....	426	426	426	353
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	682	719	732	1,202	Gold abroad.....	195	195	195	173
Foreign bills.....	15	17	19	46	Foreign exchange, etc.—				
Domestic bills.....	1,363	1,245	1,378	753	Serving as note cover.....	544	527	527	646
Note circulation.....	1,441	1,431	1,513	1,593	All other.....	154	158	187	206
Demand liabilities.....	426	405	492	428	Loans and discounts.....	745	723	732	515
					Note circulation.....	1,249	1,222	1,295	1,048
					Current account of the treasury.....	387	363	287	400
					Other current accounts.....	206	191	237	234
Bank of Greece (millions of drachmae): ⁴					Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):				
Gold.....	560	558	554		Gold.....	9	9	9	9
Net foreign exchange in reserve.....	3,446	3,606	3,687		Balances abroad.....	329	304	292	173
Total foreign exchange.....	4,005	4,164	4,241		Bills.....	280	254	249	225
Loans and discounts.....	127	116	109		Note circulation.....	1,880	1,944	1,976	1,820
Government obligations.....	3,790	3,790	3,790		Deposits.....	72	59	73	71
Note circulation.....	5,465	5,514	5,690						
Other sight liabilities.....	2,136	2,239	2,129		National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):				
					Gold.....	\$ 8,269	\$ 8,254	\$ 8,244	\$ 8,534
					Loans and discounts.....	12,104	12,400	12,553	8,966
					Advances to State.....	4,000	10,679	10,679	10,679
					Note circulation.....	20,074	20,135	21,211	21,026
					Deposits.....	4,385	1,473	1,436	1,507
National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengo):					State Bank of Russia (thousands of chervonts):				
Gold.....	204	205	201	197	Loans and discounts.....		358,067	362,736	314,330
Foreign bills, etc.....	43	46	54	105	Deposits.....		209,423	201,456	210,970
Loans and discounts.....	314	358	417	304	Issue department—				
Advances to treasury.....	92	97	97	106	Gold.....		17,886	17,856	17,745
Other assets.....	114	102	105	218	Other precious metals.....		4,319	4,436	2,468
Note circulation.....	451	485	513	442	Foreign exchange.....		8,259	8,121	7,252
Deposits.....	216	213	241	314	Note circulation.....		106,505	112,256	94,121
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	75	85	94	149					
					National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (millions of dinars):				
Bank of Java (millions of florins):					Gold.....	91	91	91	89
Gold.....		169	170	174	Foreign notes and credits.....	185	199	231	295
Foreign bills.....		39	39	29	Loans and discounts.....	1,614	1,634	1,724	1,570
Loans and discounts.....		91	103	98	Advances to State.....	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966
Note circulation.....		300	311	309	Note circulation.....	5,159	5,194	5,528	5,397
Deposits.....		59	62	38	Deposits.....	750	761	812	950
					South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds sterling):				
Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):					Gold.....	7,757	7,840	8,070	8,638
Gold.....	24	24	24	24	Foreign bills.....	7,064	7,078	8,326	6,986
Foreign exchange reserve.....	71	67	72	61	Domestic bills.....	933	1,345	2,137	602
Bills.....	82	85	87	80	Note circulation.....	8,083	8,125	9,487	7,638
Loans.....	47	48	46	47	Deposits—				
Note circulation.....	44	43	45	39	Government.....	2,038	1,915	2,897	1,696
Government deposits.....	102	104	108	100	Bankers.....	4,964	5,079	5,001	6,626
Other deposits.....	75	67	66	65	Others.....	263	530	250	346
					Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):					Gold.....	2,559	2,559	2,559	2,606
Gold.....	34	34	34	34	Silver.....	713	707	698	698
Foreign currency.....	38	43	44	57	Balances abroad.....	93	98	94	43
Loans and discounts.....	82	82	91	78	Loans and discounts.....	1,696	1,825	1,983	1,703
Note circulation.....	85	84	85	100	Note circulation.....	4,294	4,312	4,377	4,170
Deposits.....	67	71	80	66	Deposits.....	1,029	965	954	991
					Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):				
Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):					Gold.....	235	236	236	233
Gold.....	435	435	435	435	Foreign bills, etc.....	199	199	216	217
Foreign bills.....	167	203	220	182	Loans and discounts.....	331	331	465	274
Loans and discounts.....	172	160	219	180	Note circulation.....	499	486	546	478
Note circulation.....	776	782	854	777	Deposits.....	186	201	285	179
Deposits.....	32	44	56	48					
					Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Gold.....	482	482	533	433
Gold.....	147	147	147	147	Foreign balances and bills.....	181	185	254	24
Foreign balances and bills.....	36	32	41	33	Loans and discounts.....	241	218	300	378
Domestic credits.....	266	268	272	314	Note circulation.....	843	840	953	819
Note circulation.....	397	299	316	314	Demand deposits.....	77	67	196	7 65
Foreign deposits.....	2	3	2	4					
Total deposits.....	91	78	92	139					
Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of libra):									
Gold.....	4,266	4,111	4,097	4,171					
Gold against demand deposits.....	150	305	319	245					
Foreign exchange reserve.....	815	1,185	1,350	806					
Bills.....	1,574	1,351	1,366	1,736					
Note circulation.....	6,021	5,953	6,122	5,938					
Deposits.....	300	610	639	490					

⁴ New form of bank statement adopted in May, 1928.⁵ To render these figures comparable with those presented on the new balance sheet the figures for "gold on deposit abroad," formerly omitted, have been included; and the new totals have been converted into terms of the leu adopted Feb. 7, 1929.⁶ Foreign balances only.⁷ Total deposits.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

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

	1929		1928			1929		1928	
	February	January	December	February		January	December	November	January
Nine London clearing banks (millions of pounds sterling):					Joint-stock banks of Denmark (millions of kroner):				
Money at call and short notice.....	133	147	162	143	Loans and discounts.....	1,704	1,716	1,701	1,872
Advances and discounts.....	1,228	1,231	1,204	1,142	Due from foreign banks.....	159	130	157	59
Investments.....	246	250	244	244	Due to foreign banks.....	86	86	82	110
Deposits.....	1,777	1,809	1,806	1,698	Deposits and current accounts.....	1,911	1,915	1,931	2,029
Six Berlin banks (millions of reichsmarks):					Joint-stock banks of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):				
Bills and treasury notes ¹		2,819	2,670	2,022	Loans and discounts.....	9,560	9,525	9,551	8,279
Due from other banks.....		1,094	1,263	920	Due from abroad.....	261	256	244	405
Miscellaneous loans.....		6,747	6,050	5,435	Due to abroad.....	492	529	485	364
Deposits.....		10,185	10,269	7,737	Deposits.....	7,563	7,380	7,309	7,187
Acceptances ¹		434	426	409	Three commercial banks of France (millions of francs):				
Tokyo banks (millions of yen):					Bills and national-defense bonds.....		20,482	19,856	16,396
Cash on hand.....	344	260	203	282	Loans and advances.....		8,977	8,754	5,971
Total loans.....	2,071	2,079	2,093	2,191	Demand deposits.....		33,332	32,541	26,233
Total deposits.....	2,108	2,102	2,096	1,548	Time deposits.....		527	500	430
Total clearings.....	2,283	2,400	2,716	2,210	Four private banks of Italy (millions of lire):				
					Cash.....				³ 1,302
					Bills discounted.....				³ 9,225
					Due from correspondents.....				³ 4,983
					Due to correspondents.....				³ 14,018
					Deposits.....				³ 2,617
Banks of Buenos Aires, Argentina (millions of gold pesos):					Joint-stock banks of Norway (millions of kroner):				
Gold—					Loans and discounts.....			1,383	1,463
Bank of the Nation.....		140	140	93	Due from foreign banks.....			102	86
Other banks.....		12	12	11	Due to foreign banks.....			89	148
Other cash—					Rediscounts.....			139	161
Bank of the Nation.....		123	155	145	Deposits.....			1,562	1,669
Other banks.....		212	217	208	Joint-stock banks of Poland (millions of zlotys):				
Loans and discounts—					Loans and discounts.....		4,758	769	600
Bank of the Nation.....		517	501	510	Due from foreign banks.....		4,37	34	30
Other banks.....		824	806	749	Due to foreign banks.....		4,159	156	80
Deposits—					Rediscounts.....		4,167	149	120
Bank of the Nation.....		769	783	731	Deposits.....		4,486	480	368
Other banks.....		1,000	988	911	Joint-stock banks of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Chartered banks of Canada (millions of dollars):					Loans and discounts.....	4,119	4,060	4,155	4,096
Gold coin and bullion ²	64	68	67	70	Foreign bills and credits abroad.....	274	291	313	303
Current loans and discounts.....	1,481	1,493	1,477	1,356	Due to foreign banks.....	126	121	139	133
Money at call and short notice.....	595	558	527	480	Rediscounts.....	165	276	138	111
Public and railway securities.....	530	325	458	552	Deposits.....	3,530	3,431	3,511	3,541
Note circulation.....	158	186	187	162					
Individual deposits.....	2,595	2,618	2,633	2,454					
Gold reserve against Dominion notes.....	59	90	109	96					
Dominion note circulation.....	198	222	237	179					

¹ Checks formerly included under "Acceptances" are included under "Bills and treasury notes" beginning with the March, 1928, statement.² Not including gold held abroad.³ Figures are for December, 1927.⁴ Preliminary.

DISCOUNT RATES OF 33 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.....	6½	July 17, 1928	Estonia.....	7½	Jan. 2, 1928	Japan.....	5.48	Oct. 10, 1927	Portugal.....	8	July 27, 1926
Belgium.....	4	June 30, 1928	Finland.....	7	Nov. 16, 1928	Java.....	4½	Feb. 25, 1929	Rumania.....	6	Sept. 4, 1920
Bulgaria.....	9	Dec. 15, 1928	France.....	3½	Jan. 19, 1928	Latvia.....	6-7	Apr. 1, 1928	Russia.....	8	Mar. 22, 1927
Chile.....	6	Oct. 22, 1928	Germany.....	6½	Jan. 12, 1929	Lithuania.....	7	Feb. 1, 1925	South Africa.....	5½	Jan. 9, 1928
Colombia.....	8	Mar. 18, 1929	Greece.....	19	Nov. 30, 1928	Netherlands.....	5½	Mar. 25, 1929	Spain.....	5½	Dec. 19, 1928
Czechoslovakia.....	5	Mar. 8, 1927	Hungary.....	7	Oct. 2, 1928	Norway.....	5½	Mar. 27, 1928	Sweden.....	4½	Aug. 24, 1928
Danzig.....	6	June 21, 1927	India.....	8	Feb. 14, 1928	Peru.....	7	Mar. 7, 1929	Switzerland.....	3½	Oct. 22, 1925
Denmark.....	5	June 24, 1926	Italy.....	7	Mar. 15, 1928	Poland.....	8	May 13, 1927	Yugoslavia.....	6	June 23, 1922
England.....	5½	Feb. 7, 1929									

¹ Given erroneously in three preceding issues of BULLETIN as 8 per cent in effect since Jan. 5, 1929.

Changes.—Bank of Italy from 6 to 7 per cent on Mar. 15, 1929; Bank of the Republic of Colombia from 7 to 8 per cent on Mar. 18, 1929; Bank of Netherlands from 4½ to 5½ per cent on Mar. 25, 1929.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Month	England (London)				Germany (Berlin)			Netherlands (Amsterdam)		Switzerland
	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowances on deposits	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Private discount rate
1927										
February	4.10	4.32	3.93	3	4.23	5.77	5.19	3.47	3.62	2.87
March	4.33	4.36	4.07	3	4.59	6.91	4.87	3.50	3.55	2.98
April	4.04	4.04	3.64	3-2½	4.61	6.57	5.63	3.47	3.72	3.13
May	3.88	3.94	3.73	2½	4.90	6.95	5.99	3.46	3.76	3.19
June	4.34	4.36	3.43	2½	5.39	7.73	5.79	3.57	3.87	3.42
July	4.33	4.33	3.50	2½	5.90	8.49	7.06	3.53	3.25	3.47
August	4.33	4.35	3.61	2½	5.82	8.38	5.81	3.45	3.40	3.44
September	4.32	4.33	3.55	2½	5.90	8.30	6.00	3.56	3.82	3.39
October	4.32	4.33	3.57	2½	6.69	8.72	7.19	4.11	4.29	3.38
November	4.33	4.34	3.62	2½	6.76	8.72	6.03	4.50	4.73	3.39
December	4.31	4.31	3.44	2½	6.87	9.10	7.24	4.49	4.85	3.40
1928										
January	4.19	4.13	3.49	2½	6.27	7.66	5.16	4.20	4.10	3.29
February	4.18	4.18	3.63	2½	6.20	7.30	6.66	3.97	3.80	3.12
March	4.12	4.07	3.63	2½	6.72	7.51	6.81	3.97	3.89	3.20
April	4.02	4.01	3.57	2½	6.71	7.57	6.64	4.13	3.93	3.29
May	3.97	3.95	3.58	2½	6.86	7.80	7.00	4.27	4.17	3.32
June	3.82	3.80	3.28	2½	6.59	8.08	6.37	4.18	4.11	3.40
July	3.99	3.97	3.27	2½	6.74	8.18	7.74	4.10	3.84	3.44
August	4.27	4.26	3.50	2½	6.68	8.19	6.12	4.13	3.96	3.41
September	4.23	4.19	3.55	2½	6.65	8.58	6.65	4.39	4.35	3.38
October	4.35	4.37	3.80	2½	6.57	8.25	6.70	4.40	4.42	3.38
November	4.38	4.30	3.64	2½	6.28	8.15	6.70	4.44	4.74	3.35
December	4.37	4.37	3.22	2½	6.28	8.77	7.30	4.46	4.68	3.32
1929										
January	4.32	4.29	3.41	2½	5.80	7.51	5.13	4.20	4.46	3.28
February	5.05	4.96	4.33	2½-3½	5.80	7.07	6.33	4.36	4.78	3.51
Month	Belgium (Brussels)	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Austria (Vienna)		Hungary		Sweden (Stockholm)	Japan (Tokyo)	
	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Prime commercial paper	Day-to-day money	Loans up to 3 months	Discounted bills	Call money overnight
1927										
February	3.99	4.45	9.25	4¾-5	6 -7½	6¼-7¼	5½-6¾	4½-6	6.21-8.03	2.92-7.30
March	4.19	3.89	9.25	4¾-5¼	6¼-7¾	6½-7½	6 -6¾	4½-6	5.84-7.67	4.38-6.21
April	4.33	3.17	9.25	5½-5¾	6½-7½	6½-7½	5¾-6¾	4 -6	5.84-8.03	4.38-5.29
May	4.23	2.46	3.50	5¾-5¾	6½-8	6½-7½	5¾-6¾	4 -6	6.57-7.67	4.38-4.75
June	4.17	2.25	7.80	5¾-5¾	6¾-7¾	6½-7½	5¾-6¾	4 -6	6.57-8.76	3.65-5.11
July	3.84	2.13	7.00	5¾-6¾	7 -8¾	7 -8	7 -7¾	4 -6	6.21-8.40	3.65-5.11
August	3.84	2.04	7.00	6¼-6¾	7¼-8¾	7¼-8¼	6 -7¾	4 -6	5.48-8.03	3.65-4.75
September	3.75	2.01	6.81	6¼-6¾	7 -8½	7¼-8¼	6 -7½	4 -6	5.11-7.67	2.19-4.38
October	3.87	1.82	6.50	6¼-6¾	7¼-8¾	7¼-8¼	6 -7¾	4 -6	4.75-7.30	2.19-4.38
November	4.09	2.75	6.27	6¼-6¼	7¼-8¼	7 -8½	5¾-7¾	4 -6	5.11-7.30	2.74-4.02
December	4.15	2.95	6.00	6¼-6¾	6¾-8¾	7¼-8¾	5½-7¾	4 -6	5.48-7.67	2.19-5.84
1928										
January	4.08	2.81	6.00	5¾-6¼	6¾-8	7¼-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6	4.39-7.67	1.64-5.11
February	3.90	2.75	5.89	5¾-5¾	6¼-7½	7¾-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6	4.38-6.21	1.46-4.02
March	4.10	2.72	5.75	5¾-5¾	6¼-7¼	7¼-8¼	5 -7¾	4 -6	4.02-5.84	2.92-4.02
April	4.25	2.62	5.49	5¾-5¾	6¼-7½	7¼-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6	4.75-5.84	2.56-4.02
May	4.25	2.62	5.25	5¼-5¾	6¼-7¼	7¼-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6½	4.75-5.84	1.46-4.02
June	4.27	2.90	5.25	5¼-5¾	6¾-8¼	7¾-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6½	4.38-5.84	1.46-4.02
July	4.02	3.12	5.25	5¾-6¼	6¾-8¼	7¾-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6½	4.38-5.84	1.46-4.02
August	4.00	3.23	5.25	6¼-6¼	7¼-8¼	7¼-8¼	5¼-7¾	4 -6½	4.38-5.84	2.92-4.02
September	3.96	3.28	5.25	6¼-6¼	7¼-8¼	7¼-8¼	5¼-7¾	4½-6½	4.75-5.84	2.37-4.02
October	3.94	3.37	5.25	6¼	7¼-8¼	7¼-8¼	6½-8¾	4½-6½	4.75-6.21	2.92-4.02
November	3.94	3.37	5.45	6¼	7¼-8¼	7¾-8	6¼-8¾	4½-6½	4.75-6.75	2.01-4.02
December	3.94	3.41	5.50	6¼-6¾	7¼-8¾	7¾-8¾	6¼-8¼	4½-6½	4.93-6.04	*1.83-5.57
1929										
January	3.94	3.50	5.83	6¾-6¾	7¼-8¾	7¾-8¾	6¼-8¼	4½-6½		1.46-5.84
February	3.94	3.39	6.00							

*Revised.

NOTE.—For sources used, methods of quotation, and back figures, see the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for November, 1926, and April, 1927.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Month	United States			Germany			Great Britain			Netherlands			South Africa	India
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net imports or exports (-)	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net imports or exports (-)	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net imports or exports (-)	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net imports or exports (-)	Net imports or exports (-)	Net imports or exports (-)
1927														
January	59,355	14,890	44,465	14,088	525	13,563	11,514	18,181	-6,667	1,303	74	1,228	-18,899	2,518
February	22,309	2,414	19,895	6,231	659	5,572	15,742	15,480	262	411	-----	411	-15,036	6,543
March	16,382	5,625	10,757	6,576	840	5,736	7,526	6,894	632	488	39	449	-16,924	10,041
April	14,503	2,592	11,911	935	666	269	24,678	3,735	20,943	281	1,334	-1,053	-21,785	4,941
May	34,212	2,510	31,702	705	673	32	16,464	26,580	-10,116	46	3,015	-2,969	-14,720	4,890
June	14,611	1,840	12,771	711	662	49	8,455	9,674	-1,219	2,653	5,190	-2,537	-16,923	7,122
July	10,738	1,803	8,935	705	685	20	13,071	6,061	7,010	202	4,623	-4,421	-21,896	5,936
August	7,377	1,524	6,353	11,259	680	10,579	21,469	5,782	15,687	103	2,477	-2,373	-12,053	2,860
September	12,979	24,444	-11,465	1,483	876	607	8,381	7,637	744	125	47	78	-23,064	3,315
October	2,056	10,698	-8,642	1,668	969	699	6,126	4,726	1,400	189	35	154	-15,435	2,685
November	2,082	55,266	-53,184	1,627	975	652	15,012	21,709	-6,696	433	102	331	-16,456	4,408
December	10,431	77,849	-67,418	1,635	925	710	9,485	10,546	-1,060	4,264	2	4,262	-19,087	3,916
Total	207,535	201,455	6,080	47,622	9,135	38,487	157,905	137,008	20,896	10,498	16,937	-6,439	-212,279	59,175
1928														
January	38,320	52,086	-13,766	1,113	704	409	20,042	10,875	9,167	12,725	8	12,716	-12,834	8,590
February	14,686	25,806	-11,120	6,074	844	5,230	13,026	19,257	-6,231	1,147	-----	-920	-21,339	6,952
March	2,683	97,536	-94,853	9,018	1,008	8,010	6,289	78,605	-72,316	192	7	185	-18,303	9,544
April	5,319	96,469	-91,150	29,834	822	29,012	11,760	2,943	8,816	66	19	47	-17,923	8,250
May	1,968	83,689	-81,721	1,175	688	487	18,746	5,498	13,248	157	379	-222	-17,339	8,664
June	20,000	99,932	-79,932	11,276	707	10,569	39,672	6,409	33,263	89	38	51	-21,028	6,238
July	10,331	74,190	-63,859	28,024	632	27,392	23,958	9,436	14,522	107	31	76	-16,919	2,128
August	2,445	1,698	747	14,058	765	13,293	24,055	20,180	3,875	125	22	103	-22,300	2,994
September	4,273	3,810	463	37,084	783	36,301	19,233	28,247	-9,014	389	3	386	-15,315	1,680
October	14,331	992	13,339	34,146	844	33,302	15,824	45,597	-29,773	856	36	820	-12,843	4,604
November	29,591	22,916	6,676	23,261	943	22,318	22,261	41,989	-19,728	414	23	392	-20,081	6,426
December	*24,950	1,636	*23,314	26,923	802	26,121	17,792	25,502	-7,710	170	65	5	-----	9,839
Total	*168,897	560,759	-391,872	221,986	9,542	212,444	232,658	294,539	-61,881	15,417	1,778	13,639	-----	75,909
1929														
January	48,577	1,378	47,199	*1,250	577	*672	11,844	27,891	-16,047	504	14	490	-----	-----
February	26,913	1,425	25,488	1,337	628	709	12,347	21,383	-9,036	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Revised.

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1929				1928	
	February		January-February		Calendar year	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
France	214	282	613	615	912	97,178
Germany	-----	379	22	971	258	102,423
Netherlands	-----	47	-----	636	145	7,081
Russia	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,582	-----
Spain and Canaries	-----	4	-----	12	9,733	199
Switzerland	-----	848	-----	3,890	-----	13,493
United States	-----	16,651	39	29,449	32,532	32,132
South America	-----	6	17	-----	1,166	1,074
British India	-----	1,611	-----	3,071	-----	10,770
British Malaya	-----	739	-----	1,004	71	1,810
Egypt	-----	549	-----	795	1,309	1,384
Rhodesia	-----	388	-----	747	-----	5,280
Transvaal	-----	11,371	21,829	-----	144,482	-----
West Africa	-----	302	3	572	6	3,384
All other countries	-----	65	269	350	8,826	14,803
Total	12,347	21,383	24,191	49,274	232,658	294,539

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM BRITISH INDIA

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1928				1927	
	December		January-December		Calendar year	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
England	738	-----	11,071	-----	13,780	-----
United States	-----	-----	4,086	-----	525	-----
Aden and dependencies	-----	81	-----	910	1,288	-----
Arabia	-----	134	-----	870	6	1,089
British Oceania	-----	315	-----	5,067	-----	2,224
Bahrein Islands	-----	-----	-----	285	-----	730
Ceylon	-----	-----	-----	720	-----	1,028
China	-----	3	-----	153	-----	186
Mesopotamia	-----	144	-----	1,543	-----	1,160
Straits Settlements	-----	-----	5	200	48	375
Egypt	-----	479	-----	6,714	-----	7,361
Natal	-----	7,949	-----	44,387	-----	29,486
All other countries	-----	-----	-----	44	49	11
Total	9,844	5	76,007	99	59,280	104

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

	EUROPE											
	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (belga)	Bulgaria (lev)	Czechoslovakia (crown)	Denmark (krone)	England (pound)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichsmark)	Greece (drachma)	Hungary (pengo)	
Par value.....	14. 07	13. 90	0. 72	(²)	26. 80	486. 65	2. 52	3. 92	23. 82	1. 30	17. 49	
1928—March.....	14. 0728	13. 9387	. 7218	2. 9622	26. 7912	487. 9944	2. 5176	3. 9343	23. 9047	1. 3237	17. 4655	
August.....	14. 0860	13. 9070	. 7213	2. 9623	26. 6890	485. 3525	2. 5169	3. 9070	23. 8327	1. 2952	17. 4273	
September.....	14. 0788	13. 8988	. 7213	2. 9624	26. 6662	485. 0516	2. 5166	3. 9055	23. 8287	1. 2937	17. 4251	
October.....	14. 6079	13. 8959	. 7203	2. 9627	26. 6578	484. 9500	2. 5167	3. 9061	23. 8143	1. 2868	17. 4256	
November.....	14. 0602	13. 8966	. 7193	2. 9626	26. 6541	484. 9213	2. 5173	3. 9066	23. 8234	1. 2925	17. 4220	
December.....	14. 0628	13. 9073	. 7190	2. 9624	26. 6868	485. 2442	2. 5170	3. 9098	23. 8325	1. 2924	17. 4185	
1929—January.....	14. 0598	13. 8958	. 7191	2. 9605	26. 6704	484. 9878	2. 5171	3. 9082	23. 7694	1. 2917	17. 4246	
February.....	14. 0543	13. 8944	. 7202	2. 9604	26. 6664	485. 2140	2. 5169	3. 9057	23. 7306	1. 2915	17. 4278	
March.....	14. 0522	13. 8836	. 7206	2. 9610	26. 6493	485. 2626	2. 5165	3. 9058	23. 7218	1. 2920	17. 4255	
	Italy (lira)	Netherlands (florin)	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	Russia ³ (chervonetz)	Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	Yugoslavia (dinar)	
Par value.....	5. 26	40. 20	26. 80	11. 22	108. 05	0. 60	514. 60	19. 30	26. 80	19. 30	19. 30	
1928—March.....	5. 2822	40. 2501	26. 6634	11. 2255	4. 2572	. 6185	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 8212	26. 8388	19. 2561	1. 7596	
August.....	5. 2334	40. 1056	26. 6881	11. 2053	4. 5260	. 6110	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 6101	26. 7619	19. 2521	1. 7598	
September.....	5. 2303	40. 0946	26. 6656	11. 2032	4. 4966	. 6098	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 5325	26. 7556	19. 2491	1. 7596	
October.....	5. 2365	40. 0908	26. 6543	11. 2012	4. 4993	. 6072	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 7198	26. 7378	19. 2447	1. 7591	
November.....	5. 2385	40. 1374	26. 6511	11. 1985	4. 4708	. 6042	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 1201	26. 7278	19. 2494	1. 7581	
December.....	5. 2369	40. 1748	26. 6728	11. 1913	4. 4082	. 6005	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 2348	26. 7633	19. 2729	1. 7587	
1929—January.....	5. 2337	40. 1096	26. 6560	11. 1883	4. 4281	. 6018	⁴ 515. 0000	16. 2954	26. 7392	19. 2405	1. 7580	
February.....	5. 2343	40. 0490	26. 6633	11. 1942	4. 4069	. 6001	⁴ 515. 0000	15. 5587	26. 7275	19. 2318	1. 7573	
March.....	5. 2351	40. 0535	26. 6609	11. 1923	4. 4495	. 5964	⁴ 515. 0000	15. 0656	26. 7101	19. 2333	1. 7563	
	NORTH AMERICA			SOUTH AMERICA								
	Canada (dollar)	Cuba (peso)	Mexico (peso)	Argentina (peso-gold)	Bolivia ³ (boliviano)	Brazil (milreis)	Chile (peso)	Colombia ³ (peso)	Ecuador ³ (sucre)	Peru ³ (libra)	Uruguay (peso)	
Par value.....	100. 00	100. 00	49. 85	96. 48	36. 50	11. 96	12. 17	97. 33	20. 00	486. 65	103. 42	
1928—March.....	99. 9963	100. 0644	48. 7436	97. 2547	34. 8000	12. 0265	12. 2115	97. 7944	19. 9537	391. 0925	103. 6775	
August.....	99. 9958	99. 9667	47. 4859	95. 8955	35. 3007	11. 9404	12. 0779	97. 2604	20. 0000	398. 0000	102. 5100	
September.....	100. 0382	99. 9441	47. 8517	95. 6642	36. 4900	11. 9293	12. 0860	97. 2596	20. 0000	398. 1250	102. 1055	
October.....	99. 9667	99. 9270	47. 6742	95. 5933	36. 4900	11. 9477	12. 0843	97. 5146	20. 0000	399. 0385	101. 8431	
November.....	100. 0043	99. 9300	47. 8901	95. 8150	36. 4900	11. 9429	12. 0603	97. 1109	20. 0000	400. 3043	102. 3049	
December.....	99. 7872	99. 9332	47. 9841	95. 7504	36. 4696	11. 8900	12. 0678	97. 0900	20. 0000	400. 4000	102. 6063	
1929—January.....	99. 7509	99. 9583	48. 3678	95. 7642	36. 3308	11. 9160	12. 0630	97. 0600	20. 0000	400. 0000	102. 7469	
February.....	99. 6411	100. 0307	48. 4581	95. 7650	26. 5000	11. 9171	12. 0479	97. 0900	20. 0000	399. 7727	102. 6037	
March.....	99. 4030	100. 0261	48. 0515	95. 5621	36. 5000	11. 8235	12. 0645	96. 7669	20. 0000	400. 0000	101. 6177	
	SOUTH AMERICA—continued	ASIA										AFRICA
	Venezuela ³ (bolivar)	China (Mexican dollar) ³	China (Shanghai tael) ³	China (Yuan dollar) ³	Hong Kong (dollar) ³	India (rupee)	Japan (yen)	Java ³ (florin)	Straits Settlements (Singapore dollar)	Turkey (Turkish pound)	Egypt (Egyptian pound)	
Par value.....	19. 30	44. 51	61. 84	44. 03	44. 19	36. 50	49. 85	40. 20	56. 78	439. 65	494. 31	
1928—March.....	19. 2500	45. 6106	63. 0545	45. 3688	49. 8008	36. 5280	47. 1463	40. 3498	56. 3469	50. 5000	500. 3780	
August.....	19. 2500	46. 9617	64. 8965	46. 8549	49. 8974	36. 2501	45. 0505	39. 9752	55. 9815	51. 4607	497. 8298	
September.....	19. 2500	46. 1813	63. 6945	45. 9461	49. 7146	36. 3312	45. 7832	40. 0300	56. 0731	51. 6896	497. 4590	
October.....	19. 2500	46. 5591	64. 0374	46. 1963	49. 9471	36. 4541	46. 2019	40. 1161	56. 3404	50. 8354	497. 4003	
November.....	19. 2839	46. 5538	64. 0020	46. 1675	49. 9763	36. 4563	46. 3503	40. 1226	56. 4409	50. 0867	497. 2970	
December.....	19. 3300	46. 0455	63. 5510	45. 6908	49. 7879	36. 4653	45. 8940	40. 1396	56. 2488	49. 2924	497. 6198	
1929—January.....	19. 3400	45. 6837	63. 1168	45. 4070	49. 8161	36. 4487	45. 5102	40. 0623	56. 0627	48. 7266	497. 3430	
February.....	19. 2636	44. 7932	62. 1973	44. 5558	48. 8849	36. 3629	45. 2103	39. 9218	55. 9681	-----	-----	
March.....	19. 2500	44. 8856	62. 2304	44. 6205	48. 8437	36. 3623	44. 5203	39. 9396	56. 0752	-----	-----	

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

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

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

⁴ Nominal.

⁵ Silver currency. The figure given for parity represents gold value of unit in March, 1929, computed by multiplying silver content of unit by New York average price of silver for March, 1929, which was \$0.56658 per fine ounce. On the same basis, parity in March, 1923, for the Chinese Mexican dollar was 45.22 cents; for the Shanghai tael, 62.82 cents; for the Yuan dollar, 44.73 cents; and for the Hong Kong dollar, 44.89 cents.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
WHOLESALE PRICES
ALL COMMODITIES

Month	United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics) ¹	EUROPE													
		Austria (gold basis)	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	England (Board of Trade)	Finland (gold basis)	France		Germany (Federal Statistical Bureau)	Hungary (gold basis)	Italy (Bachl)	Netherlands	Norway (Oslo)
									Statistical Bureau	Federal Reserve Board					
1927															
June.....	94	142	851	2,823	990	152	142	144	623	605	138	133	473	148	159
July.....	94	140	845	2,775	992	152	141	144	617	590	138	133	467	150	160
August.....	95	133	850	2,745	983	153	141	147	618	578	138	134	465	149	161
September.....	97	130	837	2,736	975	153	142	148	601	574	140	133	465	150	158
October.....	97	129	839	2,747	966	154	141	148	587	554	140	133	468	150	157
November.....	97	127	833	2,707	967	154	141	149	595	545	140	133	466	152	157
December.....	97	127	841	2,739	975	154	140	148	604	567	140	135	463	152	156
1928															
January.....	96	129	851	2,782	982	153	141	144	607	569	139	135	463	154	157
February.....	96	128	848	2,826	985	152	140	143	609	569	138	134	461	151	157
March.....	96	129	848	2,839	978	153	141	144	623	587	139	135	464	153	157
April.....	97	131	847	2,891	984	154	143	145	619	601	140	136	464	153	156
May.....	99	131	844	2,906	987	155	144	143	632	617	141	135	465	152	156
June.....	98	133	844	2,866	986	155	143	145	626	621	141	135	462	152	158
July.....	98	133	841	2,911	979	155	141	145	624	613	142	133	453	148	160
August.....	99	133	831	2,790	996	154	139	147	616	607	142	134	456	145	153
September.....	100	131	830	2,805	986	151	138	146	620	598	140	137	458	146	153
October.....	98	129	835	2,844	971	150	138	146	617	585	140	138	463	146	151
November.....	97	128	847	2,875	957	151	138	145	626	580	140	137	466	148	150
December.....	97	127	855	-----	955	151	138	144	624	588	140	135	464	148	150
1929															
January.....	97	128	867	-----	953	151	138	-----	630	-----	139	134	-----	-----	149
February.....	-----	-----	865	-----	950	159	-----	-----	638	-----	139	-----	-----	-----	-----
March.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Month	EUROPE—continued						ASIA AND OCEANIA						AFRICA		
	Poland ⁴	Russia ²	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ³	Canada ¹	Peru	Australia	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India (Calcutta)	Japan (Tokyo)	New Zealand	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa
1927															
June.....	102	174	171	146	141	99	206	155	169	155	149	173	146	123	-----
July.....	102	173	168	146	141	99	205	161	171	153	150	170	146	118	120
August.....	101	171	168	146	143	98	204	165	171	154	151	167	146	117	-----
September.....	101	170	169	148	144	97	205	170	172	153	150	169	146	120	-----
October.....	101	170	169	147	145	97	200	173	169	152	147	170	146	118	122
November.....	102	170	168	148	147	97	200	166	166	151	148	168	147	115	-----
December.....	101	170	169	148	146	97	199	162	164	150	148	168	148	114	-----
1928															
January.....	100	171	166	148	145	97	199	163	163	150	145	169	150	114	120
February.....	99	171	166	147	144	97	195	160	164	149	144	169	147	114	-----
March.....	102	171	165	149	145	98	193	160	163	149	144	169	147	116	-----
April.....	105	171	166	151	146	98	197	162	163	150	146	170	147	120	121
May.....	103	171	164	152	145	98	195	159	165	151	147	171	148	117	-----
June.....	103	172	164	151	145	97	195	158	160	150	145	169	148	117	-----
July.....	102	172	164	150	144	96	193	157	159	150	148	169	148	117	119
August.....	100	173	166	149	145	95	190	154	157	148	143	170	147	119	-----
September.....	100	173	168	146	145	96	188	153	156	149	142	174	148	120	-----
October.....	104	176	174	145	145	95	187	152	159	149	143	174	147	126	120
November.....	106	176	176	145	145	95	186	152	159	-----	146	173	-----	129	-----
December.....	100	177	175	145	144	95	185	154	160	-----	145	174	-----	126	-----
1929															
January.....	-----	177	171	144	-----	95	186	157	160	-----	145	172	-----	125	-----
February.....	-----	177	-----	-----	-----	96	185	156	162	-----	144	-----	-----	122	-----
March.....	-----	178	-----	-----	-----	-----	189	-----	164	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ New index—1926=100.

² First of month figures.

³ New official index.

⁴ 1927=100.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Pre-war=100]

ENGLAND—BOARD OF TRADE

	1929		1928			
	February	January	December	November	October	February
All commodities.....	138	138	138	138	138	140
Total food.....	149	148	148	149	148	152
Cereals.....	142	140	140	143	142	151
Meat and fish.....	144	144	145	142	138	136
Other foods.....	160	159	158	159	165	167
Industrial products.....	133	133	133	132	132	134
Iron and steel.....	113	113	112	112	112	113
Other minerals and metals.....	118	116	115	114	113	112
Cotton.....	159	162	164	161	160	157
Other textiles.....	159	161	160	159	158	167
Miscellaneous.....	137	139	138	138	141	146

FRANCE—STATISTICAL BUREAU

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
All commodities.....	638	630	624	626	617	609
All foods.....	625	612	601	608	595	577
Animal foods.....	614	604	602	604	573	548
Vegetable foods.....	637	623	597	608	604	575
Sugar, coffee, cocoa.....	602	590	592	598	610	624
All industrial material.....	650	645	642	641	635	636
Minerals.....	564	549	547	551	536	517
Textiles.....	821	822	808	807	794	796
Sundries.....	624	623	624	620	624	637

GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
All commodities.....	139	139	140	140	140	138
Total agricultural products.....	134	132	134	135	135	130
Vegetable foods.....	132	130	126	127	132	141
Cattle.....	120	118	118	119	119	103
Animal products.....	151	147	162	164	155	143
Fodder.....	140	138	137	139	140	141
Provisions.....	125	124	125	128	129	130
Total industrial raw materials and semifinished products.....	134	134	134	138	133	134
Coal.....	139	138	137	135	135	131
Iron.....	128	128	128	128	128	127
Nonferrous metals.....	118	113	110	109	107	104
Textiles.....	149	143	154	152	152	159
Hides and leather.....	131	139	143	142	145	160
Chemicals.....	126	127	127	127	127	126
Artificial fertilizers.....	87	87	84	83	82	82
Technical oils and fats.....	126	127	128	129	127	113
Rubber.....	34	28	25	25	26	40
Paper materials and paper.....	151	151	151	152	152	150
Building material.....	157	157	158	159	159	158
Total industrial finished products.....	158	159	160	160	160	157
Producers' goods.....	138	138	138	139	139	135
Consumers' goods.....	174	175	176	176	176	173

ITALY—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILAN

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
All commodities.....	498	496	497	495	492	489
Total food.....	569	559	560	563	563	548
Vegetable foods.....	574	572	574	581	587	579
Animal foods.....	562	543	543	539	532	509
All industrial products.....	471	472	472	469	465	466
Textiles.....	440	445	450	447	450	437
Chemicals.....	454	455	450	448	435	450
Minerals and metals.....	450	442	439	438	432	426
Building materials.....	541	536	529	525	519	522
Other vegetable products.....	511	508	515	504	504	509
Sundries.....	527	547	555	554	556	566

SWEDEN—BOARD OF TRADE

	1929		1928			
	February	January	December	November	October	February
All commodities.....		144	145	145	145	147
Vegetable products.....		129	130	131	131	142
Animal products.....		144	150	147	144	137
Fuels and oils.....		116	115	115	113	112
Raw materials for manufacture in iron and metal industry.....		116	116	116	115	112
Paper pulp and paper.....		161	162	160	160	160
Raw materials for manufacture in leather industry.....		135	141	139	141	146
Raw and manufactured chemicals.....		165	165	166	165	165
Raw materials.....		139	141	140	139	142
Semifinished materials.....		142	145	144	145	149
Finished materials.....		147	148	148	148	149
Producers' goods.....		135	137	136	136	138
Consumers' goods.....		151	153	152	152	156

CANADA¹—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS *

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
All commodities.....	96	95	95	95	95	97
Vegetable products.....	90	87	87	88	88	95
Animal products.....	108	107	109	111	112	106
Textiles.....	93	93	93	92	93	94
Wood and paper products.....	98	98	98	99	99	99
Iron and its products.....	93	93	93	93	93	94
Nonferrous metals.....	96	94	92	91	91	89
Nonmetallic minerals.....	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chemicals.....	94	94	94	94	95	96

AUSTRALIA—BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
All commodities.....	156	157	154	152	152	160
Metals and coal.....	174	172	172	172	174	175
Textiles.....	160	159	160	154	152	170
Agricultural products.....	159	167	161	155	158	166
Dairy products.....	155	156	149	146	146	140
Groceries and tobacco.....	166	163	164	165	164	166
Meat.....	117	117	111	114	112	136
Building materials.....	159	159	161	160	161	157
Chemicals.....	189	189	189	186	186	190

INDIA (CALCUTTA)—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

	1929		1928			
	January	December	November	October	September	January
All commodities.....	145	145	146	143	142	145
Cereals.....	131	131	139	135	136	135
Pulses.....	171	181	183	164	159	149
Tea.....	165	157	143	133	128	175
Other foods.....	156	153	153	151	152	165
Oil seeds.....	149	152	151	148	147	139
Raw jute.....	107	97	100	99	94	89
Jute manufactures.....	139	147	148	145	145	143
Raw cotton.....	153	159	*159	159	149	170
Cotton manufactures.....	163	160	160	161	161	158
Other textiles.....	140	140	140	140	133	131
Hides and skins.....	116	125	131	124	121	153
Metals.....	126	127	127	126	124	125
Other articles.....	139	138	138	139	140	136

¹ Canadian index revised in January; base changed from 1913 to 1926 and number of piece series from 236 to 502.

* Revised.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—LAW DEPARTMENT

Paper arising out of automobile installment sales in foreign countries as a basis for bankers' acceptances

The Federal Reserve Board has recently been requested to make a ruling approving the use of bankers' acceptances in refinancing advances made by a foreign banking institution organized in this country to retail automobile dealers in foreign countries against installment paper taken by such dealers in the retail distribution of American automobiles abroad. Briefly stated, the paper arises in this way: Automobiles are shipped by an American manufacturer to a dealer abroad. The dealer resells the cars to customers on a deferred-payment plan, taking in payment installment notes or acceptances and retaining title to the cars until the last installment is paid. Against the notes or acceptances arising in this way the foreign banking institution makes advances aggregating 75 per cent of the face of the paper. In order to refinance itself the foreign banking institution desires that the retail paper arising in the manner stated should be considered a proper basis for an acceptance credit to be issued by member banks.

After a careful consideration of this question, the Federal Reserve Board has reached the conclusion that bankers' acceptances should not be used for this purpose. Under this proposal bankers' acceptances would be utilized to refinance the foreign banking institution in furnishing credit to foreign retail merchants against paper taken by such merchants from their customers. The Federal Reserve Board in 1927 made a ruling, published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN of that year at page 861, holding that bankers' acceptances may be considered as growing out of import or export transactions when drawn for the purpose of financing the sale and distribution on usual credit terms of imported or exported goods into the channels of trade. That ruling was intended to permit the use of acceptance credits in the resale of imported or exported goods to manufacturers or merchants, but it did not contemplate the financing of the sale of goods by retailers to consumers. The present plan involves material departures from the customary use of bankers' acceptance credits as approved by the Federal Reserve Board and is inconsistent with the facilities afforded similar business in this country. The board believes that the use of bankers' acceptances in the

manner suggested would be unsound and undesirable.

The Federal Reserve Board, therefore, has decided not to approve the use of bankers' acceptances in refinancing advances made to retail dealers in foreign countries against installment paper taken by such dealers in the retail distribution of American goods abroad.

Right of national bank having fiduciary authority to act as trustee in bankruptcy

Under the terms of section 11 (k) of the Federal reserve act, the Federal Reserve Board is authorized to permit a national bank, when not in contravention of State or local law, to act as trustee and to act in certain other fiduciary capacities. The question has been raised whether a national bank having such authority from the board pursuant to this statute, may act as trustee in bankruptcy under the provisions of the Federal bankruptcy act.

Trustees in bankruptcy are appointed by the creditors of the bankrupt or by the court to take charge of the bankrupt's estate. The trustees so appointed are vested by operation of law with title to the estate of the bankrupt and are required to collect and reduce to money the property of the estate and to close up the estate as expeditiously as is compatible with the best interests of the parties. The trustees are also required to keep regular accounts and pay dividends to the creditors of the estate as they are declared by a referee in bankruptcy and generally to have charge of the estate of the bankrupt until it is distributed among creditors of the bankrupt.

The courts have held that a trustee in bankruptcy is a "trustee" within the usual meaning of that term. (*McKeigue v. Chicago & North Western Railway Co.*, (Wis.) 110 Northwestern 384, and *In re Smith*, 121 Federal 1014.) In the light of these authorities and in view of the functions exercised by a trustee in bankruptcy, it is the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board that a trustee in bankruptcy is a trustee within the usual meaning of this term and within the meaning of this term as it is used in section 11 (k) of the Federal reserve act, and accordingly that a national bank which has received permission from the Federal Reserve Board to act as trustee generally, may act as trustee in bankruptcy under the provisions of the Federal

bankruptcy act, if to do so is not in contravention of the laws of the State in which such national bank is located.

Joint-stock land banks excepted from Clayton Antitrust Act.

Section 8 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, which prohibits interlocking directorates between banking institutions of certain specified classes, was amended by act of Congress approved March 2, 1929, so as to exempt from its provisions joint-stock land banks organized under the provisions of the Federal farm loan act and other banking institutions which do no commercial banking business. The text of the recent amendment is as follows:

[PUBLIC—No. 1007—70TH CONGRESS]

[S. 4039]

AN ACT To exempt joint-stock land banks from the provisions of section 8 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso of the second paragraph of section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended (United States Code, title 15, chapter 1, section 19), is amended to read as follows:

"Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares, to joint-stock land banks organized under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act, or to other banking institutions which do no commercial banking business."

Approved, March 2, 1929.

Changes in State Bank Membership

The following list shows the changes affecting State bank membership during the month ended March 21, 1929, on which date 1,200 State institutions were members of the system:

ADMISSIONS

	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 3</i>			
Integrity Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$1,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$32,129,174
<i>District No. 4</i>			
Midland Bank, Cleveland, Ohio (succession to Midland Bank, member).....	4,000,000	2,000,000	32,382,447
<i>District No. 7</i>			
Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.....	75,000,000	65,000,000	.....

ADMISSIONS—Continued

	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 8</i>			
Peoples Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.....	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$3,873,286
Midland Savings Bank, St. Louis County, Mo.....	30,000	12,500	85,267
<i>District No. 11</i>			
Mercantile Bank & Trust Co. of Texas, Dallas, Tex.....	2,000,000	100,000	17,316,714
<i>District No. 12</i>			
First Security Bank, Boise, Idaho.....	150,000	100,000	4,810,085

CHANGES

<i>District No. 4</i>			
Midland Bank, Cleveland, Ohio (succeeded by Midland Bank, member).....	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$28,284,983
<i>District No. 6</i>			
Middle Georgia Bank, Eatonton, Ga. (closed).....	50,000	.....	241,000
<i>District No. 7</i>			
Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. (succeeded by Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, a member).....	15,000,000	30,000,000	434,966,241
Austin State Bank, Chicago, Ill. (voluntary withdrawal).....	500,000	150,000	7,115,650
Griswold-First State Bank, Detroit, Mich. (consolidated with National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.).....	5,000,000	2,500,000	52,546,125
<i>District No. 8</i>			
Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn. (succeeded by nonmember).....	2,500,000	200,000	35,567,000
<i>District No. 11</i>			
Gray County State Bank, Pampa, Tex. (converted to Pampa National Bank).....	50,000	6,000	1,219,521
Texas State Bank & Trust Co., San Antonio, Tex. (consolidated with nonmember).....	300,000	36,000	2,702,000
<i>District No. 12</i>			
Farmers State Bank, Moro, Oreg. (succeeded by nonmember).....	45,000	7,000	214,777
Citizens Bank, Portland, Oreg. (converted to Citizens National Bank).....	200,000	30,000	4,558,529

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended March 21, 1929, the Federal Reserve Board approved applications of the national banks listed below for permission to exercise one or more of the fiduciary powers named in section 11 (k) of the Federal reserve act as amended, as follows: (1) Trustee; (2) executor; (3) administrator; (4) registrar of stocks and bonds; (5) guardian of estates; (6) assignee; (7) receiver; (8) committee of estates of lunatics; (9) in any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

Location	District No.	Name of bank	Powers granted
Athol, Mass.....	1	Millers River National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.
Newburyport, Mass..	1	First and Ocean National Bank.	1 to 9.
South Norwalk, Conn.	2	City National Bank.....	6 to 9. ¹
Glen Rock, N. J.....	2	Glen Rock National Bank..	1 to 9.
Palisades Park, N. J..	2	Palisades Park National Bank.	1 to 9.
Baldwinsville, N. Y..	2	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Clyde, N. Y.....	2	Briggs National Bank.....	1 to 9.
New York, N. Y.....	2	Sterling National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 9.
Watervliet, N. Y.....	2	National Bank of Watervliet.	1 to 9.
Harrington, Del.....	3	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
York, Pa.....	3	Industrial National Bank of West York.	5 to 9. ¹
Palmerton, Pa.....	3	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	Monongahela National Bank.	1 to 3, 5 to 8. ¹
Orange, Va.....	5	National Bank of Orange....	1 to 9.
Des Plaines, Ill.....	7	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Dundee, Ill.....	7	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
St. Charles, Ill.....	7	St. Charles National Bank..	1 to 9.
Shelbyville, Ind.....	7	Shelby National Bank.....	1 to 9.
West Point, Miss.....	8	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Huron, S. Dak.....	9	The National Bank of Huron.	1 to 9.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	10	Fidelity National Bank.....	2, 3, 5 to 9.
Del Rio, Tex.....	11	Del Rio National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Houston, Tex.....	11	Guaranty National Bank....	1 to 9.
Kingsville, Tex.....	11	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Stephenville, Tex.....	11	Farmers-First National Bank.	1 to 9.
San Diego, Calif.....	12	La Jolla National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Everett, Wash.....	12	Citizens National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 9.

¹ Supplemental.

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 23 to March 22, 1929, inclusive:

	Number of banks	Amount of capital
New charters issued.....	19	\$4,975,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increase of capital approved ¹	31	7,162,500
Aggregate of new charters, banks, restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	50	12,137,500
Liquidations.....	27	3,170,000
Reducing capital ²	3	34,310,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	30	37,480,000
Consolidation of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	2	3,500,000
Consolidation of a national bank and a State bank under act of Feb. 25, 1927.....	3	7,400,000
Total consolidations.....	5	10,900,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		12,137,500
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc..		37,480,000
Net decrease.....		25,342,500

¹ Includes one increase in capital of \$700,000 incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918, and 3 increases in capital aggregating \$3,200,000 incident to consolidations of State banks under act of Feb. 25, 1927.

² Includes one reduction in capital of \$800,000 incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES AT END OF MONTH
[In thousands of dollars]

	1929		1928
	Mar. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
RESOURCES			
Total gold reserves.....	2,700,977	2,676,805	2,729,107
Reserves other than gold.....	161,864	153,549	162,110
Total reserves.....	2,862,841	2,830,354	2,891,217
Nonreserve cash.....	64,805	73,930	56,976
Bills discounted.....	1,095,031	972,631	598,681
Bills bought:			
Outright.....	184,002	303,853	295,786
Under resale agreement.....	15,701	25,700	54,394
Total bills bought.....	199,703	329,553	350,180
United States securities:			
Bought outright.....	165,663	164,984	388,422
Under resale agreement.....	6,238	3,750	8,466
Total United States securities.....	171,901	168,734	396,888
Other securities.....	6,845	10,250	990
Total bills and securities.....	1,473,480	1,481,168	1,344,739
Due from foreign banks.....	722	724	571
Reserve bank float ¹	62,158	27,729	19,449
Total reserve bank credit outstanding.....	1,536,360	1,509,621	1,364,759
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks.....	16,624	17,076	13,451
Other uncollected items not included in float.....	564,670	648,607	539,539
Bank premises.....	58,693	58,660	56,274
All other resources.....	7,971	7,907	9,939
Total resources.....	5,111,964	5,146,155	4,935,155
LIABILITIES			
Federal reserve notes:			
Held by other Federal reserve banks.....	16,624	17,076	13,451
Outside Federal reserve banks.....	1,674,626	1,647,466	1,589,273
Total notes in circulation.....	1,691,250	1,664,542	1,602,729
Deposits:			
Member bank—reserve account.....	2,356,748	2,362,358	2,366,127
Government.....	28,075	21,260	21,112
Foreign bank.....	20,353	5,849	6,236
Other deposits.....	20,212	19,130	16,859
Total deposits.....	2,425,388	2,408,597	2,410,334
Deferred availability items.....	564,670	648,607	539,539
Capital paid in.....	154,356	151,480	135,677
Surplus.....	254,398	254,398	233,319
All other liabilities.....	21,902	18,531	13,557
Total liabilities.....	5,111,964	5,146,155	4,935,155
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	337,425	304,499	241,629

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

KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION
[End of month figures. In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Gold coin	Gold certificates	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1928—Mar. 31.....	4,748,934	383,116	1,024,875	46,188	372,709	1,308	274,544	109,922	290,046	1,588,391	4,138	653,696
Apr. 30.....	4,748,458	381,203	1,020,267	46,154	377,946	1,306	276,089	110,306	293,119	1,585,904	4,096	652,068
May 31.....	4,744,074	379,684	1,013,139	46,228	379,604	1,305	277,404	110,921	296,189	1,586,975	4,072	648,552
June 30.....	4,796,621	377,017	1,019,149	46,223	384,577	1,304	278,174	111,067	298,438	1,626,433	4,029	650,212
July 31.....	4,700,535	374,980	977,077	46,082	384,159	1,301	279,072	111,400	293,235	1,592,137	3,985	637,109
Aug. 31.....	4,802,820	373,558	981,785	46,241	391,047	1,300	280,661	111,937	300,563	1,662,249	3,948	649,532
Sept. 29.....	4,846,198	372,909	977,673	48,411	397,589	1,298	283,296	112,431	303,110	1,698,908	3,916	648,656
Oct. 31.....	4,806,230	373,202	959,652	46,298	394,328	1,296	285,350	113,427	300,859	1,689,171	3,880	638,965
Nov. 30.....	4,990,114	374,306	1,030,546	46,342	404,860	1,295	288,002	114,641	306,615	1,770,184	3,848	650,677
Dec. 31.....	4,973,168	395,310	990,996	46,475	410,334	1,294	291,314	115,613	294,199	1,808,053	3,820	615,761
1929—Jan. 31.....	4,656,617	380,952	923,193	44,456	381,672	1,292	280,751	114,007	282,172	1,631,432	3,775	612,915
Feb. 28.....	4,698,362	377,512	935,448	44,075	385,389	1,291	280,736	113,692	283,603	1,646,523	3,747	626,344
Mar. 31 ¹	4,747,590	374,253	937,241	43,920	390,583	1,289	280,543	113,579	283,094	1,673,468	3,708	645,907

¹ Preliminary.

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:													
Mar. 6	2,890,834	226,466	767,005	216,816	271,579	111,557	223,075	422,054	83,542	83,191	105,626	61,742	318,181
Mar. 13	2,882,693	227,708	766,625	214,709	272,872	109,903	221,917	418,200	83,224	86,951	104,814	61,160	314,610
Mar. 20	2,873,578	225,887	765,417	212,747	270,905	112,329	220,664	419,123	82,099	85,932	103,618	60,880	314,477
Mar. 27	2,867,384	223,672	764,742	212,701	270,180	111,117	222,256	419,246	81,462	85,392	104,681	59,800	312,135
Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve agent:													
Mar. 6	823,632	73,975	344,875	36,389	28,630	20,451	52,530	109,020	13,030	12,239	28,720	13,382	90,400
Mar. 13	833,452	76,975	349,875	32,980	32,630	20,351	52,030	108,520	13,030	15,999	27,280	13,382	90,406
Mar. 20	824,062	74,175	353,715	31,980	31,630	21,711	51,120	105,720	12,670	15,999	24,370	12,572	88,400
Mar. 27	816,637	73,425	349,395	34,300	31,030	20,711	53,760	100,420	12,530	13,774	26,370	12,522	88,400
Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Mar. 6	2,067,202	152,491	422,130	180,436	242,949	91,106	170,545	313,034	70,512	70,952	76,906	48,360	227,781
Mar. 13	2,049,241	150,733	416,750	181,729	240,242	89,552	169,887	309,680	70,194	70,952	77,534	47,778	224,010
Mar. 20	2,049,516	151,712	411,702	180,767	239,275	90,618	169,544	313,403	69,429	69,933	79,248	47,808	226,077
Mar. 27	2,050,747	150,247	415,347	178,401	239,150	90,406	168,496	318,826	68,932	71,618	78,311	47,278	223,735
Collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Mar. 6	362,645	35,300	171,880		50,000	6,690	27,350		7,500	14,167		14,758	35,000
Mar. 13	363,195	35,300	171,880		50,000	6,690	27,350		8,050	14,167		14,758	35,000
Mar. 20	363,195	35,300	171,880		50,000	6,690	27,350		8,050	14,167		14,758	35,000
Mar. 27	367,195	35,300	171,880	4,000	50,000	6,690	27,350		8,050	14,167		14,758	35,000
Gold redemption fund—													
Mar. 6	87,479	11,319	15,011	9,860	12,346	4,789	5,786	1,598	2,457	1,418	4,129	4,338	14,428
Mar. 13	99,244	19,561	14,901	12,752	13,740	8,135	4,387	1,564	1,539	1,418	3,317	3,755	14,175
Mar. 20	97,222	17,741	14,803	10,791	13,773	7,000	2,895	1,458	2,414	2,399	4,121	5,976	13,851
Mar. 27	97,659	15,525	14,701	13,744	12,048	5,789	8,547	1,391	1,777	1,859	3,184	5,396	13,698
Gold fund—													
Mar. 6	733,786	23,000	55,000	74,577	95,000	39,000	69,500	201,000	14,000	31,000	50,360	3,000	78,349
Mar. 13	750,968	33,000	55,000	76,577	95,000	34,000	76,000	201,000	14,000	33,000	50,360	3,000	80,031
Mar. 20	840,459	33,000	105,000	76,577	95,000	39,000	80,500	201,000	9,000	33,000	48,360	6,000	114,022
Mar. 27	806,250	33,000	95,000	64,657	95,000	39,000	74,000	181,000	9,000	38,000	50,360	6,000	121,233
Eligible paper—													
Mar. 6	1,256,975	94,481	321,171	101,234	89,788	50,505	68,551	243,009	49,533	25,691	42,011	36,550	134,451
Mar. 13	1,183,273	85,256	259,559	103,011	100,590	49,569	62,905	241,750	50,096	25,481	40,373	32,284	132,599
Mar. 20	1,130,676	80,065	228,636	102,155	100,645	48,944	59,463	257,263	58,774	25,363	43,316	24,973	101,139
Mar. 27	1,178,876	95,400	308,702	108,533	104,769	51,327	59,354	199,106	62,202	22,357	40,253	25,398	101,415
Total collateral:													
Mar. 6	2,440,885	164,100	563,062	185,671	247,134	100,984	171,187	445,607	73,490	72,276	96,500	58,646	262,228
Mar. 13	2,396,680	173,117	501,340	192,340	259,330	98,394	170,642	444,314	73,685	74,066	94,050	53,797	261,605
Mar. 20	2,431,552	166,046	520,319	189,523	259,418	101,634	170,208	459,721	78,238	74,929	95,797	51,707	264,012
Mar. 27	2,449,980	179,225	590,283	190,934	261,817	102,806	169,251	381,497	81,089	76,383	93,797	51,552	271,346

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:							
Mar. 6	989,172	818,385	43,094	70,834	47,483	6,580	2,796
Mar. 13	955,623	787,080	45,414	69,563	44,156	6,657	2,753
Mar. 20	942,737	776,069	42,865	73,860	39,763	7,443	2,737
Mar. 27	1,024,130	865,446	40,319	65,365	42,679	7,331	2,990
Bills bought in open market:							
Mar. 6	304,644	145,352	81,997	61,864	11,504	3,927	
Mar. 13	283,101	148,860	64,002	51,249	14,613	4,377	
Mar. 20	236,838	124,186	54,169	36,423	19,123	2,937	
Mar. 27	208,427	93,984	52,370	33,147	26,164	2,762	
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Mar. 6	20,699	1,705				684	18,310
Mar. 13	23,177	794				3,844	18,539
Mar. 20	42,836	19,275				39	12,494
Mar. 27	27,509	2,940				128	16,441

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND—INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM FEBRUARY 21, TO MARCH 20, 1929, INCLUSIVE

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Transfers for Government account		Transit clearing		Federal reserve note clearing		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and clearings		Balance in fund at close of period
	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Decrease	Increase	
Boston.....	15,400		919,046	957,320	5,138	2,656		20,392	68,184
New York.....	5,200	136,700	3,612,731	3,444,890	7,898	16,161	28,078		252,108
Philadelphia.....	27,300		848,930	865,954	6,204	4,117	12,363		20,385
Cleveland.....	26,000		821,921	863,378	7,693	3,636		11,400	60,821
Richmond.....	12,000		779,071	793,402	2,921	2,871		2,281	15,194
Atlanta.....	10,000		339,085	368,879	2,716	4,841		21,919	14,672
Chicago.....	37,000		1,545,203	1,555,383	8,450	6,293	28,977		90,237
St. Louis.....	1,000	700	562,899	551,609	2,356	2,664	11,282		21,138
Minneapolis.....		100	166,158	167,190	1,660	1,340		812	25,242
Kansas City.....	2,000		450,731	446,826	2,230	1,730	6,405		40,561
Dallas.....	1,000	4,200	360,962	371,290	1,323	1,723		13,928	34,279
San Francisco.....	5,000	200	462,604	483,220	2,401	2,958		16,373	33,177
Total four weeks ending—									
Mar. 20, 1929.....	141,900	141,900	10,869,341	10,869,341	50,990	50,990	87,105	87,105	675,998
Feb. 20, 1929.....	12,500	12,500	10,372,979	10,372,979	57,102	57,102			764,090
Mar. 21, 1928.....	179,900	179,900	10,491,811	10,491,811	47,537	47,537			684,562
Feb. 22, 1928.....	16,500	16,500	9,218,449	9,218,449	48,751	48,751			749,107

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

[In millions of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Loans and investments:													
Mar. 6.....	22,383	1,496	8,508	1,237	2,201	676	635	3,408	721	391	686	489	1,936
Mar. 13.....	22,382	1,494	8,447	1,243	2,204	681	645	3,417	723	391	692	489	1,956
Mar. 20.....	22,581	1,516	8,589	1,247	2,220	680	648	3,437	722	389	687	497	1,949
Mar. 27.....	22,543	1,511	8,612	1,253	2,226	683	648	3,372	720	385	683	499	1,952
Loans:													
Mar. 6.....	16,425	1,113	6,332	901	1,513	517	501	2,660	525	261	447	357	1,298
Mar. 13.....	16,430	1,111	6,267	911	1,520	526	511	2,672	529	261	454	358	1,309
Mar. 20.....	16,552	1,121	6,375	916	1,529	521	511	2,674	528	262	449	360	1,306
Mar. 27.....	16,557	1,125	6,411	925	1,540	523	513	2,619	529	257	449	359	1,308
On securities—													
Mar. 6.....	7,573	466	3,292	503	698	198	155	1,261	244	83	143	119	412
Mar. 13.....	7,511	463	3,180	506	703	202	158	1,279	245	84	148	118	425
Mar. 20.....	7,642	469	3,271	513	714	201	154	1,306	243	85	143	118	426
Mar. 27.....	7,592	475	3,287	515	717	204	157	1,229	244	84	144	113	424
All other—													
Mar. 6.....	8,852	647	3,041	398	816	319	347	1,399	281	178	305	238	886
Mar. 13.....	8,918	647	3,087	405	817	324	353	1,394	284	177	306	240	884
Mar. 20.....	8,910	652	3,104	403	816	320	356	1,365	285	177	306	242	881
Mar. 27.....	8,965	650	3,124	410	823	320	355	1,390	286	173	305	246	885
Investments:													
Mar. 6.....	5,958	383	2,176	337	687	159	134	748	195	130	239	132	638
Mar. 13.....	5,953	383	2,179	332	684	154	134	744	195	130	239	131	647
Mar. 20.....	6,028	395	2,214	330	691	159	137	763	194	128	238	137	642
Mar. 27.....	5,986	386	2,201	328	686	160	135	753	191	128	234	140	643
U. S. Government securities—													
Mar. 6.....	3,058	183	1,208	107	333	72	65	351	78	74	116	91	379
Mar. 13.....	3,036	184	1,187	107	327	70	64	349	78	73	116	91	388
Mar. 20.....	3,113	189	1,225	105	336	74	67	368	78	72	116	97	386
Mar. 27.....	3,086	189	1,211	103	331	74	66	362	78	72	112	99	388
Other securities—													
Mar. 6.....	2,901	199	967	230	355	87	69	397	117	56	122	41	260
Mar. 13.....	2,917	199	992	225	356	84	69	395	117	57	122	41	258
Mar. 20.....	2,915	206	989	225	355	85	70	394	116	56	123	40	257
Mar. 27.....	2,900	196	990	224	355	86	69	391	113	56	122	41	256
Reserve with Federal reserve bank:													
Mar. 6.....	1,716	99	789	77	131	43	43	255	47	27	59	36	110
Mar. 13.....	1,726	100	800	78	132	42	41	257	47	26	57	35	112
Mar. 20.....	1,715	93	807	76	128	40	37	257	46	26	56	36	113
Mar. 27.....	1,706	92	808	74	123	40	41	248	46	28	58	35	110
Cash in vault:													
Mar. 6.....	238	17	67	14	29	12	10	39	7	6	11	8	20
Mar. 13.....	245	18	70	15	29	11	10	40	7	6	11	8	21
Mar. 20.....	235	17	66	14	29	11	10	38	6	6	11	8	19
Mar. 27.....	243	17	70	16	28	13	10	38	7	6	12	8	20
Net demand deposits:													
Mar. 6.....	13,308	887	5,883	720	1,049	361	333	1,871	395	226	508	317	759
Mar. 13.....	13,398	908	5,858	727	1,042	368	345	1,893	400	229	518	317	793
Mar. 20.....	13,281	872	5,894	704	1,027	357	331	1,884	385	224	502	312	789
Mar. 27.....	13,156	882	5,853	709	1,026	350	333	1,796	383	226	504	306	789
Time deposits:													
Mar. 6.....	6,871	481	1,702	284	978	244	231	1,275	239	132	179	143	980
Mar. 13.....	6,855	480	1,705	280	976	245	231	1,267	236	133	180	144	978
Mar. 20.....	6,805	477	1,696	280	977	244	231	1,244	235	132	180	144	965
Mar. 27.....	6,827	474	1,720	277	977	244	231	1,241	235	132	181	147	969
Government deposits:													
Mar. 6.....	6		2		1							1	2
Mar. 13.....	6		2		1							1	2
Mar. 20.....	305	13	133	15	24	8	15	37	3	2	4	21	29
Mar. 27.....	305	13	133	15	24	8	15	37	3	2	4	21	29
Due from banks:													
Mar. 6.....	1,167	52	146	55	104	52	82	232	59	52	119	69	146
Mar. 13.....	1,147	46	134	56	104	51	84	238	59	49	118	63	144
Mar. 20.....	1,179	46	181	55	102	50	82	235	58	45	116	63	145
Mar. 27.....	1,150	57	182	62	101	47	77	222	53	41	111	59	139
Due to banks:													
Mar. 6.....	2,970	106	1,010	159	214	103	122	482	136	93	226	112	206
Mar. 13.....	2,845	104	947	157	212	102	121	465	132	89	210	100	206
Mar. 20.....	2,831	103	949	148	202	101	119	500	130	89	205	96	189
Mar. 27.....	2,796	111	980	146	199	96	114	461	122	89	200	88	190
Borrowings from Federal reserve banks:													
Mar. 6.....	756	33	224	55	50	21	35	181	26	12	19	17	82
Mar. 13.....	716	25	176	63	61	20	30	184	28	14	18	13	86
Mar. 20.....	711	26	160	63	64	23	29	208	35	15	19	7	61
Mar. 27.....	779	42	246	71	68	23	31	158	38	11	16	9	65

LAND BANKS AND INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

LOANS OF FEDERAL AND JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Date	Net amount of loans outstanding		
	Total	Federal land banks (12 banks)	Joint-stock land banks ¹
1927			
Jan. 31.....	1,724,821	1,085,170	639,651
Feb. 28.....	1,745,404	1,097,642	647,762
Mar. 31.....	1,765,365	1,109,354	656,011
Apr. 30.....	1,732,395	1,117,914	614,481
May 31.....	1,741,275	1,124,055	617,220
June 30.....	1,738,165	1,130,648	607,517
July 31.....	1,742,575	1,134,896	607,679
Aug. 31.....	1,749,393	1,139,502	609,891
Sept. 30.....	1,752,665	1,143,130	609,535
Oct. 31.....	1,757,185	1,147,135	610,050
Nov. 30.....	1,758,834	1,150,943	607,891
Dec. 31.....	1,765,121	1,155,644	609,477
1928			
Jan. 31.....	1,767,515	1,158,717	608,798
Feb. 29.....	1,778,338	1,168,354	609,984
Mar. 31.....	1,786,862	1,175,858	611,004
Apr. 30.....	1,791,341	1,180,420	610,921
May 31.....	1,793,035	1,183,672	609,363
June 30.....	1,794,236	1,184,656	609,580
July 31.....	1,795,610	1,185,714	607,896
Aug. 31.....	1,796,591	1,187,365	609,226
Sept. 30.....	1,797,796	1,189,345	608,451
Oct. 31.....	1,797,910	1,190,278	607,632
Nov. 30.....	1,797,319	1,191,724	605,595
Dec. 31.....	1,799,045	1,193,846	605,199
1929			
Jan. 31.....	1,799,464	1,195,089	604,375
Feb. 28.....	1,803,593	1,199,766	603,827

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

BANK DEBITS

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Number of centers	February, 1929		
		February, 1929	January, 1929	February, 1928
New York City.....	1	46,288,750	54,719,288	32,739,886
Outside New York City..	140	24,515,182	28,126,466	21,754,528
Federal reserve district:				
Boston.....	11	2,674,346	3,208,475	2,399,661
New York.....	7	47,145,718	55,778,127	33,532,207
Philadelphia.....	10	2,536,018	2,909,650	2,042,399
Cleveland.....	13	2,740,153	3,027,591	2,375,108
Richmond.....	7	692,210	812,691	682,387
Atlanta.....	15	1,115,073	1,332,170	1,043,215
Chicago.....	21	6,504,767	7,369,564	5,461,309
St. Louis.....	5	1,211,752	1,416,768	1,154,840
Minneapolis.....	9	658,729	745,360	604,875
Kansas City.....	15	1,260,128	1,441,717	*1,163,944
Dallas.....	10	686,819	805,541	615,235
San Francisco.....	18	3,578,219	3,998,100	3,419,234
Total.....	141	70,803,932	82,845,754	*54,494,414

*Revised.

LOANS OF INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Class of loan	1929		1928		
	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 30	Feb. 25
Direct loans outstanding on—					
Cotton.....	22,668	22,753	23,100	19,549	13,663
Tobacco.....	1,145	1,491	1,565	1,676	3,636
Wheat.....	1,873	2,461	2,483	2,519	1,965
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	1,557	1,863	2,118	2,370	913
Raisins.....	4,653	4,672	4,679	4,696	5,820
Wool.....	152	290	564	663	158
Rice.....	1,091	1,226	1,360	1,397	1,579
All other.....	263	281	305	259	835
Total.....	33,402	35,037	36,174	33,129	28,569
Rediscounts outstanding for—					
Agricultural credit corporations.....	20,479	19,875	20,991	23,745	24,168
National banks.....	44	52	50	3	7
State banks.....	342	268	188	195	296
Livestock loan companies.....	24,182	24,147	23,784	21,482	21,821
Savings banks and trust companies.....	84	83	90	131	20
Total.....	45,131	44,425	45,103	45,556	46,312

PAR COLLECTION SYSTEM ¹

MEMBERSHIP, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Number of banks at end of February]

Federal reserve district	Member banks		Nonmember banks			
	1929	1928	On par list		Not on par list	
			1929	1928	1929	1928
United States.....	8,777	8,986	12,506	13,101	3,909	3,905
Boston.....	407	413	252	247	-----	-----
New York.....	940	934	404	407	-----	-----
Philadelphia.....	779	779	488	501	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	814	834	1,007	1,080	9	10
Richmond.....	542	562	614	648	568	575
Atlanta.....	446	460	308	308	953	1,011
Chicago.....	1,244	1,276	3,553	3,673	214	191
St. Louis.....	585	593	1,736	1,874	487	447
Minneapolis.....	717	732	646	733	1,133	1,136
Kansas City.....	919	960	2,214	2,327	274	271
Dallas.....	767	794	612	652	213	205
San Francisco.....	617	649	672	701	58	59

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

Table 1.—ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES —PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ON CALL DATES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[In millions of dollars. Figures for nonmember banks are for the dates indicated or nearest dates thereto for which figures are available]

Table with 16 columns: Federal reserve district and call date, Total loans and investments (All banks, Mem-ber, Non-member), Loans (All banks, Mem-ber, Non-member), Investments (All banks, Mem-ber, Non-member), Deposits, exclusive of bank deposits (All banks, Mem-ber, Non-member), and Rediscunts and bills payable (All banks, Mem-ber, Non-member). Rows are categorized by district (All districts, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco) and date (1926-Dec 31, 1927-June 30, 1928-June 30, 1928-Dec 31).

1 Includes all national and State banks (including stock and mutual savings banks) and all private banks under State supervision.
2 Includes rediscunts and overdrafts; excludes acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange sold with indorsement.
3 Includes letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash and outstanding, which were not included in deposits in statements issued prior to Oct. 3, 1928.
* Revised.
Back figures.—See Tables 33, 34, and 77-80, annual report of Federal Reserve Board for 1927.

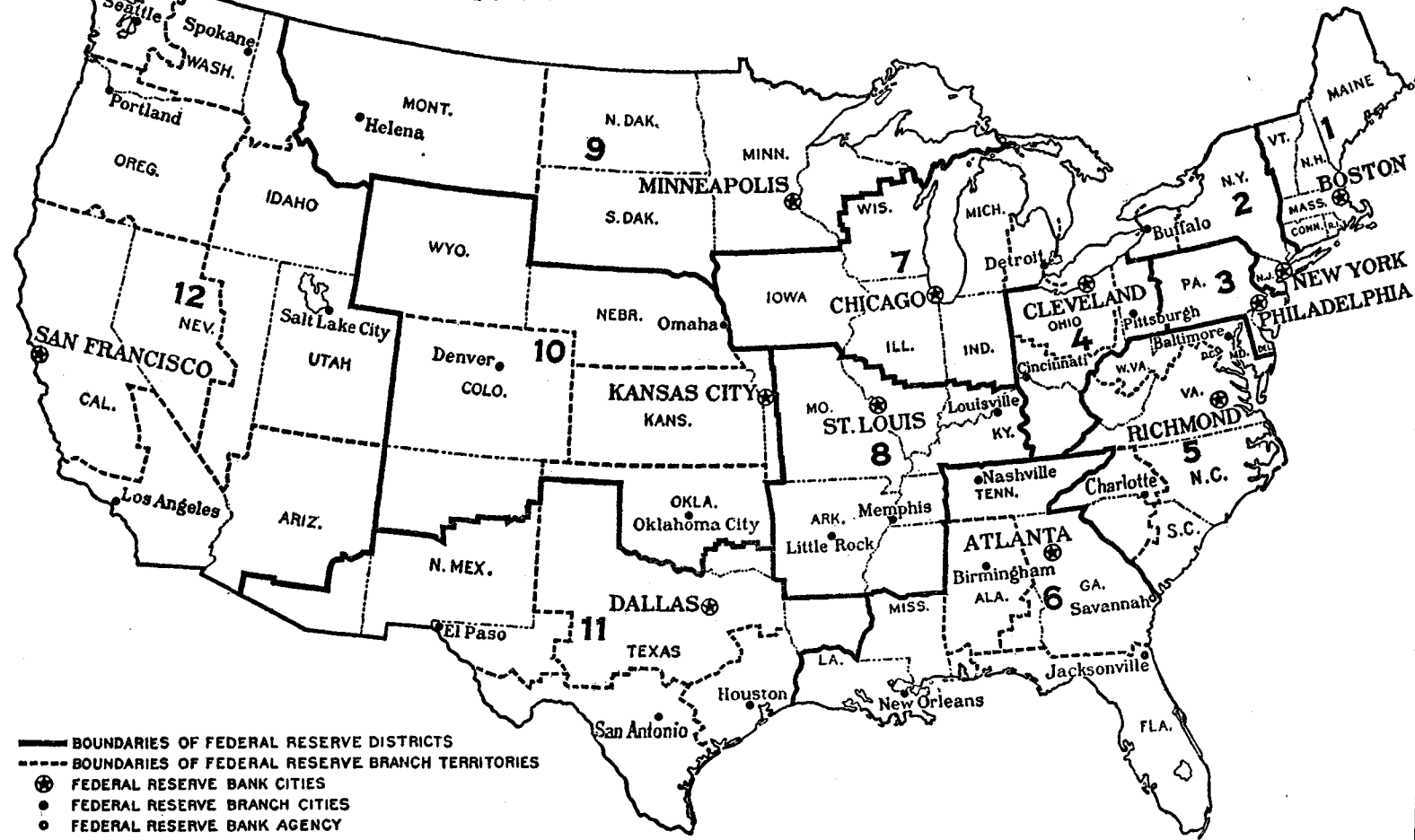
Table 3.—NATIONAL BANKS—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31 AND JUNE 30, 1928, BY STATES

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Loans and investments						Deposits, exclusive of bank deposits ²		Rediscounts and bills payable		Number of reporting banks	
	Total		Loans ¹		Investments		December	June	December	June	December	June
	December	June	December	June	December	June						
	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June
New England:												
Maine.....	145,482	144,773	77,636	75,984	67,846	68,789	132,286	129,233	3,111	4,315	54	55
New Hampshire.....	72,135	70,285	43,233	41,689	28,902	28,596	61,823	57,385	2,929	3,804	56	55
Vermont.....	70,667	68,208	41,654	39,412	29,013	28,794	61,556	58,123	1,733	2,321	46	46
Massachusetts.....	1,158,153	1,200,550	842,879	861,381	315,274	339,169	1,062,268	1,038,717	44,707	51,008	154	152
Rhode Island.....	55,473	58,141	33,790	34,311	21,683	23,830	44,001	43,697	1,640	2,600	11	13
Connecticut.....	276,434	277,719	199,532	194,510	76,902	83,209	256,183	245,329	6,648	11,191	65	65
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	5,161,679	5,000,670	3,373,264	3,373,721	1,588,415	1,628,949	5,257,641	4,244,437	309,845	281,939	565	562
New Jersey.....	900,789	872,631	584,906	549,794	315,883	322,837	849,862	813,947	34,399	30,303	299	299
Pennsylvania.....	2,642,505	2,654,022	1,610,167	1,579,745	1,032,338	1,074,277	2,312,369	2,245,192	81,200	111,965	864	871
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	723,891	726,136	484,413	477,142	239,478	248,994	670,358	662,187	29,486	23,746	328	331
Indiana.....	372,134	362,033	252,641	243,845	119,493	118,188	349,718	336,409	8,133	5,123	224	227
Illinois.....	1,643,621	1,596,824	1,221,827	1,173,396	421,794	423,428	1,492,015	1,456,199	61,118	54,310	488	484
Michigan.....	506,774	508,169	345,916	343,791	160,858	164,378	498,893	483,872	15,679	29,584	134	133
Wisconsin.....	431,022	392,822	299,622	262,054	131,400	130,768	401,845	371,408	19,423	11,226	156	157
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	530,231	524,971	327,424	317,795	202,807	207,176	506,038	496,549	3,126	6,099	278	279
Iowa.....	279,050	274,946	184,280	182,386	94,770	92,560	268,765	263,928	5,432	1,364	289	270
Missouri.....	524,206	518,842	373,476	375,052	150,730	142,890	449,169	411,611	12,559	28,374	134	134
North Dakota.....	75,058	73,722	46,249	46,636	28,809	27,086	79,730	76,044	449	783	133	136
South Dakota.....	62,889	61,784	36,064	36,609	26,825	25,175	67,333	65,433	428	422	96	97
Nebraska.....	189,321	181,922	132,084	128,769	57,237	53,153	166,769	165,416	12,020	2,357	156	155
Kansas.....	205,016	199,840	132,309	123,929	72,707	66,911	208,632	203,002	3,167	2,247	248	250
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	22,923	22,657	12,431	12,561	10,492	10,096	19,655	19,100	664	751	17	18
Maryland.....	240,660	237,321	160,045	152,861	80,615	84,460	217,867	211,550	10,281	10,173	83	84
District of Columbia.....	129,168	130,434	95,434	96,275	33,734	34,159	123,163	124,414	5,321	4,095	12	13
Virginia.....	326,312	332,440	262,768	269,014	63,544	63,226	278,262	280,752	12,303	15,960	165	166
West Virginia.....	165,432	165,410	128,479	127,198	36,953	38,212	149,090	146,282	5,435	6,820	119	119
North Carolina.....	156,959	162,415	128,432	132,400	28,527	30,015	142,969	138,240	7,023	12,983	75	77
South Carolina.....	103,519	109,880	76,732	78,574	26,787	31,306	102,619	102,722	1,200	2,769	55	53
Georgia.....	208,919	220,541	164,363	179,751	44,556	40,790	202,308	198,168	2,444	11,916	81	81
Florida.....	185,379	198,927	107,555	123,598	77,824	75,329	180,447	194,724	3,880	2,245	62	63
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	266,184	253,370	191,535	179,471	74,649	73,899	223,432	211,311	15,074	13,578	140	140
Tennessee.....	217,122	209,589	176,691	171,371	40,431	38,218	195,794	193,945	8,036	3,793	102	103
Alabama.....	203,866	192,038	154,924	145,508	48,942	46,530	181,671	170,197	11,264	10,297	107	107
Mississippi.....	75,240	76,718	55,038	56,418	20,202	20,300	75,114	70,240	2,196	6,280	36	36
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	80,573	79,821	55,865	57,818	24,708	22,003	78,005	76,040	269	1,645	78	79
Louisiana.....	103,433	95,425	87,272	80,229	16,161	15,196	96,799	85,268	3,472	5,924	33	33
Oklahoma.....	336,531	327,750	209,228	200,642	127,303	121,108	359,423	346,232	645	4,938	325	333
Texas.....	880,825	812,422	649,102	609,641	231,723	202,781	865,329	780,111	11,156	8,893	632	638
Mountain:												
Montana.....	85,910	76,187	52,947	48,881	32,963	27,306	93,571	81,939	.....	224	70	70
Idaho.....	41,644	41,416	27,203	26,979	14,441	14,437	46,512	45,951	30	589	44	46
Wyoming.....	35,698	32,303	21,800	20,888	13,698	11,415	36,890	34,042	64	94	26	26
Colorado.....	211,894	207,152	129,302	123,743	82,592	83,409	232,341	222,204	2,337	1,458	123	123
New Mexico.....	29,955	27,200	18,877	17,008	11,078	10,192	33,896	29,214	15	276	28	29
Arizona.....	28,156	26,123	16,210	16,376	11,946	9,747	32,411	29,436	380	484	15	15
Utah.....	48,300	45,386	33,017	31,836	15,283	13,550	44,938	39,667	184	324	20	20
Nevada.....	16,986	16,586	11,684	11,217	5,302	5,369	16,989	16,040	.....	.....	10	10
Pacific:												
Washington.....	269,137	265,948	161,432	160,613	107,705	105,335	277,526	271,271	1,511	2,260	110	109
Oregon.....	179,878	176,809	90,518	90,156	89,360	88,653	186,417	182,583	1,009	1,443	93	93
California.....	1,729,607	1,751,294	1,162,894	1,222,295	566,713	528,999	1,716,417	1,739,870	21,634	6,082	210	222
Total.....	22,406,740	22,062,570	15,285,144	14,921,173	7,121,596	7,141,397	21,407,109	19,908,291	785,059	801,185	7,629	7,685

¹ Includes rediscounts and overdrafts; excludes acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange sold with indorsement.² Includes letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash and outstanding, which were not included in deposits prior to Oct. 3, 1928.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS



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