

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

AUGUST, 1927



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

Bank Credit and Money Rates
Business Conditions in the United States
Report of Agent General for Reparation Pay-
ments



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WASHINGTON
1927

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

VOL. 13

AUGUST, 1927

No. 8

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

The banking situation during recent weeks has been characterized primarily by a decrease in the demand for currency and bank credit and by easier conditions in the money market.

Banking situation

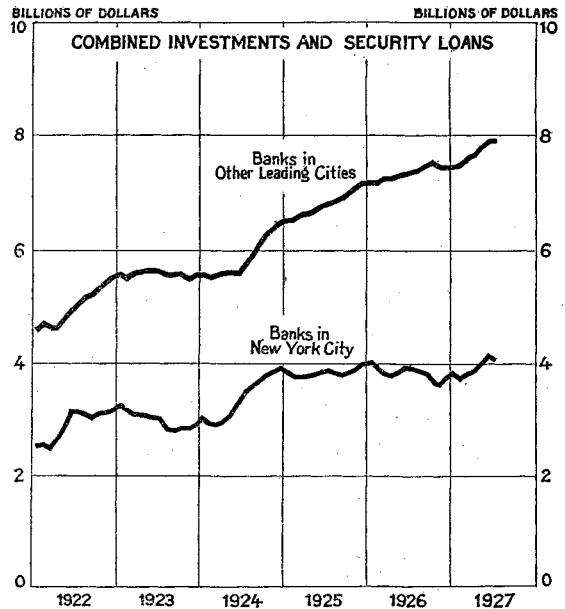
The demand for currency for general circulation, which decreased during the second quarter of the year, remained relatively low in July, after the return of currency that went into circulation over the holiday, and continued to be below the level of a year ago. Reduction during July in member bank credit outstanding, after a rapid increase in earlier months, approximated \$290,000,000 for member banks in leading cities, the decrease being partly in commercial loans but more largely in investments and in loans on stocks and bonds, primarily at New York City. An important factor underlying this development was a reduction in the current volume of new securities issued and a distribution of bonds that had previously accumulated in the portfolios of investment houses. Deposits of member banks, especially at New York City, declined during recent weeks, with the consequence that their reserve requirements in July were considerably below the exceptionally high level of June; this decrease in reserve balances, together with the reduction of currency in circulation after July 4 resulted in a diminution of the demand for reserve bank credit. Total bills and securities held by the reserve banks, after rising in June to the highest level since the seasonal peak of last December, declined during July and at the end of the month were considerably below the average for the first half of the year. At the same time conditions in the money market became easier, with money rates on collateral loans and bankers' bills at a low point for the year.

Thus the banks of the country enter upon the crop-moving season with a smaller amount of indebtedness at the reserve bank and with easier conditions prevailing in the money market than at any time since the corresponding season of last year.

The decrease during the last month in member bank investments and loans on securities, approximating \$170,000,000 for

Investments and loans on securities

these two items combined, followed an increase of more than \$800,000,000 during the preceding four months, when the commercial de-



mand for bank loans was not sufficiently large to absorb the growth in funds at the disposal of member banks. During this period member banks sought employment for their surplus funds in investments and in loans on securities, and the growth in these items was more rapid than at any other time since 1924, bringing their level in June to a new high point both for banks in New York City and for banks in other

leading cities, as brought out by the chart which shows separately for these two groups of banks the course of combined holdings of investments and loans on securities during the past five years. The chart also brings out the fact that, notwithstanding the reduction of these holdings during recent weeks at New York City and the absence of appreciable growth in other leading cities, the general level of these holdings in July was higher than at any time prior to last June. The reduction for New York City banks early in July reflected both declines in their investment holdings and in their street loans on securities, indicating that the reduction may have been largely the consequence of a decrease in the credit requirements of investment houses, following upon recent readjustments in the market for new issues of bonds and other types of investment securities.

Total security issues during the first half of the year were larger than in any other half year since the period of war financing.

Security flotations These amounted altogether, including both new issues and refunding issues, to about \$5,300,000,000, or \$1,350,000,000 more than during the first half of 1926. The refunding issues, which amounted to nearly \$1,200,000,000, were more than twice as large in volume as last year or the year before, and generally bore a lower rate of interest than the securities which they replaced.

New issues of securities, which afford the best indication of the demand for new capital, have been in relatively large volume for a series of years. During the last four fiscal years, they have approximated, on the average, nearly \$6,000,000,000 per year, amounting for the period as a whole to \$24,000,000,000, of which \$20,000,000,000 have been domestic securities and \$4,000,000,000 foreign securities. Corporate issues, which constituted more than three-fifths of the total issues, were distributed by class of corporation as follows:

CORPORATE ISSUES, JUNE 30, 1923, TO JUNE 30, 1927

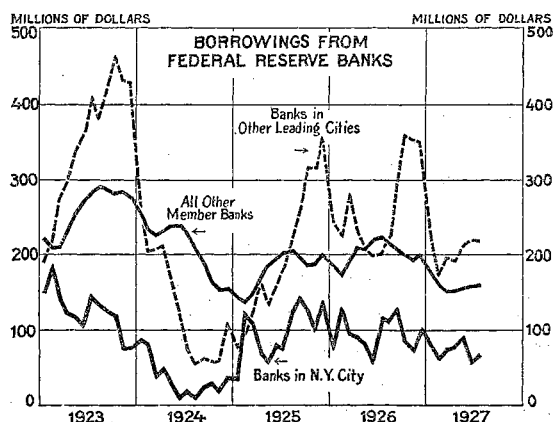
	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percent- age of total
Public utilities.....	5,920	37.6
Land, buildings, etc.....	2,249	14.3
Railroads.....	2,062	13.1
Other industrial and manufacturing.....	1,765	11.2
Oil.....	906	5.8
Iron, steel, coal, copper.....	646	4.1
Motors and accessories.....	449	2.8
Rubber.....	113	.7
Shipping.....	68	.4
Equipment manufactures.....	62	.4
Miscellaneous.....	1,518	9.6
Total.....	15,756	100.0

About one-half of these corporate issues represent capital requirements of public utilities of various kinds: Railroads, street railways, electric light and power, telephone and telegraph, water and gas companies, and the like. Other corporate issues have represented a part of the demand for housing accommodation, and non-corporate issues, not shown in the table, have reflected the demand for capital arising from the construction of public roads and public buildings. Thus the demand during recent years for capital to be used in long-term investment has originated largely in a demand for durable instruments of production and durable consumption goods as is usual during periods of large industrial activity. At the same time the supply of funds seeking long-term investment has been ample, except for short periods of a few months, as is evidenced by the downward trend of long-term interest rates during the last four years. The decline since the middle of 1923, measured by the change in yield on high-grade bonds, has been close to one-half of 1 per cent, and has brought the yield on high-grade bonds of miscellaneous character to a current level of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This level, while not so low as in the earlier part of the present century, is close to that of the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war.

The recent course of short-term money rates, after a slight seasonal increase around the first of July, has been downward, as shown toward the end of the month by a decline of rates for call money, time loans on stock exchange collateral, and bankers' acceptances to a level lower than at any other time this year. A factor in this decline in rates has been the decrease in the demand for currency for general circulation, a decrease since the first of the year larger than the average decline during the same period of other recent years. Gold imports since the early part of May have not been an important factor in the money market because they have been accompanied by large sales of gold by the reserve banks to foreign account. The effect of these sales of gold on the money market has been more than offset, however, by an increase in the security holdings of the reserve banks.

The average volume of reserve bank credit in use during June, \$1,033,000,000, was close to the highest level of the year, and there was a substantial temporary advance above this level early in July, reflecting the effect of the holiday demand for currency, which was met by the member banks through increasing their borrowings at the Federal reserve banks. This indebtedness was reduced as the currency returned from circulation, with the consequence that the volume of reserve bank credit in use decreased from week to week after July 6, and toward the end of the month was close to the lowest level of the year, and about \$125,000,000 below the level of a year ago. The recent decrease occurred in part in reserve bank holdings of acceptances, which usually decline during the summer, but was reflected primarily in a decrease in member bank borrowings. Both the temporary increase in borrowings at the end of June and the subsequent decrease, as shown by the weekly returns, occurred at member banks throughout the country, but when the comparisons are made on a monthly basis, as is done on the chart, it appears that the most considerable change during recent months has been a reduction in the indebtedness of New York

City banks to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which was in June and July near the lowest level since 1924. Member banks in other leading cities, on the other hand, owed the reserve banks slightly more than at the same time in 1926 or 1925. Member banks outside of the leading cities, however, including almost all of the so-called country banks, have increased their borrowings somewhat during recent months, as is usual at this season, but throughout the last three months were



borrowing less at the reserve banks than at the same season in any other recent year.

Reduction of discount rates

The discount rates of four Federal reserve banks on all classes of paper and all maturities were reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent, effective as follows: Kansas City, July 29; St. Louis, August 4; Boston and New York, August 5.

San Antonio Branch of Federal Reserve Bank

The San Antonio branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, recently authorized by the Federal Reserve Board, was opened for business on July 5. The territory served by this branch comprises the following counties in Texas: Aransas, Atascosa, Bandera, Bee, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Brooks, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Comal, DeWitt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Llano, Mason, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, Presidio, Real, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Travis, Uvalde, Valverde, Victoria, Webb, Willacy, Wilson, Zapata, and Zavalla.

MERCHANDISE DISTRIBUTION IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1927

Distribution of merchandise to consumers, as indicated by sales of department stores, mail-order houses, and chain stores operating in all sections of the country, was slightly larger in the first half of 1927 than in the first six months of 1926. Wholesale trade, on the other hand, was smaller in value than in the corresponding period of last year, but this decrease in dollar value of sales has been influenced by the reduction in wholesale prices. Inventories carried by department stores averaged smaller than in the corresponding period of last year and reflected a continuation of the policy of retailers to carry smaller stocks, relative to sales, than in earlier years and thereby to increase the rate of stock turnover.

Retail trade.—Department store and mail-order house sales in the first half of 1927 were about the same in value as in the first half of 1926, while sales of chain stores, which reflect changes in number of stores as well as in the value of sales, were substantially larger. Detailed statistics showing the amount of sales made by each class of stores in the first half of 1926 and 1927, and the number of firms represented by the data are given in the following table:

RETAIL SALES AND NUMBER OF REPORTING FIRMS

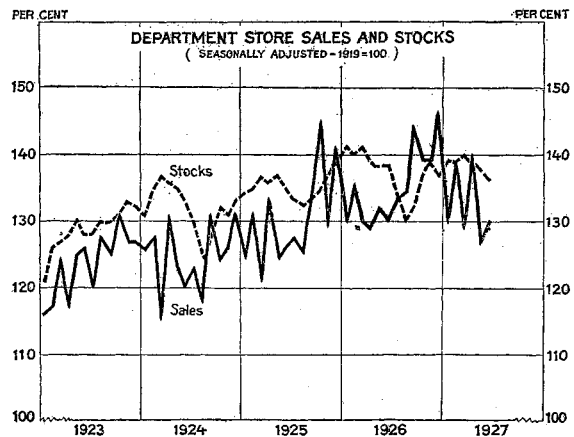
Class of stores	Sales: First 6 months, 1926	Sales: First 6 months, 1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-)	Number of stores
Department stores.....	\$800,559,000	\$807,091,000	+0.8	359
Mail-order houses.....	253,941,000	254,416,000	+0.2	14
Chains of stores:				
27 grocery.....	514,464,000	624,450,000	+21.4	² 27,551
5 five-and-ten.....	197,275,000	217,861,000	+10.4	² 2,397
9 drug.....	43,368,000	49,901,000	+15.1	² 731
3 cigar.....	50,886,000	52,675,000	+3.5	² 3,413
6 shoe.....	19,668,000	19,585,000	-0.4	595
4 music.....	5,909,000	5,233,000	-11.4	² 62
5 candy.....	14,554,000	15,486,000	+6.4	² 275

¹ Total number of reporting mail-order firms. Number of separate distributing houses and retail outlets not available.

² Number of stores operated in June, 1927.

Department-store sales and stocks.—Department-store sales, starting in January at about the same level as in the corresponding month a year earlier, increased considerably more than is customary in February. In March generally unfavorable weather for spring retail trade together with the late

Easter season delayed a large part of the customary buying by consumers and sales for the month of March as a whole were below those of March, 1926. In April retail trade expanded rapidly, reflecting more favorable weather conditions and the late Easter season, and department-store sales were nearly 8 per cent larger than in April of the previous year. Sales declined slightly in May but in June they increased again, and as



the first half of the year ended, they were running slightly larger than in 1926. The course of sales in the first half of this year is shown in greater detail in the chart, which also shows the movement of stocks of department stores from the beginning of 1923 through June, 1927.

Analysis of department store sales by Federal reserve districts for the first half of the year shows that in the Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Chicago Federal reserve districts, which are basically industrial and commercial, and in the San Francisco and Kansas City districts, sales were larger than in the first half of 1926, while in several southern and middle western districts, which are principally agricultural, and in the Philadelphia district, sales were below those of last year. Increases over the first half of 1926 varied from about 1 per cent in the Cleveland and Kansas City districts to 3 per cent in the San Francisco district, while decreases ranged from 1 per cent in the Atlanta district to 4 per cent in the St.

Louis district. Analysis of sales in 63 individual cities throughout all sections of the United States shows that sales were larger than in the first half of 1926 in 36 cities and smaller in 27 cities. Increases of more than 10 per cent occurred at Columbus, Atlanta, Evansville, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, while the largest decreases, ranging from 6 per cent to 10 per cent, were in Harrisburg, Birmingham, Little Rock, and Memphis. Statistics showing in greater detail changes in the amount of sales in the first half of 1927 compared with the first half of 1926, by cities and by Federal reserve districts, are shown in the table.

Inventories of department stores.—Inventories of merchandise of department stores averaged slightly smaller in the first half of the year for the country as a whole than in the first six months of 1926. Stores in nearly all sections of the country, except in the Boston and San Francisco Federal reserve districts, reported smaller stocks at the end of June of this year than in 1926, and the largest declines were in the St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Dallas districts. In certain individual cities—Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Wheeling, Birmingham, Dallas, and Salt Lake City—inventories were reduced much more than for the country as a whole, and at the end of June averaged more than 10 per cent smaller than a year ago. In other cities—Trenton, Wilmington, Youngstown, Atlanta, and Tulsa—stores reported relatively large increases in inventories as compared with a year ago.

Smaller inventories and larger sales resulted in a slightly higher rate of stock turnover in the first half of the year than in the corresponding periods of 1926 and 1925. This slight increase in the rate of stock turnover in the first half of this year reflects a continuation of the practice followed by mercantile firms in recent years of increasing sales without a corresponding increase in stocks. Wide variation, however, in the course of sales and stocks in different sections of the country resulted in considerable variation in the rate of turnover in the several Federal reserve dis-

tricts and in individual cities, as is seen from the following table. The table shows the percentage of increase or decrease in sales in the first six months of 1927, in stocks on hand at the end of June, compared with the corresponding periods in 1926, and the rate of stock turnover in the first six months of 1926 and 1927 at stores in different cities and by Federal reserve districts.

SALES, STOCKS, AND RATE OF STOCK TURNOVER OF DEPARTMENT STORES

Federal reserve district and city	Sales: Per cent of increase or decrease (-) in first half of 1927 compared with 1926	Stocks: Per cent increase or decrease (-) at end of June, 1927, compared with June, 1926	Rate of stock turnover in first half of year	
			1926	1927
Boston:				
Boston.....	2.3	3.4	2.12	2.10
Outside Boston.....	2.6	-3	1.52	1.55
New Haven.....	4.4	-6	1.34	1.41
Providence.....	1.0	-4	1.66	1.79
Total.....	2.5	1.8	1.86	1.87
New York:				
New York.....	2.4	-8	1.98	2.03
Bridgeport.....	-3.6	-8.3	1.54	1.56
Buffalo.....	-2	-13.1	1.48	1.67
Newark.....	9.2	4.8	1.82	1.95
Rochester.....	-2.4	-11.8	1.78	1.77
Syracuse.....	-1.1	-23.0	1.54	1.89
Other cities.....	-9	-2.3	1.15	1.14
Total.....	2.4	-2.7	1.83	1.91
Philadelphia:				
Philadelphia.....	-4.0	-1.1	1.85	1.76
Allentown.....	7.9	6.8	1.30	1.33
Altoona.....	5.4	-4.5	1.30	1.40
Harrisburg.....	-10.3	1.4	1.42	1.32
Johnstown.....	-6	-1.5	1.29	1.24
Lancaster.....	7	6.5	1.42	1.39
Reading.....	-4.6	-7.6	1.36	1.51
Scranton.....	1.6	-4.0	1.73	1.66
Trenton.....	-1.1	10.5	1.37	1.61
Wilkes-Barre.....	.3	3.8	1.37	1.37
Wilmington.....	3.9	14.7	1.45	1.35
York.....	2.9	.2	1.53	1.54
Other cities.....	-4.2	1.4	1.25	1.14
Total.....	-3.0	-6	1.69	1.63
Cleveland:				
Cleveland.....	1.3	2.7	1.69	1.69
Akron.....	2.2	-6	1.57	1.71
Cincinnati.....	3.0	.7	1.68	1.73
Columbus.....	14.4	18.3	1.60	1.64
Dayton.....	-3	-3.7	1.57	1.62
Pittsburgh.....	-2.5	-4.6	1.47	1.45
Toledo.....	5.9	-4.0	1.28	1.37
Wheeling.....	-2.1	-10.2	1.33	1.44
Youngstown.....	7.1	22.9	2.13	1.92
Other cities.....	.9	-4.1	1.16	1.15
Total.....	1.1	-4	1.54	1.56
Richmond:				
Richmond.....	3.2	.5	1.60	1.63
Baltimore.....	-3.2	-4.7	1.53	1.52
Washington.....	-1.9	.3	1.66	1.63
Other cities.....	-1.2	2.8	1.34	1.27
Total.....	-1.9	-1.5	1.56	1.54

SALES, STOCKS, AND RATE OF STOCK TURNOVER OF DEPARTMENT STORES—Continued

Federal reserve district and city	Sales: Per cent of increase or decrease (—) in first half of 1927 compared with 1926	Stocks: Per cent increase or decrease (—) at end of June, 1927, compared with June, 1926	Rate of stock turnover in first half of year	
			1926	1927
Atlanta:				
Atlanta.....	11.1	23.6	1.79	1.87
Birmingham.....	-6.1	-16.7	1.37	1.29
Chattanooga.....	1.7	8.2	1.22	1.19
Nashville.....	-1.3	-2.0	1.52	1.64
New Orleans.....	-2.0	-4.4	1.31	1.18
Savannah.....	4.6	-3.0	1.35	1.42
Other cities.....	-9.5	-4.2	1.59	1.38
Total.....	-1.4	-1.6	1.44	1.37
Chicago:				
Chicago.....	5.4	-0.2	2.41	2.54
Detroit.....	4.3	1.7	2.26	2.22
Indianapolis.....	2.7	3.3	2.23	2.29
Milwaukee.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Other cities.....	-2.8	-8.6	1.39	1.45
Total.....	1.6	-3.2	1.80	1.85
St. Louis:				
St. Louis.....	-3.3	-5.6	1.68	1.67
Evansville.....	16.0	7.8	1.09	1.18
Little Rock.....	-7.0	-4.7	1.22	1.19
Louisville.....	-1.2	-3.3	1.49	1.62
Memphis.....	-7.9	-4.7	1.38	1.33
Total.....	-3.9	-5.1	1.54	1.54
Minneapolis:				
Total.....	-3.0	-12.0	1.98	2.11
Kansas City:				
Kansas City.....	-4.2	-5.3	.....	.....
Denver.....	0.6	-4.9	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	-4.7	-1.3	.....	.....
Oklahoma City.....	11.7	2.9	.....	.....
Tulsa.....	12.9	11.6	.....	.....
Wichita.....	9.8	2.7	.....	.....
Other cities.....	-1.8	-7.3	.....	.....
Total.....	1.1	-2.4	.....	.....
Dallas:				
Dallas.....	-6.5	-14.4	1.20	1.44
Fort Worth.....	4.9	-8.4	1.16	1.30
Houston.....	-2.4	-1.5	1.27	1.29
Other cities.....	-0.9	-4.7	1.30	1.34
Total.....	-2.0	-8.9	1.23	1.31
San Francisco:				
San Francisco.....	0.4	4.9	1.33	1.29
Los Angeles.....	6.4	5.8	1.66	1.67
Oakland.....	0.2	-4.3	1.14	1.22
Salt Lake City.....	-2.8	-10.1	1.99	1.07
Seattle.....	4.4	3.6	1.51	1.54
Spokane.....	-1.6	-6.0	.89	.92
Total.....	3.1	2.3	1.39	1.41
United States.....				
	0.3	-1.4	1.67	1.69

Wholesale sales.—Total sales of approximately 1,250 wholesale firms in 10 lines of trade—groceries, meats, dry goods, men's clothing, women's clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, drugs, furniture, and agricultural machinery—averaged 5 per cent smaller in the first half of the year than in the corresponding period of

1926. Declines in sales were reported in all lines except boots and shoes, the largest being in sales of dry goods, women's clothing, and hardware. In the first quarter of the year, sales of wholesale firms were considerably smaller than in the first quarter of 1926, but in the second quarter the decline in the volume of sales from last year was less than in the first three months. A factor in reducing the dollar volume of wholesale trade as compared with 1926, has been the decline in wholesale commodity prices. The following table shows the percentage changes in the value of wholesale trade in each of the 10 lines in each of the first two quarters of 1927, and in the first half of the year as a whole, compared with the corresponding periods of last year.

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN VALUE OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN 1927 COMPARED WITH 1926

Line	First quarter	Second quarter	First 6 months of year
Groceries.....	-4.4	-1.0	-2.7
Meats.....	-3.3	-8.0	-5.7
Dry goods.....	-10.0	-6.5	-8.4
Men's clothing.....	-2.6	-1.6	-2.2
Women's clothing.....	-10.2	-9.7	-10.0
Boots and shoes.....	0.0	+2.1	+1.0
Hardware.....	-8.3	-6.6	-7.4
Agricultural machinery.....	-4.1	-1.6	-2.8
Drugs.....	-2.2	-0.3	-1.3
Furniture.....	-3.9	-1.8	-2.9
Total.....	-6.0	-4.2	-5.1

Wholesale trade by Federal reserve districts.—Sales of groceries were smaller than in the first half of 1926 in eight Federal reserve districts, larger in three districts, and in about the same volume as last year in one district. Increases were reported by firms in three middle western Federal reserve districts—Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City. In the four districts, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Dallas, which include the Southern States where agricultural conditions were less satisfactory in 1926 than in other recent years, sales of groceries in the first half of 1926 showed declines ranging from 5 per cent in the Dallas district to slightly more than 14 per cent in the Atlanta and St. Louis districts. Dry-goods sales were smaller than in the first half of 1926 in all sections of the country, the largest declines occurring in the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago,

St. Louis, and Kansas City districts. Prices of textiles and textile products which declined almost constantly in 1926 continued lower in the first half of 1927, and a large part of the reduction in the value of wholesale dry-goods sales may be attributed to this decline in prices. Sales of shoes by manufacturers and wholesalers averaged 1 per cent larger than in the first half of 1926 and reflected a continuation of the improved conditions that have been noted in recent months in the leather and related industries. Larger sales than in the first half of last year were reported in the Boston, New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco Federal reserve districts. Hardware sales averaged 7 per cent less than last year for the country as a whole and were

smaller in practically all sections except in the Richmond Federal reserve district. Sales of drugs declined in six of the districts from which reports were received and increased in three districts, averaging for the country as a whole 1 per cent less than in the first half of 1926.

Wholesale stocks.—At the end of June the value of inventories of most reporting lines except shoes was smaller than in the summer of 1926. Value of stocks of dry goods and groceries was smaller each month during the first half of 1927 than in the first half of 1926, and those of hardware were smaller in each month except February. Stocks of shoes averaged larger than in the first half of 1926, and at the end of June they were nearly 4 per cent larger than in June of last year.

REVISED INDEXES OF BUILDING CONTRACTS, FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, AND AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

New adjusted index numbers of building contracts awarded, of freight-car loadings, and of automobile production, computed by the board's division of research and statistics, are published herewith. Changes in these index numbers consist of a few revisions in data used, change in the base from 1919 to the average for the three years 1923, 1924, 1925, and adjustments for typical seasonal movements by means of newly derived adjustment factors.

Data used.—The index of the value of building contracts awarded was compiled for the period from 1910 to date from monthly figures reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. From January, 1910, to April, 1921, they included figures for 25 States, east and north of and including North and South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia, together with the District of Columbia and portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Beginning with May, 1921, figures for North and South Carolina were added, and in January, 1923, reporting systems were inaugurated in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. In May, 1925, figures were added for Texas. These different sets of data were chained together into a single comparable series by computing index numbers for the various sets with different bases, representing in each case the average value of contracts awarded during the three years 1923-1925. The base for the latest series of 37 States was partially estimated.

Figures on freight-car loadings, representing the number of cars of revenue freight loaded, are reported weekly by the car service division of the American Railway Association. The data used in this index are daily averages of monthly figures, which in turn were derived by adding totals for weeks falling completely within the month and prorating the figures for overlapping weeks on the basis of number of working days falling in each of the two months. In computing daily averages, allowances were made for Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday (one-half day), Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Indexes are published for total loadings and for five commodity groups—(1) the total of miscellaneous products and merchandise in less than car lots, (2) grain and grain products, (3) livestock, (4) coal, and (5) forest products. Indexes for coke and ore, relatively minor groups, and for miscellaneous products and merchandise taken separately have been compiled but are not published.

The automobile figures used in the new index have recently been compiled from 1913 to date by the Bureau of the Census. Figures from 1913 to June, 1921, were not previously available, and those formerly published for the months from July, 1921, to date were slightly revised in the new compilation. The revised figures have been incorporated in the board's index of industrial production, replacing those formerly included in that index, which, prior to July, 1921, were estimates based on figures of annual production and monthly shipments. The monthly index numbers represent average output per working day adjusted for typical seasonal variations. In arriving at the number of working days for each month, on which is based the computation of daily average output, allowances are made for complete Sunday closing, for one-half day on Saturdays, and for the holidays listed above for freight-car loadings.

Adjustments for seasonal variations.—The monthly seasonal adjustment factors, by which the figures are adjusted for seasonal movements, have been derived by the method used in the board's index of industrial production, the "ratio-to-moving-average" method; this was explained briefly in the March, 1927, BULLETIN, page 172. The derived adjustment factors used in each of the indexes here presented are given in the accompanying tables.

In the cases of building-contract awards and of automobile production, the character of seasonal movement typical of the data has changed somewhat in the period covered by the figures, i. e., the relative importance of the different months to each other has shifted. In order to allow for these shifts it is necessary to change the seasonal adjustment factors slightly from year to year. All of these factors for the entire period covered by each of these indexes are given in the accompanying tables. They show in the case of automobiles, for example, that the relative importance of March and April declined steadily from 1913 until about 1921, and afterwards increased slightly, while the adjustment factors for June and July increased during the early period and subsequently decreased. The figures do not indicate that the range of seasonal movements in the automobile industry has narrowed to any appreciable extent.

The seasonal adjustment factors computed for building-contract awards indicate that during the war and early postwar years, a period of slackened building activity, the months of June, July, and August were relatively more important in respect to contracts awarded than they were

in either the pre-war or the later post-war years. Since the war period the practice of awarding contracts in March and April has increased considerably. In general, it appears that the range of variation between the months of largest and smallest awards has been somewhat narrower in recent years than at any other time in the period covered by these figures.

VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED
Index Numbers, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations
[Monthly average, 1923-1925=100]

Month	Index Numbers, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations																	
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Jan	15	23	15	25	29	18	26	38	67	22	94	47	70	85	101	101	146	123
Feb	22	16	18	30	17	20	23	40	56	40	82	41	70	97	101	104	136	131
Mar	22	19	20	18	17	23	29	41	37	40	94	50	83	87	99	107	123	131
Apr	20	20	19	22	21	20	27	42	37	53	80	55	82	79	96	112	120	128
May	24	19	22	22	18	20	35	43	33	62	64	53	85	89	95	115	125	126
June	21	19	19	22	19	21	32	44	52	62	58	52	82	81	91	125	125	144
July	21	18	22	20	20	26	30	41	39	81	53	55	92	76	84	123	124	...
Aug	20	19	23	21	21	24	34	43	38	78	54	58	86	72	85	135	133	...
Sept	14	22	22	21	15	26	41	38	38	70	54	72	81	76	90	135	130	...
Oct	18	18	34	18	15	25	41	43	80	49	62	71	88	100	129	126	...	...
Nov	20	23	20	19	16	30	42	33	45	79	46	66	82	90	103	127	130	...
Dec	20	17	25	22	15	30	41	35	23	89	39	71	77	90	94	138	136	...
Annual av	20	19	21	22	18	23	34	40	42	64	63	57	81	84	95	122	129	...

Seasonal Adjustment Factors

Month	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Jan	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	72	72	72	71	69	72	75	75	76	76
Feb	70	70	70	71	71	72	72	72	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Mar	112	110	108	105	102	99	97	96	94	92	96	98	108	108	110	112	114	115
Apr	124	122	120	118	116	113	110	106	105	107	114	120	125	127	126	123	116	115
May	136	134	132	127	122	117	114	110	108	113	115	121	124	123	114	108	107	107
June	124	124	124	123	123	130	132	139	144	138	134	127	121	116	111	109	107	107
July	103	104	105	107	109	111	113	115	116	118	116	112	110	105	104	104	102	102
Aug	94	97	100	103	108	111	113	114	114	114	112	110	108	104	105	110	113	113
Sept	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	97	97	98	98	99	97	96	97	102	105	105
Oct	100	101	103	104	105	107	111	114	116	115	109	104	103	103	103	100	100	100
Nov	91	90	89	88	87	87	87	87	87	84	84	84	86	89	92	91	91	91
Dec	74	76	78	80	82	83	82	78	74	76	77	81	81	84	88	93	96	96

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION
Index Numbers, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations
[Monthly average, 1923-1925=100]

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	13	17	12	42	46	35	36	75	23	37	94	120	89	116	95
February	12	16	16	39	43	36	40	66	25	42	96	117	93	117	99
March	12	15	23	41	44	38	42	63	32	47	97	107	101	113	104
April	14	18	24	29	45	39	42	46	41	62	100	93	107	111	104
May	14	15	23	38	46	36	45	57	42	66	99	79	110	112	105
June	16	13	26	39	48	34	47	59	49	72	100	71	111	110	93
July	12	11	23	41	53	35	48	60	51	74	98	76	113	106	...
August	11	17	28	35	47	29	54	63	52	76	100	87	78	128	...
September	9	16	29	43	52	19	55	58	49	65	107	88	100	124	...
October	10	15	31	46	53	16	64	54	47	73	108	86	133	105	...
November	13	13	31	50	55	15	69	47	41	83	112	85	135	88	...
December	15	12	35	54	48	26	66	45	33	95	123	80	123	65	...
Annual average	13	15	25	42	49	30	50	58	41	66	102	90	107	109	...

Seasonal Adjustment Factors

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	85	84	83	81	80	79	78	78	76	76	77	79	80	80	80
February	104	104	103	102	101	100	98	97	94	94	96	100	100	102	102
March	118	119	117	114	111	108	107	106	103	105	108	109	109	109	108
April	133	131	128	125	121	119	118	115	116	115	118	119	120	118	118
May	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	120	118	118	118	119	119	120	119
June	106	106	107	109	111	112	113	115	117	118	115	108	106	105	103
July	85	87	90	95	99	102	105	108	111	107	104	104	104	103	103
August	86	87	88	89	91	93	95	99	102	103	99	98	99	100	101
September	108	107	106	106	105	104	104	103	103	101	102	103	101	100	101
October	85	86	88	89	91	93	94	95	97	97	97	96	97	97	97
November	82	83	86	88	90	92	93	90	89	89	87	89	89	90	90
December	82	81	80	79	78	77	75	74	74	77	79	76	76	76	78

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS

Index Numbers, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations
[Monthly average, 1923-1925=100]

Month	Total							Merchandise in less-than-car-load lots and miscellaneous										
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927		
Jan	82	92	78	81	98	90	103	102	105	...	90	75	82	96	98	103	107	108
Feb	73	88	78	86	96	103	103	104	109	...	84	75	82	94	100	105	107	109
Mar	76	92	75	89	100	99	100	105	109	...	88	76	84	96	96	108	107	110
Apr	79	83	78	83	105	98	104	107	108	...	75	76	91	99	98	105	106	110
May	82	90	80	79	105	97	105	108	107	...	83	76	86	99	94	104	109	108
June	82	94	80	87	103	92	101	109	104	...	86	78	83	97	92	103	108	108
July	87	93	81	84	102	92	101	108	...	80	86	85	82	96	94	104	108	...
Aug	87	94	76	84	101	95	105	108	...	83	87	77	89	96	97	106	109	...
Sept	91	82	80	88	99	99	102	108	...	84	84	81	87	96	96	107	109	...
Oct	87	91	84	89	97	99	100	109	...	82	84	85	87	97	101	105	110	...
Nov	82	83	77	95	99	99	104	108	...	86	81	78	91	98	106	106	106	...
Dec	89	88	77	95	95	100	105	106	...	89	81	80	92	96	100	109	106	...
Annual av	84	91	79	87	100	97	103	107	...	87	84	78	88	97	98	105	108	...

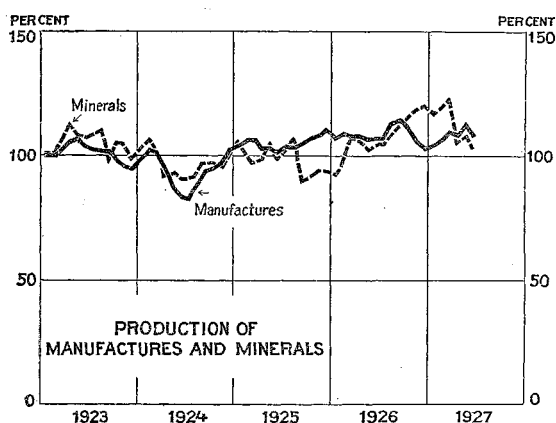
Month	Grain and grain products							Livestock										
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927		
Jan	83	81	88	104	102	97	106	98	96	109	100	91	88	96	101	100	91	88
Feb	73	81	86	117	94	112	97	98	102	105	92	90	91	103	104	97	89	87
Mar	89	82	91	101	102	101	93	98	98	97	98	98	91	99	103	92	93	92
Apr	103	75	92	94	105	103	91	103	97	98	98	93	84	105	100	95	93	92
May	89	78	97	103	87	101	96	100	100	99	99	89	82	102	104	90	91	95
June	79	88	105	103	89	97	94	110	105	93	97	93	100	101	101	90	94	93
July	88	73	120	104	91	95	90	113	...	97	89	86	83	105	101	92	94	...
Aug	82	72	102	99	92	109	97	101	...	96	88	84	95	108	100	97	95	...
Sept	87	79	102	93	93	124	95	92	...	96	85	82	90	108	101	93	103	...
Oct	83	78	97	100	96	131	90	104	...	98	82	87	97	103	100	102	97	...
Nov	82	71	77	108	99	112	100	93	...	105	90	81	100	102	103	91	91	...
Dec	82	74	90	110	98	102	109	99	...	104	83	83	96	104	109	96	86	...
Annual av	85	77	96	103	95	108	97	101	...	100	91	87	95	103	102	95	93	...

Month	Coal							Forest products						
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1								

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The output of industry declined substantially in June to a level close to that of a year ago, reflecting reduced activity both in mines and in factories. The value of building contracts awarded was the largest for any month on record. The general level of prices remained practically unchanged.

Production.—Production of iron and steel and automobiles declined considerably in June and curtailment in these industries continued during the early part of July. There were

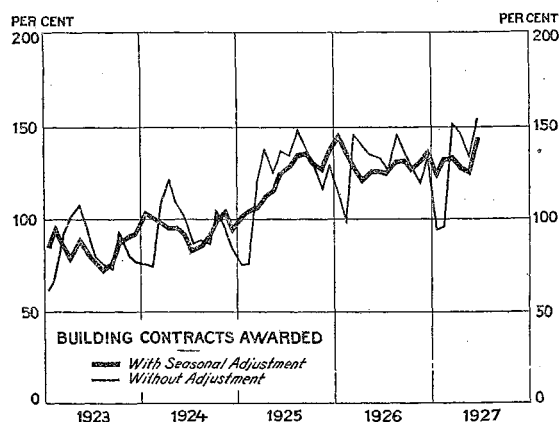


Index of production of manufactures and minerals. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figures, June

also decreases in June in silk deliveries, sugar refining, and production of lumber, copper, and anthracite coal. Cotton and woolen mills continued active for this season of the year, and consumption of raw cotton was larger than in any previous June on record. Meat packing, shoe production, and the manufacture of building materials showed increases. Production of manufactures, as a group, was slightly larger in June than in the same month of 1926, but output of minerals, owing largely to decreased production of coal, was in smaller volume than a year ago. The value of building contracts awarded in June was larger than in any previous month on record, owing chiefly to the steady increase within recent months of contracts for public works and public utilities. Awards were particularly large, as compared with previous months of this year and with June of last year, in the New York and Chicago Federal reserve districts. Contracts were awarded during the first half of July in practically the same volume as in the corresponding period of last year.

On the basis of conditions on July 1 forecasts of the Department of Agriculture indicate increases as compared with the 1926 harvested production in the output of wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, and potatoes, and decreases in corn, tobacco, and the principal fruit crops. Cotton, for which no production estimate was given, shows a decrease of 12 per cent in acreage planted, while the total area planted to all crops shows a reduction of 2 per cent. A reduction of 371,000,000 bushels in the estimated production of corn, compared with 1926, indicates the smallest crop since 1901.

Trade.—Wholesale trade in most leading lines increased slightly between May and June, while retail trade showed less than customary seasonal decline. Sales of department stores were in about the same volume as a



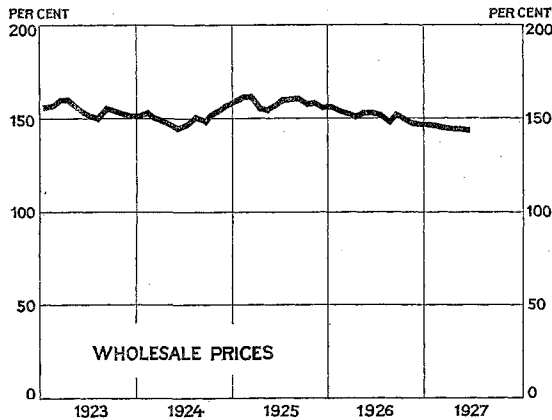
Federal Reserve Board's indexes of value of building contracts awarded as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figures are for June

year ago, while those of mail-order houses and chain stores were larger. Sales of meat, dry goods, and hardware at wholesale were smaller than in June of last year, while sales of groceries, shoes, and drugs were about the same in volume. Inventories of department stores declined further to a level about 3 per cent below that of June, 1926. Stocks carried by wholesale firms showed no change for the month and were smaller than a year ago.

Daily average freight-car loadings failed to show the customary seasonal increase between May and June and were in smaller volume from early in May to the middle of July than during the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of almost all groups of commodities have

been smaller than a year ago. The largest declines occurred in the shipments of coal and coke.

Prices.—The general level of wholesale commodity prices, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, continued practically the same in June as in the two preceding months. The prices of agricultural commodities as a group declined slightly while the average for the nonagricultural group remained practically unchanged. There were declines between May and June in the prices of silk, iron and steel, nonferrous metals,

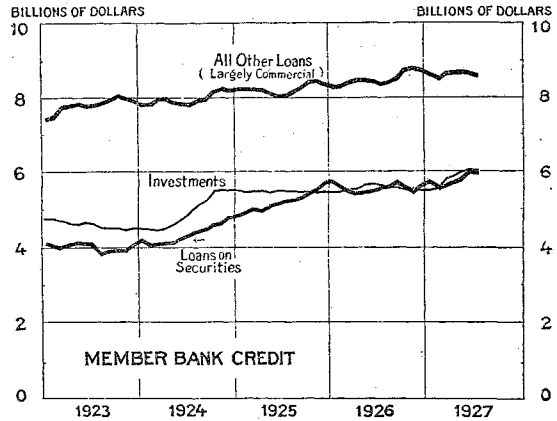


Index of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1913=100, base adopted by bureau.) Latest figures, June

building materials, and rubber, and advances in grains, cotton, hides and skins, and anthracite coal. During the first three weeks of July prices of wheat, bituminous coal, iron and steel, and rubber declined while those of livestock, cotton, wool, copper, and hides advanced.

Bank credit.—The demand for member bank credit decreased from the latter part of June to the middle of July and on July 20 the loans and investments of member banks in leading cities were more than \$200,000,000

lower than a month before. The decline was principally in the banks' investment holdings and in loans secured by stocks and bonds. Loans for commercial, agricultural, and in-



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

dustrial purposes decreased by about \$45,000,000.

Demand for reserve bank credit in connection with settlements at the end of the fiscal year and increased currency requirements over the holiday period carried total discounts for member banks on July 6 to the highest level since the first of the year. Thereafter, largely in consequence of the return flow of currency from circulation, there was a decreased demand for member bank accommodation and on July 20 total discounts were somewhat smaller volume than four weeks earlier. Holdings of United States securities showed a slight increase during July.

Conditions in the money market, after seasonal firmness at the end of June were easier in July.

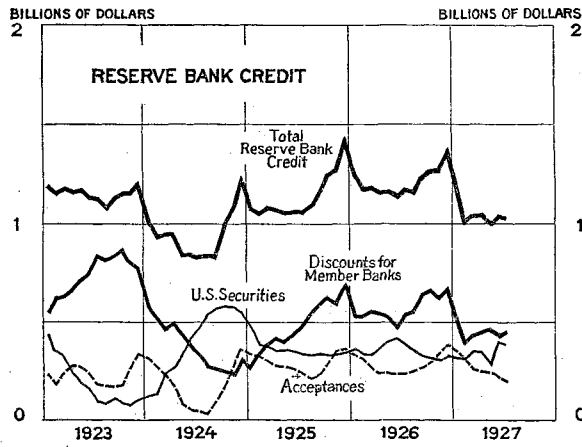
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRADE

Year and month	Industrial production ¹	Production of manufactures ¹	Production of minerals ¹	Building contracts awarded ¹		Railroad car loadings ¹	Factory employment	Factory pay rolls	Wholesale trade	Department-store sales ¹		Department-store stocks ¹		Bank debits outside of New York City ¹
				Unadjusted	Adjusted					Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	
Monthly average 1923-1925=100							Monthly average 1919=100							
1926														
May.....	107	107	103	134	125	108	96	109	82	137	132	138	138	124
June.....	107	107	104	133	125	109	95	109	84	130	130	131	138	127
July.....	107	107	105	126	124	108	94	104	82	99	133	125	133	136
August.....	111	112	109	146	129	108	94	108	88	105	134	130	130	126
1927														
January.....	106	105	117	94	123	105	92	102	75	114	130	124	139	125
February.....	109	107	120	96	131	109	94	109	73	107	139	131	139	133
March.....	112	110	122	151	131	109	94	110	83	129	129	142	140	134
April.....	109	109	106	147	128	108	93	108	78	143	140	143	139	137
May.....	111	112	108	135	126	107	93	108	79	131	127	138	133	133
June.....	108	108	103	154	144	104	92	106	81	130	130	129	136	134

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

FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

RESERVE BANK CREDIT



Monthly averages of daily figures for 12 Federal reserve banks. Latest figures are averages for July

RESERVE BANK CREDIT IN USE
[Monthly averages of daily figures. In thousands of dollars]

Month	Reserve bank credit in use ¹	Bills discounted for member banks	Bills bought	United States securities
1926—January	1,231,337	526,042	327,179	368,099
February	1,176,328	525,049	305,631	335,367
March	1,176,439	558,795	269,634	336,198
April	1,158,891	539,594	235,956	369,779
May	1,155,191	514,559	230,555	398,249
June	1,139,808	476,044	244,038	408,776
July	1,166,564	548,966	231,132	379,745
August	1,158,264	555,799	245,094	353,903
September	1,225,236	641,797	263,992	315,747
October	1,269,356	665,566	294,296	306,413
November	1,270,057	618,367	346,859	302,309
December	1,380,571	671,722	384,826	321,446
1927—January	1,146,523	486,875	345,448	310,637
February	1,007,624	398,636	305,013	306,707
March	1,029,319	427,716	254,618	344,921
April	1,038,857	447,286	248,429	341,081
May	999,504	472,984	233,224	291,495
June	1,033,123	428,563	205,273	397,754
July	1,026,152	453,997	189,774	381,081

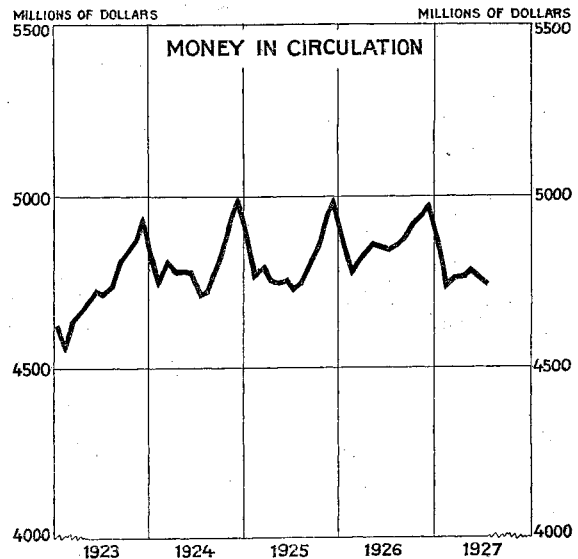
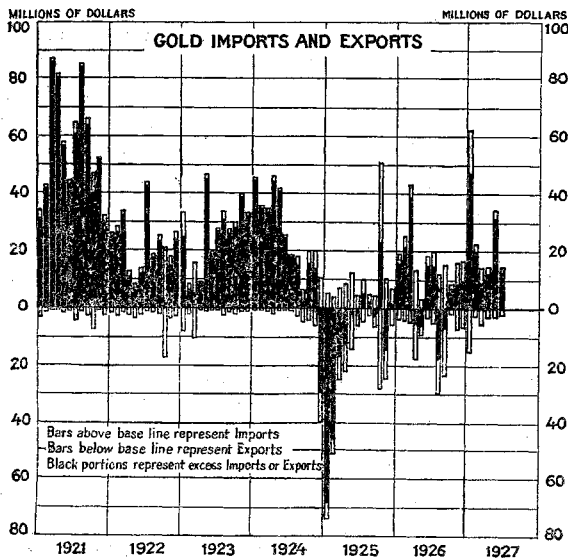
¹ Total holdings of bills and securities by all Federal reserve banks, including "other securities" and foreign loans on gold.

DISCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

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

Month	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Discounts:													
1926—January	526,042	31,895	163,247	48,172	59,208	38,035	26,953	80,112	19,680	4,676	15,511	7,463	31,090
February	525,049	38,775	180,152	56,243	42,669	38,287	26,617	66,943	20,773	6,369	17,063	5,841	25,307
March	558,795	55,151	140,813	59,901	56,611	43,558	40,006	75,507	26,125	6,699	17,499	6,641	50,283
April	539,594	28,450	129,202	53,295	56,207	45,066	44,354	75,266	23,236	6,386	19,044	7,400	46,688
May	514,559	27,068	136,767	49,722	52,071	46,637	35,183	56,311	26,662	6,920	20,149	9,832	47,237
June	476,044	24,816	117,785	49,243	43,977	47,365	38,384	52,547	28,556	5,254	18,472	11,921	37,743
July	548,966	34,529	165,983	48,135	37,221	41,775	42,011	60,854	30,642	7,556	16,164	16,138	47,958
August	555,799	36,653	163,270	45,851	33,666	44,918	47,685	54,591	35,196	13,076	12,693	20,139	48,161
September	641,797	45,498	182,447	46,224	44,966	46,359	55,345	67,736	43,462	11,212	13,542	25,000	60,006
October	665,566	42,180	164,579	49,918	70,386	45,664	55,681	89,224	42,163	11,145	12,455	19,451	62,720
November	618,367	38,031	134,908	43,826	75,602	35,516	50,455	105,702	37,548	8,613	16,866	17,223	54,077
December	671,722	55,726	154,570	60,785	90,051	29,620	47,553	119,165	37,844	5,101	13,663	10,320	47,324
1927—January	486,875	34,476	120,787	44,184	62,107	22,498	34,435	90,847	19,072	4,146	10,256	5,606	38,461
February	393,636	28,069	90,232	36,158	39,424	23,409	26,738	78,237	14,531	4,324	9,437	3,215	39,202
March	427,716	35,538	114,391	41,819	31,888	22,221	31,989	70,691	14,374	4,608	8,584	3,197	49,015
April	447,286	23,201	121,628	43,744	53,890	22,506	34,140	56,281	16,202	6,058	11,902	4,403	53,331
May	472,984	37,129	137,765	45,841	43,624	25,450	34,625	52,679	24,024	6,737	17,333	4,670	43,107
June	428,563	33,843	91,932	45,227	41,801	22,374	32,618	63,817	26,251	6,512	16,524	6,172	41,390
July	453,997	29,689	122,802	46,791	35,393	21,839	36,273	59,685	29,818	5,934	12,460	7,374	45,831
Deposits:													
1926—January	2,289,298	148,192	872,556	137,443	177,700	70,956	83,104	327,433	86,804	55,560	91,912	64,389	173,249
February	2,274,728	148,884	855,864	134,093	181,330	72,227	85,237	328,522	85,658	54,274	91,859	64,244	172,536
March	2,276,724	148,287	862,833	134,749	181,208	70,073	84,476	330,484	84,561	57,580	89,574	63,515	169,584
April	2,251,846	148,224	851,678	137,832	180,681	69,314	80,744	325,392	83,538	54,663	88,278	61,580	169,922
May	2,253,294	146,111	856,697	137,307	181,553	69,314	76,133	332,762	83,394	52,934	88,775	59,399	168,915
June	2,241,415	145,362	865,577	135,361	181,333	66,556	72,477	329,191	81,270	51,698	88,155	57,087	167,348
July	2,262,420	148,013	857,668	137,621	185,981	71,418	73,453	335,306	82,917	51,538	92,651	57,478	168,376
August	2,253,350	145,625	847,061	136,502	188,314	70,054	71,873	340,386	82,092	49,787	94,619	57,595	169,442
September	2,273,205	147,447	862,912	137,152	188,048	70,061	72,718	338,071	80,937	50,099	93,706	58,913	173,141
October	2,280,180	153,231	853,359	139,637	185,945	72,240	74,640	336,643	83,745	51,574	92,848	60,984	175,334
November	2,279,135	155,409	856,410	139,260	184,749	72,626	72,938	332,040	82,771	53,070	91,393	61,148	177,315
December	2,289,632	160,252	879,596	139,419	181,215	71,010	71,802	329,801	82,823	52,550	90,127	62,902	177,137
1927—January	2,300,204	148,810	885,641	141,195	182,290	73,335	72,723	331,215	83,325	52,578	90,880	62,156	176,356
February	2,266,460	149,134	856,053	139,360	183,025	72,276	72,531	329,680	83,750	50,739	91,425	63,763	174,690
March	2,284,809	146,177	878,285	138,894	188,427	70,484	71,134	328,167	82,784	51,484	90,789	63,170	175,018
April	2,301,120	148,394	882,386	140,451	188,122	71,211	72,766	332,363	83,227	50,371	90,832	62,587	177,810
May	2,286,816	148,045	908,188	138,961	188,376	72,586	71,126	338,974	83,193	49,156	89,378	61,645	177,188
June	2,355,428	149,846	941,867	137,874	190,247	71,679	68,810	338,545	82,434	49,678	88,342	59,765	176,841
July	2,339,478	152,538	918,918	137,993	189,620	74,262	68,471	337,875	82,622	49,607	90,916	60,209	175,417

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND MONEY IN CIRCULATION



GOLD STOCK¹

[First of month figures. In millions of dollars]

Month	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January.....	3,657	3,933	4,247	4,547	4,409	4,502
February.....	3,681	3,938	4,289	4,482	4,415	4,537
March.....	3,721	3,961	4,338	4,424	4,445	4,536
April.....	3,751	3,969	4,368	4,405	4,495	4,599
May.....	3,767	3,982	4,417	4,394	4,497	4,609
June.....	3,774	4,023	4,460	4,396	4,494	4,608
July.....	3,786	4,049	4,491	4,390	4,500	4,588
August.....	3,825	4,079	4,517	4,391	4,519	4,586
September.....	3,859	4,109	4,531	4,400	4,511	-----
October.....	3,871	4,135	4,548	4,399	4,499	-----
November.....	3,902	4,168	4,554	4,442	4,491	-----
December.....	3,909	4,210	4,570	4,426	4,495	-----

¹ Gold coin and bullion held by United States Treasury and Federal reserve banks (including gold held abroad) and gold coin in circulation.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

[First of month figures. In millions of dollars]

Month	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January.....	4,605	4,733	4,951	4,993	5,008	5,001
February.....	4,353	4,509	4,682	4,732	4,740	4,713
March.....	4,402	4,611	4,808	4,804	4,814	4,779
April.....	4,413	4,656	4,813	4,776	4,806	4,758
May.....	4,385	4,668	4,760	4,725	4,854	4,784
June.....	4,370	4,706	4,815	4,774	4,871	4,736
July.....	4,374	4,729	4,755	4,736	4,835	4,745
August.....	4,337	4,696	4,665	4,720	4,855	4,744
September.....	4,394	4,778	4,774	4,784	4,861	-----
October.....	4,521	4,850	4,806	4,827	4,906	-----
November.....	4,570	4,835	4,880	4,901	4,933	-----
December.....	4,617	4,923	4,994	4,972	4,949	-----

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Country of origin or destination	1927		1926		1925	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
England.....	11	-----	39,333	6	1,212	-----
France.....	-----	-----	21,001	1	351	18
Germany.....	-----	67	-----	13,924	1	47,550
Netherlands.....	7,419	-----	8,156	-----	-----	-----
Canada.....	707	47	46,519	4,309	82,543	42,392
Central America.....	73	250	639	253	1,516	3,855
Mexico.....	608	635	3,262	3,468	23,913	6,202
Chile.....	51	-----	3,732	-----	21,180	-----
Colombia.....	95	-----	665	1,001	1,663	2,019
Ecuador.....	230	-----	574	-----	1,307	6
Peru.....	227	-----	1,403	-----	2,644	-----
Venezuela.....	3	130	146	230	647	1,700
Australia.....	4,866	-----	12,173	-----	51,119	-----
British India.....	-----	-----	-----	78	5	573
British Malaya.....	-----	-----	-----	1,527	-----	3,342
China ¹	-----	540	1,673	3,095	6,540	4,495
Dutch East Indies.....	133	160	849	493	1,707	2,221
Japan.....	-----	-----	20,000	-----	14,000	60
Philippine Islands.....	136	-----	824	-----	1,990	-----
All other countries.....	51	12	372	1,487	1,165	1,270
Total.....	14,611	1,840	161,372	29,871	213,504	115,708

¹ Including Hong Kong.

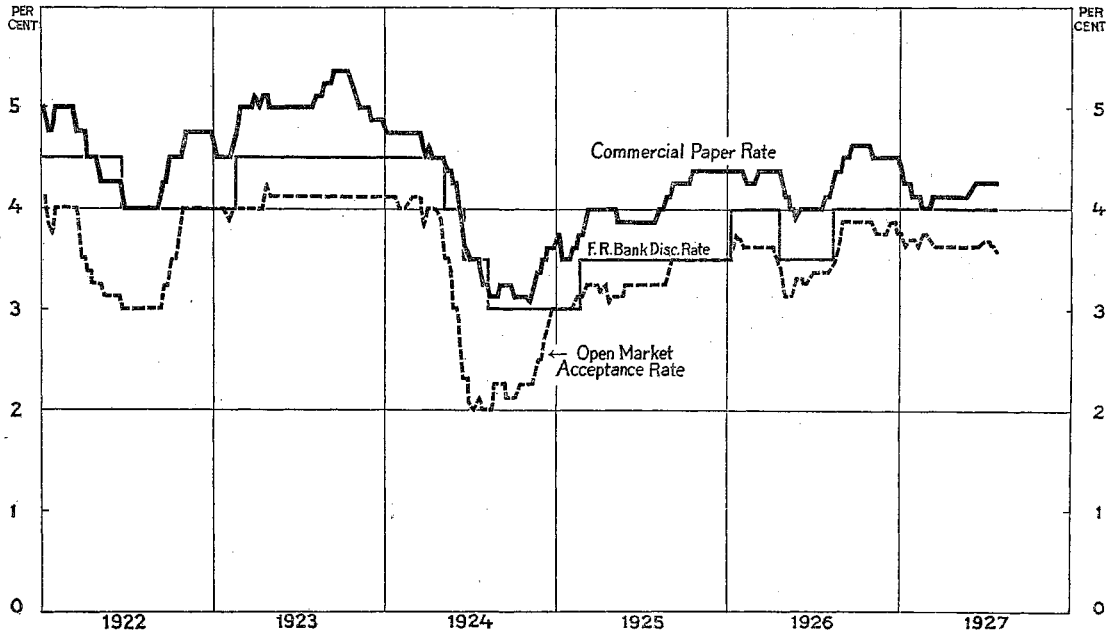
KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION

[In millions of dollars]

Kind of money	First of month figures			Averages ¹	
	June	July	August	June	July
Gold coin and bullion.....	387	386	390	387	388
Gold certificates.....	1,094	1,007	1,031	1,006	1,019
Standard silver dollars.....	49	49	49	49	49
Silver certificates.....	379	376	378	377	377
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1	1	1	1	1
Subsidiary silver.....	275	276	275	275	275
United States notes.....	293	292	297	292	294
Federal reserve notes.....	1,734	1,703	1,668	1,718	1,685
Federal reserve bank notes.....	5	5	5	5	-----
National bank notes.....	659	650	652	655	651
Total.....	4,786	4,745	4,744	4,765	4,745

¹ Averages of figures for first of given month and first of following month.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES

DISCOUNT RATES

[Rates on all classes and maturities of eligible paper]

Federal reserve bank	Rate in effect on Aug. 5	Date established	Previous rate
Boston.....	3½	Aug. 5, 1927.....	4
New York.....	3½	Aug. 5, 1927.....	4
Philadelphia.....	4	Nov. 20, 1925.....	3½
Cleveland.....	4	Nov. 17, 1925.....	3½
Richmond.....	4	June 14, 1924.....	4½
Atlanta.....	4	June 18, 1924.....	4½
Chicago.....	4	June 14, 1924.....	4½
St. Louis.....	3½	Aug. 4, 1927.....	4
Minneapolis.....	4	Oct. 15, 1924.....	4½
Kansas City.....	3½	July 29, 1927.....	4
Dallas.....	4	July 16, 1924.....	4½
San Francisco.....	4	Nov. 23, 1925.....	3½

BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

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

Maturity	Rate in effect on Aug. 5	Date established	Previous rate
1-15 days.....	3	Aug. 5, 1927.....	3½
16-30 days.....	3½	do.....	3½
31-45 days.....	3½	do.....	3½
46-60 days.....	3½	do.....	3½
61-90 days.....	3½	do.....	3½
91-120 days.....	3½	do.....	3½
121-180 days.....	3¾	July 29, 1927.....	4

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, 4-6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Call loans ¹	Time loans ²	U. S. Treasury notes and certificates, 3-6 months	4½ per cent Liberty bonds
1926						
June.....	4	3¼-3½	4.15	4.20	³ 2.90	3.90
July.....	4-4½	3½	4.27	4.39	3.11	3.93
August.....	4½-4¾	3½-3¾	4.52	4.76	3.27	3.95
September.....	4½-4¾	3½	5.02	4.88	³ 3.47	3.96
October.....	4½-4¾	3½	4.75	4.99	3.58	3.95
November.....	4½	3¼-3½	4.56	4.70	3.35	3.91
December.....	4½	3¼-3½	5.16	4.70	³ 3.11	3.83
1927						
January.....	4-4½	3½-3¾	4.32	4.52	3.23	3.80
February.....	4-4½	3½-3¾	4.03	4.42	3.29	3.80
March.....	4-4½	3½	4.13	4.39	³ 3.21	3.80
April.....	4-4½	3½	4.18	4.45	3.39	3.87
May.....	4-4½	3½	4.26	4.40	3.33	3.86
June.....	4½	3½	4.33	4.49	³ 3.09	3.84
July.....	4½	3½-3¾	4.05	4.45	2.96	3.82
Week ending—						
July 2.....	4½	3½-3¾	4.80	4.59	3.16	3.86
July 9.....	4½	3½	4.25	4.52	3.13	3.84
July 16.....	4½	3½	4.00	4.51	3.06	3.84
July 23.....	4½	3½-3¾	3.95	4.42	2.93	3.82
July 30.....	4½	3½	3.85	4.35	2.84	3.80

¹ Stock exchange call loans; renewal rate.

² Stock exchange time loans; weekly average of daily average rates on principal maturities.

³ Change of issues on which yield is computed.

PREVAILING RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES

Month	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Prime commercial loans												
1926—July	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4-4 1/2	6	5	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 -5	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	5 -5 1/2
August	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 3/4	4 1/2	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	4 1/2-5	5 -5 1/2
September	4 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	4 3/4-5	6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	4 1/2-6	5 -5 1/2
October	4 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	5	6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5 1/2
November	4 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	4 3/4	6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5 1/2
December	4 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 3/4-5	4 3/4-5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	4 1/2-6	5 -5 1/2
1927—January	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	5 -6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 3/4-5 1/2	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	4 1/2-6	5 -6
February	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-4 3/4	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5 1/2	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
March	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4-4 3/4	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	4 1/2-6	4 1/4-4 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5 1/2	5	4 1/2-6	5 -6
April	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-4 3/4	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5 1/2	5	4 1/2-6	4 1/2-5 1/2
May	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4-4 3/4	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5 1/2	5	4 1/2-6	4 1/2-5 1/2
June	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	6	4 3/4-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5 1/2	5	4 1/2-6	4 1/2-5 1/2
July	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-4 3/4	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 -5 1/2	5	4 1/2-6	4 1/2-5 1/2
Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral												
1927—January	4 3/4-5	4 3/4-5	4 3/4-5	6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6
February	4 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	4 3/4-6	5 -6	6 -7	5 -6
March	4 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	5 -5 1/2	4 3/4-6	5 -6	6 -7	5 -6
April	4 3/4-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	5 -5 1/2	4 3/4-6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6
May	4 1/2-4 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	6	6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	5 -5 1/2	4 3/4-6	5 -6	6	5 -6
June	4 1/2-4 3/4	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	6	4 3/4-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	5 -5 1/2	4 3/4-6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6
July	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-4 3/4	6	4 3/4-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	5 -5 1/2	4 1/2-6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6
Loans secured by warehouse receipts												
1927—January	4 1/2-5	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5 -6	4 3/4-5	4 3/4-6	4 1/2-5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
February		5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5 -6	4 3/4-5 1/2	4 3/4-5 1/2	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
March		5	5 1/2-6	5 -6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5 1/2	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
April	5	5	5 -6	6	6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	5	4 1/2-5	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6
May	5	4 3/4-5	5 -5 1/2	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5 1/2	4 1/2-5 1/2	4 1/2-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
June	5	4 3/4-5	5 -6	6	5 -6	5 -6	4 1/2-5 1/2	5	4 1/2-6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6
July	5	4 3/4-5	5 1/4-6	6	6	5 -6	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	4 1/4-5 1/2	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Interbank loans												
1927—January	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6
February	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	5	5 -6	5 -6	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6
March	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	5	5 1/2-5 1/2	5 -6	5 -5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6
April	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6
May	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	5	5	5 -6	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6
June	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	5	5	5 -6	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6
July	4 1/2	4 1/2-5	4 1/2-5	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	5	5 -5 1/2	5 -6	6	5	5 -6

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES

City	Prime commercial loans			Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral			Loans secured by warehouse receipts			Interbank loans		
	May	June	July	May	June	July	May	June	July	May	June	July
Buffalo	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 1/2-6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Cincinnati	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-7	5 1/2-7	6 -7	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Pittsburgh	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Baltimore	5 -5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 -5 1/2	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-5 1/2	5 1/2-6	5 -5 1/2
Birmingham	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Jacksonville	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -8	6 -8	5 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6
Nashville	6	6	6	6	6	6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6
New Orleans	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5 1/2	5 -5 1/2	5 -6
Detroit	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Little Rock	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	5 -7	5 -7	5 -7	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Louisville	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 1/2-6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Helena	8	8	8	8	8	8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8
Denver	4 1/4-6	4 -6	4 -6	5 -8	5 -6	5 -6	5 1/2-8	5 1/2-7	5 1/2-8	6 -6 1/2	6 -6 1/2	6 -6 1/2
Oklahoma City	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Omaha	4 1/4-6	4 1/4-6	4 1/4-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	6	6	6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6	5 1/2-6
El Paso	8	8	8	8	8	8	7 -8	7 -8	7 -8	6	6	6
Houston	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -7	5 -7	5	5	5
San Antonio			4 1/2-7			6 -8			6 -8			4 1/2-6
Los Angeles	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Portland	6	6	6	6	6	6	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	5 -7	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6
Spokane	6 -7	6 -7	5 -6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6

MEMBER BANK CREDIT

MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES AND BORROWINGS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

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

Month	Reserve balances					Borrowings at Federal reserve banks				
	Reporting member banks			Other member banks	Total	Reporting member banks			Other member banks	Total
	New York City	Other leading cities	Total			New York City	Other leading cities	Total		
1926—May	691,061	958,684	1,649,745	564,293	2,214,038	82,003	208,484	290,487	206,363	496,850
June	713,944	952,529	1,666,473	566,473	2,232,946	54,944	196,811	251,755	220,373	472,128
July	699,557	951,417	1,650,974	572,909	2,223,877	117,229	197,725	314,954	221,125	536,079
August	679,145	964,171	1,643,316	571,988	2,215,304	111,296	224,147	335,443	215,007	550,450
September	711,833	965,294	1,677,127	578,811	2,255,938	128,173	299,449	427,622	209,261	636,883
October	662,329	969,406	1,631,735	583,111	2,214,846	84,406	355,892	440,298	196,211	636,509
November	672,948	963,186	1,636,134	580,514	2,216,648	71,162	350,687	421,849	191,127	612,976
December	725,298	960,263	1,685,561	579,291	2,264,852	99,611	347,515	447,126	200,647	647,773
1927—January	717,310	960,239	1,677,549	587,647	2,265,196	75,894	228,259	304,153	177,141	476,294
February	682,026	962,691	1,644,717	584,612	2,229,329	59,907	172,086	232,993	158,791	391,684
March	709,853	961,184	1,671,037	583,492	2,254,529	73,118	195,001	268,119	150,734	418,853
April	687,972	971,108	1,659,080	594,900	2,253,980	78,459	191,883	270,342	151,086	421,428
May	720,255	976,346	1,696,601	593,528	2,290,129	90,167	213,476	303,643	155,476	459,119
June	775,900	973,318	1,749,218	592,650	2,341,868	51,485	219,307	270,792	163,753	434,545
July	728,491	967,062	1,695,553	608,200	2,303,753	59,383	213,252	272,635	160,970	433,605

LOANS, INVESTMENTS, AND DEPOSITS OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

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

Month	Loans and investments					Net demand, time, and Government deposits			
	Total	Loans			Investments	Total	Net demand	Time	Government
		Total	On securities	All other					
In New York City:									
1926—June	6,271,298	4,436,270	2,121,717	2,314,553	1,835,028	5,995,281	5,133,643	829,646	31,992
July	6,224,442	4,409,338	2,125,574	2,283,764	1,815,104	5,888,830	5,012,434	850,761	25,635
August	6,199,917	4,408,177	2,116,635	2,291,542	1,791,740	5,831,126	4,945,294	865,354	20,478
September	6,237,607	4,484,084	2,108,290	2,375,794	1,753,623	5,908,909	5,025,587	839,646	43,876
October	6,179,229	4,472,159	1,992,107	2,480,052	1,707,070	5,863,058	4,978,784	833,852	50,422
November	6,174,250	4,464,416	1,912,580	2,551,836	1,709,834	5,858,635	4,959,046	872,198	27,391
December	6,308,886	4,575,021	2,018,731	2,556,290	1,733,865	6,030,809	5,093,951	901,789	35,069
1927—January	6,341,114	4,593,379	2,097,907	2,495,472	1,747,735	6,090,894	5,127,308	917,608	35,978
February	6,189,052	4,436,661	1,981,261	2,455,400	1,752,391	5,894,478	4,935,006	929,499	29,973
March	6,349,701	4,525,865	2,026,633	2,499,232	1,823,830	6,063,771	5,068,281	929,103	66,387
April	6,421,165	4,570,029	2,088,079	2,531,950	1,851,136	6,079,899	5,066,081	950,045	63,743
May	6,534,882	4,628,567	2,078,562	2,550,005	1,906,315	6,169,518	5,179,092	956,334	34,092
June	6,692,243	4,767,162	2,208,984	2,558,178	1,925,081	6,421,358	5,389,740	1,009,999	21,619
July	6,601,841	4,720,139	2,163,781	2,550,358	1,881,702	6,268,544	5,264,543	992,370	11,931
In other leading cities:									
1926—June	13,420,935	9,564,303	3,446,607	6,117,696	3,856,652	12,864,891	7,934,084	4,780,562	150,245
July	13,437,826	9,597,098	3,491,476	6,105,622	3,840,728	12,894,650	7,945,583	4,829,206	119,871
August	13,503,320	9,671,571	3,526,212	6,145,359	3,831,749	12,836,530	7,947,876	4,843,867	94,787
September	13,654,395	9,785,393	3,608,494	6,176,899	3,869,002	12,989,158	7,994,795	4,848,831	145,532
October	13,781,837	9,902,614	3,657,288	6,265,526	3,879,223	13,076,639	8,044,827	4,883,138	148,674
November	13,699,690	9,859,666	3,608,931	6,251,635	3,840,024	12,992,913	7,990,791	4,898,171	73,951
December	13,644,289	9,845,918	3,639,043	6,206,875	3,798,371	12,922,009	7,948,148	4,881,382	92,479
1927—January	13,549,741	9,775,401	3,630,189	6,145,212	3,774,340	12,985,274	7,951,323	4,951,282	92,663
February	13,539,444	9,725,026	3,618,665	6,106,361	3,824,418	13,015,911	7,961,606	4,977,558	76,747
March	13,816,867	9,810,819	3,654,953	6,155,866	4,006,048	13,220,909	7,973,947	5,082,378	164,584
April	13,813,141	9,782,499	3,657,805	6,124,694	4,030,642	13,226,693	7,977,523	5,091,851	157,319
May	13,911,812	9,826,864	3,701,027	6,125,837	4,084,948	13,274,774	8,011,731	5,179,428	83,615
June	13,990,132	9,870,964	3,781,262	6,089,712	4,119,168	13,324,838	8,034,314	5,174,294	116,230
July	13,948,103	9,820,407	3,776,316	6,044,091	4,127,696	13,317,083	8,017,612	5,204,050	95,421
Total:									
1926—June	19,692,233	14,000,573	5,568,324	8,432,249	5,691,660	18,860,172	13,067,727	5,610,208	182,237
July	19,662,268	14,006,456	5,617,050	8,389,386	5,655,832	18,783,940	12,958,017	5,679,967	145,506
August	19,703,237	14,079,748	5,642,847	8,436,901	5,623,489	18,717,666	12,893,170	5,709,221	115,265
September	19,892,002	14,269,477	5,716,784	8,552,993	5,622,525	18,898,067	13,020,182	5,688,477	189,408
October	19,961,066	14,374,773	5,629,395	8,745,378	5,586,293	18,939,697	13,023,611	5,716,990	199,996
November	19,873,940	14,324,082	5,520,611	8,803,471	5,549,858	18,821,548	13,049,837	5,770,369	191,342
December	19,953,175	14,420,939	5,657,774	8,763,165	5,532,236	18,962,818	13,042,099	5,783,171	127,548
1927—January	19,890,855	14,368,780	5,728,096	8,640,684	5,522,075	19,076,168	13,078,631	5,868,896	128,641
February	19,748,496	14,161,687	5,599,926	8,561,761	5,586,809	18,910,359	12,896,612	5,907,057	106,720
March	20,166,568	14,336,684	5,681,586	8,655,098	5,829,884	19,284,680	13,042,228	6,011,481	230,971
April	20,234,306	14,352,528	5,695,884	8,656,644	5,881,778	19,306,562	13,043,904	6,041,896	221,062
May	20,446,694	14,455,431	5,779,589	8,675,842	5,991,263	19,444,292	13,190,823	6,135,762	117,707
June	20,682,375	14,638,126	5,960,236	8,647,860	6,044,249	19,746,196	13,424,054	6,184,293	137,849
July	20,540,944	14,540,546	5,940,097	8,600,449	6,009,398	19,585,927	13,282,155	6,196,420	107,352

BANKERS' BALANCES IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH CITIES

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES

(Weekly reporting member banks. Monthly averages of weekly figures)

(In thousands of dollars)

Table showing monthly averages of weekly figures for Federal Reserve Bank Cities from 1926 to 1927. Columns include Month, City (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco), and values for 'Due from banks' and 'Due to banks'.

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES

(Weekly reporting member banks. Monthly averages of weekly figures for 1927)

(In thousands of dollars)

Table showing monthly averages of weekly figures for Federal Reserve Branch Cities in 1927. Columns include City, Due from banks (March, April, May, June, July), City, and Due to banks (March, April, May, June, July).

COMMODITY PRICES, SECURITY PRICES, AND SECURITY ISSUES

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY COMMODITY GROUPS¹
[1913=100]

Month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Clothing materials	Fuels	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
1926												
April	151	145	153	177	174	127	173	130	163	127	149	153
May	152	144	154	176	179	125	172	131	162	125	149	153
June	152	144	157	175	179	125	171	131	162	123	151	153
July	151	141	154	173	177	126	172	131	161	123	143	152
August	149	133	151	175	180	127	172	131	161	122	145	153
September	151	141	152	175	182	127	172	131	160	120	146	154
October	150	138	152	172	184	127	172	129	160	119	143	153
November	148	135	151	170	190	127	174	129	160	118	141	154
December	147	135	151	169	183	126	173	128	159	118	142	152
1927												
January	147	137	150	167	180	124	170	122	157	118	143	150
February	146	137	148	169	177	122	168	122	158	119	144	148
March	145	137	147	168	183	123	167	121	157	119	144	146
April	144	137	147	169	161	122	165	122	157	119	143	144
May	144	137	148	170	158	121	166	122	157	120	144	144
June	144	138	146	170	159	122	164	122	157	121	143	144

¹ Index numbers of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AT THE FARM¹

[August, 1909-July, 1914=100]

Month	30 commodities	Grains	Fruit and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy and poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	Unclassified
1926							
May	139	131	240	148	131	130	82
June	139	130	216	154	130	132	81
July	136	125	195	152	131	126	85
August	133	128	166	144	130	130	81
September	134	121	136	148	139	134	93
October	130	123	136	148	144	119	97
November	130	121	142	142	157	88	97
December	127	120	137	140	161	81	91
1927							
January	126	120	140	140	152	85	87
February	127	122	142	143	142	94	84
March	126	121	140	144	133	102	81
April	125	119	147	143	133	101	80
May	126	127	158	137	130	113	79
June	130	140	201	129	124	119	82
July	130	139	195	131	125	124	81

¹ Index numbers of Department of Agriculture.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

Class of issue	June, 1927		May, 1927		June, 1926	
	New	Re-funding	New	Re-funding	New	Re-funding
Total	635.8	139.6	623.3	267.9	472.2	133.1
Corporate issues	482.0	136.7	414.9	265.8	306.7	87.8
Bonds and notes—						
Long-term	334.0	90.9	267.9	248.1	235.9	85.8
Short-term	36.9	1.2	22.1	17.2	17.6	2.0
Stocks	110.9	44.6	124.8	.5	53.2	
Farm loan issues	1.7		2.5		30.0	40.0
Municipal issues	152.1	2.8	205.9	2.2	135.5	5.2
Total new and re-funding	775.4		891.2		605.3	

SECURITY PRICES

Month or week	Common stocks ¹			Bonds: average price of 40 issues
	198 industrial stocks ²	31 railroad stocks ³	Total 229, stocks	
1926				
July	152.7	128.3	145.6	94.87
August	159.2	131.4	151.1	95.03
September	159.8	134.6	152.5	95.03
October	155.4	129.6	147.9	94.93
November	157.5	132.4	150.2	95.66
December	161.7	135.2	153.9	96.05
1927				
January	158.4	136.7	153.5	96.43
February	163.0	142.1	156.9	96.44
March	165.7	143.1	159.0	96.63
April	165.1	147.4	166.2	97.24
May	174.5	150.5	167.5	97.55
June	175.4	151.9	168.5	97.96
July	179.0	153.9	171.7	97.93
Week ending—				
July 2	173.7	150.6	167.0	96.84
July 9	173.8	152.0	167.4	97.02
July 16	178.9	154.9	171.9	97.03
July 23	182.9	154.1	174.5	97.10
July 30	185.8	157.8	177.7	97.16

¹ Index numbers of Standard Statistics Co.

² Average of 1917-1921 prices=100.

³ Average of yearly high and low prices, 1913-1922=100.

FOREIGN CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

	June, 1927		May, 1927		June, 1926	
	Government	Corporate	Government	Corporate	Government	Corporate
Total	93.3	62.4	19.7	32.1	54.7	56.2
New issues	83.3	48.4	19.7	32.1	44.2	50.7
Europe	45.9	.8	15.7	15.1	14.2	35.4
Canada and Newfoundland	23.7	5.1		17.0	7.0	13.4
Latin America	10.9	7.5	4.0		20.7	1.4
United States insular possessions	2.8				2.3	.5
International		35.0				
Refunding issues	10.0	14.0			10.5	5.5
Total, Government and corporate	155.7		51.8		111.0	

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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

Month	Index of Industrial Production																	
	Total						Manufactures						Minerals					
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January.....	74	100	99	105	106	106	73	100	99	105	103	105	76	100	103	105	93	117
February.....	76	100	102	105	107	109	75	100	102	106	108	107	87	100	106	101	98	120
March.....	81	104	101	105	108	112	78	103	101	106	108	110	97	106	101	98	108	122
April.....	77	107	95	103	107	109	81	107	95	103	107	109	53	112	92	99	107	106
May.....	81	107	89	103	107	111	86	107	88	103	107	112	53	108	93	104	103	108
June.....	85	105	85	101	107	108	90	104	83	101	107	108	58	107	91	99	104	103
July.....	84	103	83	103	107	-----	89	102	82	103	107	-----	56	109	90	102	105	-----
August.....	83	102	89	103	111	-----	87	101	89	103	112	-----	62	110	92	107	109	-----
September.....	88	100	94	102	113	-----	89	101	93	104	113	-----	82	98	97	90	111	-----
October.....	94	99	95	105	111	-----	94	98	95	107	110	-----	91	105	97	91	116	-----
November.....	97	97	97	106	108	-----	98	96	97	108	106	-----	94	104	96	94	118	-----
December.....	100	96	100	108	105	-----	100	95	101	110	103	-----	99	99	100	94	120	-----
Annual index.....	85	101	95	104	108	-----	87	101	94	105	108	-----	74	105	96	99	107	-----

Month	Index of Production of Manufactures, by Groups												
	Total	Iron and steel	Textiles	Food products	Paper and printing	Lumber	Auto-mobiles ¹	Leather and shoes	Cement, brick, and glass	Non-ferrous metals	Petroleum refining	Rubber tires	Tobacco manufactures
1926													
April.....	107	115	101	95	114	106	111	98	107	115	123	109	113
May.....	107	115	99	94	115	102	112	93	111	114	125	108	111
June.....	107	112	101	99	113	97	110	98	122	107	126	117	113
July.....	107	113	99	100	114	99	106	102	118	109	126	118	109
August.....	112	120	105	103	115	94	123	103	119	111	128	128	113
September.....	113	117	110	103	116	100	124	105	119	111	128	138	113
October.....	110	114	110	102	118	97	105	106	114	113	129	126	116
November.....	106	104	110	99	115	95	88	100	106	120	133	106	116
December.....	103	102	109	96	113	98	65	100	94	119	135	112	110
1927													
January.....	105	1105	107	93	112	96	95	98	99	116	135	117	114
February.....	107	1113	107	92	113	98	99	100	108	112	134	114	113
March.....	110	1114	114	100	113	91	104	97	121	107	135	122	118
April.....	109	115	113	99	114	87	104	109	111	134	131	122	122
May.....	112	1116	118	103	113	96	105	100	108	110	132	127	122
June.....	108	104	121	102	111	91	93	104	112	108	134	133	-----

Month	Index of Production of Minerals, by Products								
	Total	Bituminous coal	Anthracite coal	Crude petroleum	Iron ore shipments	Copper	Zinc	Lead	Silver
1926									
April.....	107	107	126	99	-----	109	113	112	93
May.....	103	100	120	98	95	108	112	116	92
June.....	104	101	124	99	103	106	110	108	98
July.....	105	101	118	103	109	112	107	113	90
August.....	109	103	121	106	128	108	119	116	93
September.....	111	108	127	106	116	114	124	116	93
October.....	116	114	125	112	134	113	122	113	93
November.....	118	125	113	117	97	116	121	115	93
December.....	120	124	111	121	-----	112	119	122	109
1927									
January.....	117	122	98	120	-----	115	116	113	100
February.....	120	130	95	124	-----	111	114	113	98
March.....	122	139	89	124	-----	100	114	115	93
April.....	106	93	109	119	-----	105	109	122	88
May.....	108	91	119	120	120	106	107	113	187
June.....	103	88	101	119	100	104	113	114	94

¹ 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 and monthly indexes for the above groups were published in the BULLETINS for February and March, 1927.

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, BY INDIVIDUAL LINES

	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926		June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926
Iron and steel:				Leather and products:			
Pig iron.....	106	109	111	Leather, tanning—			
Steel ingots.....	104	117	112	Sole leather ¹	96	104	87
Textiles:				Upper leather—			
Cotton consumption.....	136	125	107	Cattle.....	96	84	97
Wool—				Calf and kip.....	95	106	99
Consumption.....	109	107	92	Goat and kid.....	125	110	114
Machinery activity ¹	84	84	79	Boots and shoes.....	106	199	98
Carpet and rug loom activity ¹	87	91	79	Stone, clay, and glass:			
Silk—				Cement.....	119	115	118
Deliveries.....	128	143	117	Brick—			
Loom activity ¹	107	112	100	Face brick.....	113	104	104
Food products:				Paving brick.....	81	81	89
Slaughtering and meat packing—				Plate glass.....		113	148
Hogs.....	98	98	79	Nonferrous metals:			
Cattle.....	113	107	120	Copper.....	106	109	105
Calves.....	98	103	110	Lead.....		113	109
Sheep.....	108	103	110	Zinc.....	113	107	110
Flour.....	99	108	103	Tin ¹	101	110	108
Sugar meltings.....	99	101	103	Chemicals and allied products:			
Paper and printing:				Petroleum refining—			
Wood pulp and paper—				Gasoline ¹	149	145	136
Newsprint.....		100	110	Kerosene.....	96	100	112
Book paper.....	97	104	109	Fuel oil ¹	119	122	110
Fine paper.....	108	113	109	Lubricating oil ¹	111	110	116
Wrapping paper.....	108	103	103	Coke production—			
Paper board.....	116	112	119	By-product.....	122	123	122
Wood pulp, mechanical.....	87	91	112	Beehive.....	68	64	95
Wood pulp, chemical.....	109	114	114	Rubber tires and tubes:			
Paper boxes.....	123	133	132	Tires, pneumatic.....	136	2 129	119
Newsprint consumption.....	123	129	117	Inner tubes.....	108	2 115	106
Lumber:				Tobacco products:			
Lumber cut.....	89	95	95	Cigars.....		98	92
Flooring.....	108	102	109	Cigarettes.....		142	128
Transportation equipment:				Manufactured tobacco and snuff.....		97	102
Automobiles.....	93	105	110				
Locomotives.....		60	90				
Shipbuilding.....		181	79				

¹ Without seasonal adjustment.

² Revised.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

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

Month	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:															
1926—May.....	95.5	93.1	92.8	92.6	93.7	91.3	100.1	87.8	127.1	106.9	83.6	82.6	127.4	79.4	76.0
June.....	95.1	92.7	92.5	91.0	91.8	90.0	100.1	86.7	125.2	106.8	85.5	82.4	129.7	82.1	76.3
July.....	93.5	91.4	91.1	87.0	88.2	85.6	99.4	85.7	122.0	106.4	85.7	85.5	127.3	79.1	75.1
August.....	94.4	91.9	91.7	88.4	88.6	88.0	100.3	84.9	125.1	106.6	86.0	89.5	129.7	76.7	75.6
September.....	95.8	92.9	92.7	91.3	92.8	89.5	100.0	85.0	124.6	108.4	88.6	90.9	129.3	80.6	77.4
October.....	96.3	93.3	93.0	93.7	95.9	90.8	100.1	83.9	119.9	109.8	90.4	90.6	126.6	82.7	78.2
November.....	95.2	91.7	91.5	93.6	97.0	89.4	99.3	83.0	110.2	111.1	88.6	89.0	123.9	82.3	78.2
December.....	94.1	90.5	90.4	95.0	97.5	91.9	97.1	82.3	104.0	110.7	86.7	87.1	117.9	81.8	77.8
1927—January.....	92.4	88.9	88.7	95.2	97.6	92.2	92.6	79.8	104.2	108.8	85.1	88.5	109.6	73.5	77.6
February.....	93.6	90.1	90.1	96.9	98.5	94.7	91.7	79.2	117.3	109.0	84.9	88.9	110.1	79.0	77.8
March.....	93.9	90.6	90.3	96.6	98.3	94.5	91.1	78.0	122.4	109.0	84.1	88.6	115.9	78.9	78.2
April.....	93.2	89.9	89.6	95.1	97.5	92.0	90.8	78.4	123.4	108.1	83.1	84.2	121.5	77.3	78.1
May.....	92.6	88.7	88.4	93.6	96.5	89.9	91.5	78.5	123.7	107.3	83.7	82.6	124.0	78.2	75.3
June.....	92.3	87.7	87.5	93.1	96.3	88.9	91.8	78.9	117.2	106.9	87.6	82.2	124.2	80.3	75.9
Pay rolls:															
1926—May.....	168.9	100.5	100.1	99.1	100.7	97.2	111.8	95.1	157.3	147.1	99.5	81.2	158.3	81.7	103.7
June.....	108.8	100.6	100.3	97.4	98.2	96.4	112.9	96.2	147.7	146.9	101.6	85.4	162.9	87.1	105.0
July.....	103.6	94.8	94.5	91.6	92.7	90.2	107.5	89.6	136.7	144.0	100.8	90.3	152.9	83.6	101.7
August.....	107.6	97.0	96.7	96.5	96.0	97.0	112.6	93.1	152.7	144.4	100.5	97.6	162.3	82.8	101.1
September.....	108.3	98.4	97.9	98.9	100.7	96.7	113.7	88.9	148.9	146.8	103.6	97.4	157.0	87.6	102.3
October.....	112.4	102.6	102.2	105.3	108.2	101.7	117.0	93.4	151.3	151.0	105.6	97.3	159.5	91.3	109.0
November.....	108.8	99.3	99.0	102.0	107.3	95.5	115.5	92.1	131.3	152.3	102.9	90.4	154.6	90.6	108.6
December.....	107.8	99.3	99.1	106.3	109.8	102.0	111.8	91.9	111.5	154.7	102.1	88.5	147.6	88.4	109.1
1927—January.....	101.9	94.1	93.8	105.3	107.6	102.6	100.6	84.6	94.0	130.3	99.3	90.0	129.5	76.2	107.0
February.....	108.5	99.1	98.7	111.0	111.7	110.3	102.6	89.3	140.2	150.8	99.3	95.6	136.8	79.2	108.9
March.....	109.9	100.7	100.1	110.8	111.3	110.3	103.7	87.0	153.4	152.2	99.1	93.2	144.9	80.9	111.7
April.....	108.4	99.5	99.1	105.1	108.1	101.4	102.2	88.0	157.7	150.7	98.0	87.0	151.6	77.9	109.9
May.....	108.1	96.8	96.2	103.3	107.6	98.1	104.5	89.8	158.7	150.3	100.7	84.4	157.6	83.6	107.0
June.....	105.7	95.1	94.7	102.8	107.0	97.6	104.2	87.9	131.4	148.2	104.6	85.1	154.5	86.7	109.1

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 ¹

[Index numbers based on value of contracts. Monthly average, 1923-25=100]

Month	Without seasonal adjustment						With seasonal adjustment					
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January.....	48	61	76	75	111	94	70	85	101	101	146	123
February.....	52	71	78	76	99	96	70	97	101	104	136	131
March.....	85	94	109	120	146	151	83	87	99	107	128	131
April.....	102	101	121	138	139	147	82	79	96	112	120	128
May.....	105	109	108	124	134	135	85	89	95	115	125	126
June.....	100	93	101	137	133	154	82	81	91	125	125	144
July.....	102	79	87	133	126	130	92	76	84	128	124	128
August.....	93	75	89	149	146	-----	86	72	85	135	130	-----
September.....	79	73	87	138	137	-----	81	76	90	135	130	-----
October.....	73	91	103	129	126	-----	71	88	100	129	126	-----
November.....	71	80	95	116	119	-----	82	90	103	127	130	-----
December.....	62	76	83	129	131	-----	77	90	94	138	136	-----

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS ¹

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Month	Total	Federal Reserve District										
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas
1926												
April.....	570,614	41,788	173,176	36,376	56,948	39,005	54,310	87,690	30,697	15,966	14,074	20,584
May.....	549,815	44,489	144,232	37,780	57,053	31,859	40,223	95,009	34,212	15,245	18,839	30,874
June.....	547,792	36,838	129,051	50,576	71,293	27,817	36,492	101,737	35,033	14,121	17,894	26,940
July.....	518,932	39,228	110,671	37,483	66,749	25,009	42,715	106,661	34,752	13,863	21,559	20,242
August.....	600,809	42,098	158,608	39,767	57,361	29,252	31,656	128,213	48,743	11,839	23,556	29,716
September.....	562,371	42,427	151,251	39,189	55,226	38,704	37,194	110,760	35,187	12,955	18,445	21,032
October.....	515,727	29,297	127,176	28,843	55,236	35,250	34,679	108,944	40,981	13,712	22,935	18,374
November.....	487,013	34,584	118,757	28,609	38,733	44,818	40,064	114,456	30,586	9,752	11,979	15,155
December.....	537,396	31,570	228,021	31,018	41,795	22,596	28,232	92,113	22,504	8,588	11,520	19,439
1927												
January.....	384,455	15,848	116,973	32,353	48,509	27,776	32,454	56,372	21,533	4,337	11,419	16,881
February.....	393,583	20,298	105,958	33,088	45,741	24,944	31,928	69,698	25,697	5,948	16,173	14,519
March.....	620,738	42,806	157,873	52,351	62,733	34,694	45,921	121,426	42,704	16,107	16,942	27,781
April.....	604,391	40,649	168,170	52,925	74,366	31,192	31,004	112,070	34,888	13,944	22,644	26,539
May.....	552,349	39,023	141,177	36,172	72,732	39,736	31,100	108,226	31,344	12,999	21,528	23,262
June.....	632,478	33,569	175,991	47,632	72,266	35,502	31,188	138,187	44,171	14,134	17,598	22,240

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF BUILDING ¹

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Month	Resi- dential	Indus- trial	Com- mercial	Public works and public utilities	Educa- tional	All other
1926						
April.....	265,331	45,653	89,333	79,228	38,480	52,589
May.....	244,587	45,977	70,892	100,961	39,710	47,688
June.....	237,725	54,515	67,960	98,200	40,753	48,639
July.....	184,940	62,764	67,219	111,448	42,016	50,545
August.....	223,292	68,279	81,343	125,683	42,124	60,088
September.....	225,516	49,113	97,378	98,167	34,531	57,666
October.....	226,794	46,465	63,601	103,757	23,567	51,543
November.....	229,821	64,781	59,657	50,129	34,572	48,053
December.....	203,966	51,181	75,196	120,290	22,178	64,585
1927						
January.....	167,866	27,875	80,116	58,955	17,012	32,631
February.....	163,088	41,247	67,896	52,180	22,049	47,126
March.....	250,078	48,077	113,766	106,827	36,522	65,468
April.....	267,417	44,602	80,754	116,264	35,678	59,676
May.....	219,980	44,889	72,541	111,368	34,545	69,026
June.....	239,814	33,879	88,122	151,399	42,122	77,142

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Value of permits in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of cities	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926
United States.....	168	293,886	294,311	330,478
Boston.....	14	12,574	12,999	12,656
New York.....	22	101,388	98,833	112,309
Philadelphia.....	14	20,816	18,272	24,076
Cleveland.....	12	18,964	21,477	22,336
Richmond.....	15	13,954	11,141	16,654
Atlanta.....	15	7,762	8,845	14,721
Chicago.....	19	62,879	58,390	62,434
St. Louis.....	5	6,916	7,632	7,206
Minneapolis.....	9	5,347	5,307	5,644
Kansas City.....	14	8,836	8,240	8,253
Dallas.....	9	6,697	8,012	7,969
San Francisco.....	20	27,723	35,163	36,220

¹ 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 from 1910 to date given in this issue of the Bulletin, p. 563.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY LINES¹

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

	Total	Grain and grain products	Live-stock	Coal	Forest products	Merchandise l. c. l. and miscellaneous
1926—May.....	108	100	91	107	100	109
June.....	109	110	94	109	100	109
July.....	108	118	94	108	98	108
August.....	108	101	95	111	98	109
September.....	109	92	103	114	100	109
October.....	109	104	97	113	100	110
November.....	108	93	90	128	94	106
December.....	106	99	86	124	90	106
1927—January.....	105	96	88	114	94	108
February.....	109	102	87	121	95	109
March.....	109	98	92	122	91	110
April.....	108	97	92	107	90	110
May.....	107	100	95	103	93	108
June.....	104	105	93	96	91	108

¹ Revised. For description and early figures see p. 562 of this Bulletin.

AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENTS¹

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

	Total	Live-stock	Animal products	Grains	Cotton	Vegetables	Fruits	Tobacco
1926—May.....	85	87	137	54	43	121	173	16
June.....	91	88	168	84	20	170	115	30
July.....	107	80	152	170	12	134	177	2
August.....	108	88	118	158	48	101	204	66
September.....	144	102	104	124	213	186	235	192
October.....	190	113	96	125	375	251	435	261
November.....	165	107	117	99	343	135	204	286
December.....	138	95	126	82	251	98	104	344
1927—January.....	115	99	86	86	152	118	99	404
February.....	104	81	95	84	118	113	97	383
March.....	103	91	118	71	117	146	100	212
April.....	85	82	137	50	74	146	128	81
May.....	94	95	161	63	58	140	174	8
June.....	94	91	169	84	32	162	127	1

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

WHOLESALE TRADE

SALES, BY LINES

[Index numbers,¹ without seasonal adjustment. Mo. av. 1919=100]

Month	Total	Groceries	Meat	Dry goods	Shoes	Hardware	Drugs
1926—May.....	82	80	81	78	60	107	111
June.....	84	86	82	77	59	105	116
July.....	82	84	77	78	52	99	113
August.....	88	82	81	102	73	99	115
September.....	97	92	86	114	84	112	124
October.....	94	91	85	102	76	114	133
November.....	86	87	76	91	67	104	117
December.....	78	80	73	71	60	99	110
1927—January.....	75	74	77	72	46	80	112
February.....	73	69	73	78	53	82	104
March.....	83	79	71	90	73	107	130
April.....	78	77	71	75	68	102	122
May.....	79	81	74	71	56	99	113
June.....	81	86	73	74	58	103	115

¹ For description of wholesale trade index see BULLETIN for April, 1923.

CHANGES IN SALES AND STOCKS, BY LINES AND DISTRICTS

[Increase or decrease (-), per cent]

Line and Federal reserve district	Sales: June, 1927, compared with—		Stocks: June, 1927, compared with—	
	May, 1927	June, 1926	May, 1927	June, 1926
Groceries:				
United States.....	6.0	-0.3	-3.1	-3.6
Boston.....	8.9	-3.7		
New York.....	5.4	1.9	-9.2	6.4
Philadelphia.....	9.4	0.7	-5.0	-6.9
Cleveland.....	9.8	-3.5	-1.8	-6.7
Richmond.....	2.1	-4.3	-5.4	3.0
Atlanta.....	-5.0	-0.3	-1.1	4.3
Chicago.....	9.0	3.6	-4.3	-2.0
St. Louis.....	-7.3	-9.2	-1.3	-18.0
Minneapolis.....	22.0	10.0	-5.0	2.0
Kansas City.....	3.1	8.9	3.6	-18.6
Dallas.....	-0.7	-3.7	-3.3	-8.4
San Francisco.....	6.6	2.2	-6.9	-1.1

NOTE.—Changes in stocks are computed as of end of month; figures for the United States are weighted averages computed on the basis of firms which have reported regularly since January, 1923.

CHANGES IN SALES AND STOCKS—Continued

Line and Federal reserve district	Sales: June, 1927, compared with—		Stocks: June, 1927, compared with—	
	May, 1927	June, 1926	May, 1927	June, 1926
Dry goods:				
United States.....	3.1	-3.6	7.2	-6.2
New York.....	13.8	2.7		
Philadelphia.....	-2.4	-14.0	-2.1	-27.9
Cleveland.....	-4.1	-14.9	2.0	-15.4
Richmond.....	-2.4	2.1	19.6	-2.4
Atlanta.....	-9.1	-3.3	-2.9	-22.1
Chicago.....	8.9	-6.5	11.1	-15.1
St. Louis.....	-1.0	-2.1	14.6	2.2
Kansas City.....	-1.7	-7.0	-2.7	-8.8
Dallas.....	-4.4	-10.4	12.1	-4.8
San Francisco.....	3.0	-4.4	-1.8	0.9
Shoes:				
United States.....	2.8	-0.8	1.2	3.9
Boston.....	5.0	2.9	-1.0	-2.4
New York.....	27.6	6.8	12.7	50.1
Philadelphia.....	-4.5	-19.8	-4.4	-22.7
Cleveland.....	-0.2	-14.3	-13.4	1.2
Richmond.....	-17.7	-4.6	-1.9	5.5
Atlanta.....	-15.1	-10.4		
Chicago.....	-0.6	-12.0	-7.7	-4.7
St. Louis.....	-41.8	-10.0	21.5	-0.3
Minneapolis.....	8.0	-8.0	2.0	-48.0
San Francisco.....	-7.9	0.2	2.2	-4.8
Hardware:				
United States.....	3.3	-2.5	-5.0	-7.7
New York.....	6.4	-2.2	-10.2	-14.0
Philadelphia.....	-0.9	-11.1	-2.5	-1.9
Cleveland.....	0.5	-3.4	-6.9	-16.1
Richmond.....	-7.9	5.9	2.3	-5.0
Atlanta.....	-3.7	-19.2	-3.1	-6.6
Chicago.....	-0.3	-3.7	-0.8	1.6
St. Louis.....	0.4	-12.8	-5.3	-23.5
Minneapolis.....	-13.0	-12.0	-4.0	-2.0
Kansas City.....	5.8	-1.7	4.3	3.9
Dallas.....	9.8	-3.2	1.4	-18.8
San Francisco.....	1.8	-1.2	-5.1	-15.0
Drugs:				
United States.....	2.2	-0.1	6.4	-3.2
New York.....	2.4	-5.7	8.1	-19.2
Philadelphia.....	-2.2	-2.6	-0.6	35.9
Cleveland.....	4.1	0.3		
Richmond.....	-3.4	1.1		
Atlanta.....	6.4	1.0		
Chicago.....	2.8	-3.8	-0.3	-1.8
St. Louis.....	6.5	10.2		
Kansas City.....	-0.9	6.0	-0.7	-1.5
Dallas.....	-4.0	-3.8	1.3	-6.5
San Francisco.....	0.9	0.7	22.6	33.9

RETAIL TRADE

SALES OF DEPARTMENT STORES, MAIL-ORDER HOUSES, AND CHAIN STORES

[Index numbers.¹ A average monthly sales 1919=100]

Month	Sales without seasonal adjustment									Sales with seasonal adjustment								
	De- part- ment stores (359)	Mail- order houses (4)	Chains							De- part- ment stores (359)	Mail- order houses (4)	Chains						
			Gro- cery (27)	5-and- 10-cent (5)	Drug (9)	Cigar (3)	Shoe (6)	Music (4)	Candy (5)			Gro- cery (27)	5-and- 10-cent (5)	Drug (9)	Cigar (3)	Shoe (6)	Music (4)	Candy (5)
1926																		
January	114	116	286	166	178	127	108	101	167	130	118	284	228	185	146	142	122	199
February	104	111	287	170	172	127	97	103	173	135	122	299	227	189	151	145	126	205
March	130	130	302	199	194	142	143	112	206	180	111	279	207	192	147	143	124	204
April	133	120	329	202	191	150	160	111	226	130	118	324	216	196	156	143	130	226
May	137	105	322	214	188	160	174	109	220	132	117	321	225	191	157	151	131	228
June	130	113	309	204	184	152	153	118	204	130	133	314	222	187	156	144	149	218
July	99	97	317	206	195	155	145	108	210	133	131	329	227	194	157	159	145	214
August	105	98	296	204	193	148	122	121	194	134	130	310	215	192	151	155	136	193
September	131	121	307	211	192	153	142	137	218	144	128	323	227	195	152	148	137	221
October	158	151	334	257	206	162	153	151	227	139	116	324	237	202	155	140	125	221
November	156	153	347	247	198	150	150	146	232	138	123	344	237	210	151	138	117	244
December	234	166	373	466	261	222	215	223	303	146	139	357	252	215	164	164	118	208
1927																		
January	114	108	347	177	209	134	106	94	178	130	110	345	243	217	154	140	114	212
February	107	107	332	191	201	137	110	98	194	139	118	346	256	222	162	164	110	230
March	129	132	338	213	224	153	125	108	216	129	113	357	222	222	158	126	120	213
April	143	128	381	244	223	157	198	104	257	140	125	376	261	230	163	170	122	257
May	131	106	332	224	206	157	143	88	216	127	119	380	236	209	154	124	106	224
June	130	115	398	224	210	151	155	87	215	130	135	404	244	213	155	145	109	229

¹ For description of retail trade indexes see BULLETINS for January and March, 1924. Index of sales of grocery chains revised in February, 1925; comparable figures since January, 1919, obtainable from Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Index numbers. Monthly average 1919=100]

	United States	Federal Reserve District									
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	Minne- apolis	Dallas	San Francisco
Sales (unadjusted):											
1926—April	133	133	138	128	133	126	114	147	107	108	150
May	137	134	139	137	137	129	114	159	102	115	152
June	130	134	137	129	126	123	104	146	93	107	142
1927—April	143	144	148	133	147	134	114	162	103	114	166
May	131	130	134	124	132	123	108	151	92	116	152
June	130	139	143	126	124	120	102	147	92	100	137
Sales (adjusted):											
1926—April	130	126	134	116	129	123	111	144	103	114	156
May	132	126	136	132	131	128	109	152	100	113	147
June	130	127	136	125	124	119	110	147	92	112	151
1927—April	140	136	145	121	143	131	111	160	99	119	173
May	127	122	131	120	127	122	103	144	90	114	147
June	130	131	142	122	122	117	108	148	91	105	146
Stocks (unadjusted):											
1926—April	143	125	142	201	134	131	125	159	110	130	145
May	138	123	138	184	133	132	116	153	106	125	139
June	131	116	131	177	126	126	110	147	101	114	131
1927—April	143	129	142	200	134	132	130	161	100	112	147
May	138	127	137	191	130	131	120	156	97	109	139
June	129	119	128	183	124	122	106	145	89	101	136
Stocks (adjusted):											
1926—April	139	122	137	198	129	128	122	153	107	129	140
May	138	123	138	189	132	134	119	154	102	123	139
June	138	122	138	183	129	134	115	156	106	120	138
1927—April	139	125	137	197	129	129	127	155	97	112	141
May	138	126	136	195	129	132	123	157	93	108	142
June	136	125	134	190	127	130	112	154	94	106	142

NOTE.—Number of reporting firms included in sales and stocks indexes, respectively, for department stores are as follows, by Federal Reserve districts: United States, 359-314; Boston, 24-24; New York, 63-63; Philadelphia, 22-13; Cleveland, 54-52; Richmond, 23-19; Atlanta, 35-22; Chicago, 63-51; Minneapolis, 23-22; Dallas, 21-19; San Francisco, 31-29.

BANK SUSPENSIONS AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES

BANK SUSPENSIONS, BY CLASS OF BANK

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	All banks		Member banks		Nonmember banks	
	Number	Total deposits	Number	Total deposits	Number	Total deposits
1926						
January.....	65	13,384	11	3,992	54	9,392
February.....	52	11,763	10	2,861	42	8,902
March.....	51	10,249	6	710	45	9,539
April.....	56	12,512	6	3,534	50	8,978
May.....	68	16,324	10	4,234	58	12,090
June.....	77	34,229	16	5,318	61	28,911
July.....	140	48,618	5	1,637	135	46,981
August.....	52	10,001	9	2,127	43	7,874
September.....	37	12,050	8	4,317	29	7,733
October.....	88	18,209	19	6,280	69	11,929
November.....	154	45,983	33	19,389	121	26,594
December.....	116	39,166	27	14,413	89	24,753
Total.....	956	272,488	160	68,812	796	203,676
1927						
January.....	132	37,229	27	11,836	105	25,393
February.....	82	32,918	16	8,885	66	24,033
March.....	75	44,893	16	8,989	59	35,894
April.....	48	12,492	10	5,471	38	7,021
May.....	47	14,185	11	7,172	36	7,013
June.....	40	12,049	9	5,521	31	6,528
Total 6 months.....	424	153,766	89	47,894	335	105,872

BANK SUSPENSIONS, IN JUNE, 1927, BY DISTRICTS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	All banks		Member banks ²		Nonmember banks	
	Number	Total deposits ³	Number	Total deposits ³	Number	Total deposits ³
Boston.....						
New York.....						
Philadelphia.....						
Cleveland.....						
Richmond.....						
Atlanta.....	3	5,510	1	3,589	2	1,921
Chicago.....	7	1,943	4	1,094	3	849
St. Louis.....	9	1,548	1	197	8	1,351
Minneapolis.....	12	2,033	2	360	10	1,673
Kansas City.....	4	714			7	714
Dallas.....	2	301	1	281	1	20
San Francisco.....						
Total.....	40	12,049	9	5,521	31	6,528

¹ Banks closed to the public by order of supervisory authorities or by the directors of the banks on account of financial difficulties.
² Comprise 8 national banks with deposits of \$1,932,000 and 1 State member bank with deposit of \$3,589,000.
³ 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.
⁴ Includes 2 banks for which deposit figures are not available.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY CLASS OF ENTERPRISE

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Number				Liabilities		
	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Trad- ing	Agents, brokers, etc.	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Trad- ing
1926							
January.....	2,296	510	1,696	90	43,651	16,094	21,502
February.....	1,801	447	1,282	72	34,176	10,822	20,317
March.....	1,984	469	1,424	91	30,623	9,862	18,623
April.....	1,957	494	1,378	85	38,487	16,734	19,094
May.....	1,730	437	1,216	77	33,543	16,157	15,710
June.....	1,708	435	1,160	113	29,408	10,092	15,525
July.....	1,605	396	1,122	87	29,680	11,167	14,614
August.....	1,593	449	1,071	73	28,130	12,516	14,096
September.....	1,437	374	958	105	20,990	10,093	11,243
October.....	1,763	450	1,205	103	33,231	11,650	15,874
November.....	1,830	440	1,285	105	32,694	16,097	14,158
December.....	2,069	494	1,471	104	45,620	16,758	20,579
Total.....	21,773	5,395	15,268	1,110	409,232	158,042	201,334
1927							
January.....	2,465	501	1,842	122	51,290	19,996	24,530
February.....	2,035	411	1,508	116	46,941	10,518	23,406
March.....	2,143	569	1,468	106	57,891	22,368	28,191
April.....	1,968	492	1,342	134	53,156	25,278	22,308
May.....	1,852	444	1,292	116	37,785	13,802	19,978
June.....	1,833	427	1,310	96	34,465	13,587	17,856
Total 6 months.....	12,296	2,844	8,762	690	281,528	105,549	136,269

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY DISTRICTS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number			Liabilities		
	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926
Boston.....	171	206	222	2,476	5,536	3,438
New York.....	260	325	286	4,733	6,798	6,260
Philadelphia.....	41	61	87	5,610	7,533	2,304
Cleveland.....	164	148	144	3,573	3,226	3,078
Richmond.....	142	125	96	2,255	5,707	1,719
Atlanta.....	174	121	72	2,347	1,673	839
Chicago.....	253	266	268	4,000	5,455	6,255
St. Louis.....	98	81	81	1,897	539	882
Minneapolis.....	114	88	69	1,397	998	505
Kansas City.....	123	103	83	1,768	2,135	885
Dallas.....	59	51	39	1,555	1,220	1,034
San Francisco.....	234	277	261	2,852	3,744	2,207
Total.....	1,833	1,852	1,708	34,465	37,785	29,408

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL FOR REPARATION PAYMENTS

The recent interim report of the Agent General for Reparation Payments, published under date of June 10, 1927, deals with the operation of the experts' plan during the first nine months of the third annuity year, September 1, 1926, to May 31, 1927, and contains full discussions of the German budgetary position and general financial conditions in Germany.

During the period covered in the report Germany paid a total of 983,895,425.61 gold marks, of which 930,800,000 gold marks were payments on account of the third annuity. The total was distributed among the creditor powers as follows: France obtained 516,687,000 gold marks; the British Empire, 204,242,000 gold marks; Italy, 10,251,000 gold marks; Belgium, 72,161,000 gold marks; the United States, 68,888,000 gold marks; and Yugoslavia, 37,737,000 gold marks; Rumania, Portugal, Greece, Poland, and Japan, a total of 26,487,000 gold marks. Of the total transfers made, 48.73 per cent (449,303,987 gold marks) consisted of cash transfers in foreign currencies, while 51.27 per cent consisted of deliveries in kind and in payments of expenses for the armies of occupation and for the various interallied commissions.

The portion of the report (Part VI) dealing with German credit conditions is given below:

GERMAN CREDIT CONDITIONS

German credit conditions during the last six months have been under the influence of a financial policy which has aimed to reduce the inflow of foreign funds and to restrict the German money markets as far as possible to domestic resources. This policy succeeded only temporarily with respect to short-term credits from abroad, but since the beginning of 1927 the inflow of long-term credits has been practically shut off. As the flow of credits toward Germany fell off, a counterflow of investment credit from Germany to foreign countries began. In part this outflow was a reaction from the heavy borrowing abroad during the preceding two years; but in part it marked a revival of the German capacity to invest in foreign countries, and as such introduced a new phase of German reconstruction.

It is natural that the outflow of credit for whatever purpose should have narrowed the

basis of credit at home, particularly as represented in the gold and devisen reserves of the Reichsbank. The Reichsbank, however, has stood ready to provide the foreign exchange required, and its portfolio of domestic bills has expanded as its stock of devisen has declined. In consequence, the general volume of credit has continued to increase, and money rates taken as a whole were easier, until toward the end of this period, than at any time since stabilization.

The relative ease of credit has had a marked bearing upon the activity of industry and commerce and has been an important factor in the process of recovery from the crisis of 18 months ago. At this time, according to the available figures, the volume of goods being produced and passing into consumption is in general higher than at any time since stabilization. Internal development has resulted in lower costs of production and in a somewhat increased purchasing power on the part of the people. But as the internal market has grown and the volume of production has risen German industry has required a largely increased supply of raw materials from abroad. For the past six months German imports as a whole have been far in excess of German exports, and past accumulations of credit, largely the result of last year's foreign loans, have been drawn upon in paying the deficit. In due course it is to be presumed that a sufficient portion of these imported raw materials will go out again in the form of finished exports to provide for further imports of raw commodities. But up to the present, though public financial policy has been directed against the inflow of foreign funds with which imports can be bought, no tangible increase has taken place in exports.

During most of 1926 the Reichsbank was out of technical contact with the banks and the money market and had to exercise its influence otherwise than by the rate or through its control of credit. The steps it took to reestablish contact with the market and to reassume the direction of credit policy have been of primary importance in the development of credit conditions as a whole.

Limitation of foreign credits.—Up to the end of December, 1926, the long-term foreign credits granted to Germany since the experts'

plan went into operation amounted to about 3,850 million reichsmarks. Of that sum, 960 millions represented the nominal amount of the German external loan, 1924, which was issued in connection with the plan itself. The remainder was composed of a wide variety of borrowings for the account of the States and communes, the enterprises controlled by them, and private industry. In addition to the funds derived from long-term loans, the bulk of which was transferred for use within the country, there was the usual ebb and flow of short-term money. It is impossible to estimate the volume of the latter, since the successive movements in and out of Germany, determined largely by relative interest rates in Berlin and abroad, often canceled one another. But the amount of foreign funds of both classes available for temporary use in the German market was at times very large.

The inflow of foreign funds had the double effect of rapidly expanding the Reichsbank's stock of gold and devisen and of reducing its portfolio of domestic bills. The influence of the Reichsbank was correspondingly diminished, and in the autumn of 1926 its rate was almost without effect upon the German money market. At the same time it had possession of a very large supply of gold and foreign currencies convertible at will into gold.

Since early in 1925 official agencies, including the Reichsbank and the finance ministry of the Reich, had been attempting to control foreign borrowing, but with limited success. Meanwhile, as the German domestic market strengthened, it became possible for German borrowers to obtain funds at home on terms which compared more and more favorably with terms offered by foreign bankers. By the end of November, 1926, the domestic and foreign markets were nearly in equilibrium and as the opportunity for long-term borrowing at home increased borrowing abroad diminished. There remained, however, a tax preference operating nominally in favor of the foreign lender, and this the Finance Minister proceeded to remove. Under date of December 4, 1926, the exemption from income tax formerly accorded to German issues placed abroad was suspended, except for certain loans then awaiting consideration. The nominal effect was to make the income from future German loans, whether placed in domestic or foreign markets, subject without distinction to a deduction of 10 per cent collected annually at the source. The actual effect, however, was to raise up a tax barrier against foreign loans, which con-

tinued until early in June, when the Finance Minister announced that he was again prepared in certain cases to recommend tax exemption for loans made abroad.

The gradual awakening of the German domestic market, and its increasing power to take care of the long-term credit needs of both industry and the various units of Government, was a development of great constructive importance. The withdrawal of the tax exemption marked the point at which the domestic long-term market for the time being at least became self-sustaining; it did not supply the cause, which was to be found rather in the gradual filling up of the reservoir of credit from foreign borrowings and domestic savings. With the beginning of 1927 long-term foreign loans became of relatively slight importance, and total German loans placed abroad during the first four months of the year amounted to about 94 million reichsmarks, whereas similar issues offered on the domestic market amounted to 712 millions.

The cheapening of credit and the broadening of the domestic market was fully in accord with Reichsbank policy. On January 11, 1927, the Reichsbank reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The 6 per cent rate had been in effect since July 6, 1926, and during most of that time had been of little or no consequence to the money markets. The bill rate, as well as the rates for stock exchange money, ranged far below the Reichsbank rate.

The reduction of the bank rate at the beginning of 1927 was followed by a further decline in market rates for money. In part this was the result of the discount rate reduction itself, but it was also the consequence of seasonal forces which ordinarily bring cheaper money in the first weeks of a new year.

The discount rate remained at 5 per cent until June 10, 1927, when it was increased to 6 per cent.

The outflow of funds.—The immediate consequence of the easy-money conditions at the beginning of 1927, which the reduction of the bank rate had explicitly defined, was a rapid outflow of funds from Germany. Thus the situation as it had existed for many months was reversed—the inflow of foreign funds was checked and an outflow in very substantial proportions began. Probably some part of this outflow would have taken place whether the Reichsbank had lowered its rate or not; but it is doubtful whether the outflow would have reached such magnitude or lasted for so long a time if it had not been encouraged by the Reichsbank rate.

The outflow took a number of forms, some of which had been manifested tentatively during the previous year. The first, not perhaps in the amount of money involved but in its potential importance, was the growth of German investments abroad. As early as the spring of 1926 Germans had begun to repurchase bonds of their own issues sold in foreign countries. As the year advanced such purchases were reported to be more numerous. The first piece of direct foreign financing which attracted attention was a purchase in June, 1926, of a substantial amount of treasury bills offered by a foreign government. Later in the year the formal stabilization of the Belgian currency and the steadiness of the French franc began to attract German capital to Belgium and France. In part the German interest in those markets was speculative and temporary, but in the main it arose from the expectation of a rise in security values over a term of years. While it is manifestly impossible to estimate the gross amount of the German purchases of French and Belgian securities, competent banking opinion has placed them at a very substantial figure. There have also been substantial German investments in Italy and credits to eastern and southeastern Europe, including a long-term merchandise credit granted to Russia under the partial guaranty of the Reich and the States. This credit, though involving no export of funds as such to Russia, was extended by German banks and industry. It amounted in the beginning to 300 million reichsmarks, and was later increased to 366 millions, which was fully committed by the end of March, 1927. In addition to the foregoing, there have been important participations by German bankers in various new issues of foreign industrial securities offered internationally. The portions of such issues allotted for German subscription have on the whole been well taken.

A second important class of funds moving into and out of Germany is made up of the various types of short money. Under the conditions prevailing in the money markets of the world in recent years, such funds have moved from market to market with great rapidity, the result, no doubt, of great concentrations in a few markets of liquid capital seeking investment in short-term obligations payable in gold. The main factor determining the direction in which such funds flow is, of course, the relative rates of interest. Taking the year 1926 as a whole, for example, the movement of short money was away from

Germany, where interest rates were falling and where there was an ample supply of foreign funds derived from long-term loans. In substance a very large part of the short-term indebtedness of Germany was converted through this process into long-term debt. The sharp drop of interest rates at the beginning of 1927 accompanying the reduction of the Reichsbank discount rate caused a further outflow of short-term money, and in January it was reported from London that German funds were again seeking short investment in that market. This movement, however, soon came to an end, and by the end of February rising interest rates, notably on the Bourse, were again attracting foreign money to the Berlin market. For the most part this inflow, which has lasted more or less persistently up to the present, has been of an especially undesirable nature. It introduced funds which were offered primarily for the purpose of financing active stock market speculation and which as short-dated debt were peculiarly susceptible of being withdrawn either on account of unfavorable developments in the German market or in that of the lender. It is of more than passing importance to observe that, except for a very brief period at the beginning of 1927, the Reichsbank discount rate had very little to do with the inflow of foreign short-term money. Such funds have moved in accordance with money rates in the market, and whenever the Reichsbank rate was out of contact with the market it was without control over the flow of short foreign funds either in or out.

Foreign investment and speculation in the German stock market have also played an important part in the flow of funds. About a year ago rising prices on the Bourse began to attract foreign participation, which increased rapidly as the market continued to rise. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money brought to Germany for this purpose, but it is obvious that the withdrawal of profits has made a large and unproductive drain upon the foreign exchange reserves.

Of all the factors entering into the outward flow of funds since the first of the year, without doubt the most important was the adverse foreign trade balance. In the last two months of 1926 German imports of merchandise exceeded exports by 388 million reichsmarks, and in the first four months of 1927 the adverse balance amounted to an additional 1,175 millions. In these six months, in other words, the deficit in the foreign trade amounted nearly to the entire proceeds of the long-term foreign

loans placed during the year 1926. Obviously, those loans provided a stimulus to imports, and in some sense the present heavy deficit in the trade balance is a delayed reflection of too extensive foreign borrowing. But it is clear that the deficit could not have reached such proportions if credit conditions in Germany during the time it was in process had not favored it. A powerful dominant factor in this direction was the Reichsbank's discount rate, which was decidedly encouraging to domestic credits, the proceeds of which were directly or indirectly convertible into foreign exchange.

The remaining form of capital outflow mentioned here is reparation payments. Reparation transfers, by their very nature, necessarily reduce the inflow of funds if the current is toward Germany, or increase the outflow if the current is away from Germany. In these effects it is not essential whether the payment of reparations takes the form of a transfer in foreign currencies or of deliveries in kind, except that deliveries in kind represent to some extent exports which Germany would not otherwise make.

The reversal in the current of money resulting from the various movements outlined above was promptly reflected in the foreign exchange rates. Sterling at the end of December was at or about the point at which it was profitable to ship gold from London to Berlin, and some such shipments had in fact been made. Immediately after the first of the year, however, sterling began to rise, and by the middle of January the exchange on London stood at a marked premium. Simultaneously the dollar, which for a brief period had been below parity with the reichsmark, rose nearly to the gold-export point. This condition has in general continued up to the present, and such tendencies to recover as manifested themselves from time to time became more feeble as the period advanced. . . . It should be added here that the last remaining legal regulation governing foreign-exchange transactions was removed by decree on February 22, 1927, when the rule restricting such transactions to legally authorized banking institutions was abolished.

The effect of the outflow of funds upon the Reichsbank's reserves was immediate. While the German commercial banks naturally maintain balances abroad, any unusual demand for foreign funds is bound to be passed on to the Reichsbank as the holder of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the country. The Reichsbank has stood ready ever since June, 1924, to provide foreign exchange when the market itself was unable to supply it, but such calls

heretofore had not made much visible impression upon the Reichsbank's reserves. On the contrary, the Reichsbank on the whole had received far more foreign exchange than it was called upon to provide, and its reserves in consequence showed a large net gain. At the end of December, 1926, the Reichsbank reported 1,831 million reichsmarks of gold and 519 millions of devisen. The total, 2,350 millions, was the highest figure yet reported and represented an increase of about 1,500 millions since the bank was reconstituted in October, 1924. In addition to the devisen reported as reserves, the Reichsbank possessed a large stock of bills and other items payable in foreign currencies, which it did not report separately but merged with its other assets. This practice of carrying unreported devisen made it impossible during the time of accumulation to estimate the growth of the Reichsbank's stock of foreign exchange, and at the beginning of 1927, when funds began rapidly to flow away from Germany, made it equally impossible to tell the rate at which the stock was declining. On May 31, 1927, the reported gold and devisen reserves of the Reichsbank amounted to 1,894 million reichsmarks, a fall since December 31, 1926, of about 450 millions. The unreported devisen declined in the same period by somewhat more than the same amount, bringing the total decline to about one billion.

Reichsbank credit policy.—The loss of gold and devisen has been met, without causing thus far any general contraction in the volume of credit, by the increase—taking account of the two items in the Reichsbank statement entitled "Bills and checks" and "Collateral loans." The Reichsbank has ordinarily carried an unstated amount of its unreported devisen in the item "bills and checks," which during the autumn of 1926 were of sufficient volume to account for 20 to 25 per cent of the loans and discounts. After the beginning of 1927 the calls upon the Reichsbank for foreign exchange were such that these unreported devisen were gradually drawn off, but the general level of loans did not fall correspondingly. On the contrary, except for a seasonal decline after the Christmas holidays, the volume of Reichsbank credit has steadily risen, and the portfolio of bills and checks plus the collateral loans stood at a higher point on May 31, 1927, than at any time since the Reichsbank was reconstituted on October 11, 1924. In substance, it appears that the Reichsbank has replaced with domestic credit the full amount of gold and devisen which have been withdrawn from its reserves

and from its unreported holdings of foreign currencies. Whereas the Reichsbank's stock of gold and devisen, reported and unreported, is about 1,000 millions lower than at the end of last December, the volume of domestic credit granted by it is about 1,000 millions higher than it was at that time.

The effect of the Reichsbank's credit policy upon the German economy as a whole has already been indicated. In general, the stimulation which the long inflow of foreign credits had given to business was retained even though a portion of the foreign funds flowed out again. It remains to speak of Reichsbank credit policy as it affected the stock market.

Share prices on the Berlin Bourse rose with very little interruption from the beginning of 1926 until May, 1927. In part the rise was a reflection of progressively easier money conditions attributable in considerable degree to the inflow of foreign funds either as loans or for the specific purpose of stock exchange speculation and investment. In part, also, particularly in the earlier stages, the rise reflected a recovery of confidence in the earning capacity of German industry. But, as was said in the last report, prices reached by a number of leading stocks even as long ago as last November were "less a reflection of probable dividend return than a discounting of possible speculative profits." In fact, the prices of many stocks which paid no dividends at all were continually rising. By the end of 1926 the average dividend return on shares listed on the Berlin Bourse at the prices then prevailing was barely 3 per cent. This compared with an average interest rate on bonds of $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The rapid and long-continued rise of stock prices, far from being a proof of strength, was an element of weakness in the German economy as a whole. It was bound to bring undesirable credit to the market from abroad which after due time would be withdrawn along with the profits of speculation. These profits, when transferred abroad, were necessarily a sheer loss to the German credit system. The Reichsbank, in determining its rate policy, was fully conscious of these adverse aspects of stock-market speculation. It refrained from lowering its discount rate during the second half of 1926 in order to avoid giving any further stimulus to speculation, and when it finally acted on January 11, 1927, it left unchanged at 7 per cent the so-called Lombard rate—that is, the rate on collateral loans, a

type of borrowing often employed for short accommodation over stock-market settlement dates. The very reduction of the discount rate, however, was so definitely an indication of easier credit conditions that it inevitably accelerated and sustained the rise in stock prices which began at that time and continued through January and February.

By the end of March the Reichsbank had fully achieved its purpose of regaining contact with the money market. It had a large and increasing portfolio, a good share of its devisen had already been exchanged for domestic bills, and its rate was in relation with other money rates. By the end of April it was in a fair way to lose the control thus acquired, not because its rate was above other money rates, as was the case during the previous autumn, but because its rate was below other important rates with the single exception of the open-market bill rate. That the Reichsbank rate was still slightly above the bill rate was not a matter of any significance, because the market for bills remains strongly under the influence of the Reichsbank itself and the bill rate is largely determined by the buying rate at the Reichsbank.

In these circumstances, if the Reichsbank was to avoid losing control of the market altogether, it had either to raise its rate or, alternatively, to attempt some form of direct action against excessive users of credit. It chose the latter expedient and set in motion through the Berlin banks measures against stock-market speculation, which it deemed to be largely responsible for the money conditions then prevailing, and which, as has already been seen, was attracting short-term foreign funds to the market. It took this course in preference to raising the rate on the theory that a contraction of stock exchange credits would increase the liquidity of the banks without exerting credit pressure on commerce and industry or causing a general rise in the cost of credit. It appears to have been moved also by the thought that an increase in its discount rate might again attract foreign funds in large volume to Germany.

On May 12 the principal Berlin banks and banking houses, acting in general agreement with the Reichsbank's analysis of the situation, decided upon a radical curtailment of stock-exchange credit, and published the following statement next morning:

The members of the Berlin Bankers' Association (Stempelvereinigung) have agreed gradually but ap-

preciably to reduce the funds loaned for report and lombard purposes and for other advances on securities. They will therefore begin by making a reduction of 25 per cent in the funds available for report and lombard purposes on the Bourse by the date of settlement at the middle of June and will undertake further reductions on subsequent dates of settlement. The same procedure will be adopted toward customers. It is expected that lenders of money not belonging to the said association will take similar action.

The effect of this very direct statement of intention caused a decline in stock prices, which for one day assumed the proportions of a panic. Subsequent movements were more restrained, and at times prices recovered somewhat; but at the end of May the general level of stock prices on the Berlin Bourse was not far from where it stood at the end of 1926.

In taking direct action to contract the use of credit on the Bourse the Reichsbank adopted an unusual method in preference to the more customary method of raising the bank rate. Rate action was avoided temporarily, largely on the ground that a higher bank rate would attract foreign funds with all of their implications. But at the same time the bank rate was permitted to remain the lowest representative rate in Germany. The outflow of reserves continued, and the volume of Reichsbank credit reached its highest point since stabilization. At the end of May, 1927, while the Reichsbank reserves remained amply sufficient to provide the legal proportion of 40 per cent against the Reichsbank's own note issue, they fell slightly below that proportion if the Rentenbank notes, which have no gold cover of their own and are an undeclared charge upon the Reichsbank's reserves, are taken into account.

These changes introduced a new phase of credit conditions in Germany. The position of the Reichsbank has become substantially reversed from what it was six months before; whereas its reserves were then high, now they are low; and whereas its loans were then low, now they are high. The bank rate was ineffective then and it had become ineffective again, but with the difference that in November it was above the market and in April and May it was below the market. The size of the Reichsbank's portfolio, however, gives it the undoubted power to regain control of the market at such time as it deems action to be necessary for the protection of its reserves; and it has now taken action in this direction by raising its discount rate to 6 per cent, effective June 10, 1927.

The administration of the public funds.—The relation of the public and quasi-public funds to the money market has been for many months a complicating and uncertain factor with which Reichsbank credit policy has had to reckon. At times the offering of these funds wherever they would earn the most satisfactory interest return has been sufficient to undermine Reichsbank policy and has had an important part in making the bank rate ineffective. At other times the rapid withdrawal of these funds from the market has worked in the opposite direction and has magnified difficulties already existing. In general, the public funds have tended to exaggerate money market tendencies, and so have worked exactly as a central supply of funds should not act.

The event which raised once more the question of public funds in the case of the Reich was the issue in February, 1927, of a Reich loan in the nominal amount of 500 million reichsmarks. The Finance Minister had had authority for some time to borrow money to meet expenditures of the class chargeable to the extraordinary budget, but the highly favorable cash position of the Reich had permitted it to postpone borrowing up to that time. Even at the beginning of 1927, though its cash balances were much reduced, the treasury was not faced with any pressing demands requiring a large loan; on the contrary, the proceeds of the loan were desired for future use, and its size corresponded with the requirements of the year 1927 as estimated by the Finance Minister. The decision to place a long-term loan at that time was based upon conditions as they then existed on the money market, which were referred to as follows in the semiofficial announcement of the issue:

The reduction of the discount rate of the Reichsbank to 5 per cent and the satisfactory condition of the money market have now induced the Reich Finance Minister to take advantage of what appears to be a particularly favorable opportunity and to float a Reich loan of 500 million reichsmarks bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Of the 500 millions nominal amount, 300 millions were underwritten by a syndicate of banks headed by the Reichsbank and were offered to the public at 92. The remainder was reserved for subscription by various public and semipublic institutions, including the German Railway Co. and the post office, on the understanding that for the time being such bonds would be withheld from the market. The terms of the issue provided that no drawings for sinking fund purposes would take place

before 1934, and that the loan as a whole could not be called for redemption before 1937; amortization was to be completed by 1959.

The Reich loan was nominally a success. But while it was possible for the Reichsbank to announce an oversubscription of the 300 millions tranche when the books closed on February 11, this result was accomplished only through the assistance of public and semipublic institutions. The loan was officially admitted to trading on the Bourse on April 5. Steps had been taken to limit offerings during the first months of trading by making a certain portion of the bonds sold to the public non-transferable for six months. Nevertheless, enough were offered on the Bourse to cause the quotation to fall below the issue price on the next day after trading opened. For some weeks the issue was officially supported at 90, but during May, in connection with the strained conditions on the Bourse, there was a further small decline to 89.

The effective proceeds of the tranche issued to the public were about 270 million reichsmarks. The Reich had no immediate occasion for funds in such amount, and the finance ministry placed somewhat more than half at interest with the Gold Discount Bank and the remainder with the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft and the Seehandlung.

The Reich loan thus recreated the problem of the public funds on a basis substantially identical with that of 1925 and 1926, except that now a portion of the inactive funds were placed with the Gold Discount Bank, not previously a depository. The loan is responsible in this way for bringing about an artificial repetition of a phase of German public finance which had worked adversely to the money market, to the Reichsbank's effective relation with the money market, and in a broad sense to the welfare of German economy itself. This result is much to be regretted, all the more so as the Reich's need for funds, if met in other ways, might have restored the normal relation of the treasury to the money market and made a beginning with the final solution of the public funds problem. According to accepted practice, the purpose to be served by the loan could have been served much better by a series of offerings of treasury bills, issued as and when funds were required, and taken up later, if necessary, by issues of bonds. Such a contingency was foreseen over a year ago, when the program of tax reduction made it probable that the treasury surplus would become reduced and finally disappear. In order that the Finance Minister could carry that program

through without danger to his cash position, an amendment to the Reichsbank law was proposed and passed, becoming effective on July 14, 1926. Under that amendment short treasury bills of the Reich, when brought to the Reichsbank from the market, were made eligible for rediscount or purchase. Thus the Reich was assured of a market for its offerings of short obligations.

Conditions in the German money markets last February were singularly appropriate for an issue of treasury bills. There was a surfeit of short money, and the long-term market, on the other hand, was already showing signs of strain under the numerous issues offered in preceding months. The stock market was in a state of speculative activity, stimulated by the large supply of funds flowing there for short-term use. To this supply of funds the temporarily inactive money of the public or semipublic enterprises contributed. Assuming that it was necessary for the Reich to borrow at that time at all, an issue of treasury bills would have served not only to withdraw excess money from the short-term market, but to provide a convenient and altogether liquid investment for those public enterprises, as, for example, the railway company, which had funds seeking employment. Moreover, the long-term market would have been left in a better position to take care of the needs of other borrowers.

In point of fact, however, the Reich loan removed from the long-term market an exceptionally large volume of funds, and then put the Reich under the necessity of seeking temporary investment for these funds in the short-term market, thus aggravating the oversupply of funds in that market. Furthermore, instead of simplifying the administration of the public funds, it revived one phase of that problem which had been in a fair way to disappear. In due course, no doubt, as the Reich disburses these funds, there will be a reversion to the position as it existed last January, and the opportunity will recur to work out a borrowing program which will fit in with a comprehensive settlement of public funds administration.

There has been little change since the last report in the financial practices of the public and quasi-public enterprises. A trial arrangement has been entered into, however, which modifies somewhat the practices of the Verkehrs-Kreditbank, and accordingly deserves attention. The Verkehrs-Kreditbank is maintained by the German Railway Co., which owns three-quarters of the capital stock. The railway

company is practically the bank's only depositor. On December 31, 1926, the deposits of the Verkehrs-Kreditbank amounted to 529 million reichsmarks, as against 352 millions at the end of the preceding June. Its funds were redeposited with other banks and banking houses of great variety or were invested in discounts. In addition the bank carried on the function for which it was originally established—that of financing freights on credit.

The large concentration of funds in the hands of the Verkehrs-Kreditbank made it a very important factor in the money market, and since these funds were managed chiefly for the purpose of profit, their administration frequently ran counter to the policy of the Reichsbank. Negotiations have been carried on between the railway company and the Reichsbank looking toward the development of a workable plan agreeable to them both, but up to this time these have been only partially successful. The tentative arrangement, in general outline, leaves in the hands of the Verkehrs-Kreditbank the management of the railway company's active cash and the funds needed for financing freights on credit; the remainder, consisting of surplus funds not required on short notice, are to be deposited with the Gold Discount Bank at a rate slightly below that which the Verkehrs-Kreditbank has been in a position to earn.

The arrangement marks some advance toward consistent administration, since it tends to remove the Verkehrs-Kreditbank as a factor in the money market; but it introduces a new complication by bringing in the Gold Discount Bank and will be reviewed toward the end of the year in an effort to reach a broader arrangement that is generally more satisfactory.

No progress seems to have been made with the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft. Its general position has already been summarized in previous reports, but it still publishes no statement of condition other than an annual balance sheet, and accordingly many of its activities remain invisible. It is indirectly owned by the Reich itself, and apparently serves to some extent as a depository for the funds of the Reich and as a medium for carrying on other banking business for the Reich. It also continues to conduct an ordinary banking business in competition with the private banks, and even in competition with the Reichsbank itself, to the extent that it serves as a bank of rediscount for private banks and bankers.

The Gold Discount Bank, which is owned in full by the Reichsbank, assumed a function

which it had not previously exercised when it became a depository for funds belonging to the Reich and the German Railway Co. In undertaking this new business the Gold Discount Bank acted as the instrument of the Reichsbank, not permanently but as an interim means for bringing a portion of the public funds into the field of the Reichsbank's control. The Reichsbank as long ago as July, 1924, expressed the intention of liquidating the Gold Discount Bank, and it still adheres to that intention. But in the meantime the Reichsbank desires to frame a workable plan for bringing the management of the public funds as a whole into harmony with its credit policy.

Since the Gold Discount Bank began operations on April 16, 1924, it has been exclusively under the direction of the officers of the Reichsbank, of which, practically speaking, it is a department. Whereas the Reichsbank law carefully delimits the functions of the Reichsbank to business appropriate to a central bank, the separate corporate existence of the Gold Discount Bank has enabled the Reichsbank to act through it in performing functions which the Reichsbank could not exercise if it acted in its own name. These supplementary functions have resulted in extending the business of the Gold Discount Bank into directions not contemplated when the bank was founded.

The Gold Discount Bank was organized as a bank of issue, but that function was never exercised. The associated function of granting credits in foreign currencies for the benefit of German foreign trade, however, was exercised largely and successfully. After the reconstitution of the Reichsbank in October, 1924, this function became less important and the Gold Discount Bank passed into the stage of liquidation, which was suspended in March, 1925, on the ground that the bank was needed to stimulate German foreign trade, then heavily adverse.

During 1926 the export credit business of the Gold Discount Bank again diminished, but in the meantime it had undertaken new functions in other directions and its liquidation accordingly remained in suspense. Early in January, 1926, the bank agreed to buy from the Rentenbank-Kredit-Anstalt, the central bank for agriculture, farm-mortgage bonds maturing in three to five years and carrying interest at 7 per cent, which was well below the then prevailing rate. By the end of 1926 its holdings of such bonds amounted to about 220 million reichsmarks. While the Gold Discount Bank had considerable assets of its own, most of which were rediscountable at, the

Reichsbank, these purchases placed some burden upon its resources. Accordingly, in December, 1926, it offered in the market its own one-name bills known as Solawechsel, with a maturity of three months. The volume of bills sold at that time amounted to 72.6 million reichsmarks, of which 50 millions were sold to the Verkehrs-Kreditbank as an investment for railway funds. This operation achieved a second object in withdrawing a substantial volume of funds from the short-term market which at that time was oversupplied. In January a further 20.5 millions of Solawechsel were issued, maturing in April. All have now been repaid with the exception of those held by the Verkehrs-Kreditbank which, at the request of the latter, were renewed and are due on June 14, 1927.

The acceptance by the Gold Discount Bank of deposits from the Reich and the German Railway Co. naturally has relieved it from selling further amounts of its one-name bills in the market. At the same time the Gold Discount Bank, in taking on the obligation to pay interest on these deposits, assumed an obligation to earn the money with which that interest could be paid. Consequently, its functions have become more and more like those of an ordinary bank, with agricultural bonds and discounted bills on the one side and interest-bearing deposits on the other. On May 31, 1927, according to its published statement, which is made up in terms of sterling, it had among its assets about £7,900,000 of bills and checks and £14,000,000 of securities, mostly the bonds of the Rentenbank-Kredit-Anstalt; and among its liabilities about £4,900,000 of day-to-day obligations, mainly demand deposits, and £6,600,000 of obligations subject to notice, mainly time deposits.

The Reichsbank, in agreeing that the Gold Discount Bank should accept these deposits at interest, used the Gold Discount Bank for a function which it could not exercise itself. The law authorizes the Reichsbank itself to receive only noninterest-bearing deposits, in recognition of the fundamental rule of central banking that a bank of issue must be free to govern its discount policy according to the market and without regard for earnings. The experts' plan, in the various sections quoted in the Agent General's Report for May 30, 1925, had fully contemplated, however, that the public and quasi-public funds would be placed with the Reichsbank, in accordance with the general principle that a bank of issue can not fulfill its functions with respect to credit

and the currency unless it has control of the public funds.

The arrangement by which funds of the Reich and the German Railway Co. are placed at interest with the Gold Discount Bank gives the Reichsbank only nominal control over their disposition. The Reichsbank, through its subsidiary, has had to give an indirect guaranty that these deposits will earn interest. A central bank in the long run can not directly or indirectly guarantee interest on funds placed under its control and at the same time be free to manage its discount policy with an eye single to credit and the currency. If a rate of interest is guaranteed, it presumably must be earned, which means that the funds must be employed irrespective of market conditions and irrespective of whether the credit policy of the Reichsbank inherently favors their investment or not.

The Reichsbank regards the use of the Gold Discount Bank as only a partial and interim solution of the problem of public-funds administration. The final solution can not be based on the isolated advantage of separate parts of the public service by way of interest return or otherwise; it must take into account the common advantage of a unified credit policy to German economy as a whole. There is no reason in the law or in principle why firm administrative action can not now bring the public-funds problem to a definitive solution on such a basis as will produce a reasonable return not necessarily month by month, but probably year in and year out, and at the same time insure management consistent with the policy of the Reichsbank, which, after all, has the final responsibility toward credit and the currency.

Volume of credit.—The volume of credit, as measured by the capital issues placed in the domestic market and the loans and deposits of the banks, has risen further in the last six months. During this period, as distinguished from any other of equal length since the experts' plan went into effect, growth has taken place without the stimulation of inflowing foreign loans; on the contrary, the direction of the flow of funds has been outward. As the period progressed, particularly after the issue of the Reich loan in February, the power of the domestic market to absorb new long-term issues materially diminished, and late in the spring steps were taken looking toward some renewal of foreign borrowing.

Thus far in 1927 foreign borrowing has been of slight importance. Whereas in 1926 Ger-

many borrowed abroad in the nominal amount of nearly 1,700 million reichsmarks, during the first four months of 1927 foreign loans have amounted to less than 94 millions. A substantial fraction of this year's borrowing was the result of banking arrangements made last year, and on that account does not reflect credit conditions prevailing in Germany at the time the loans were placed.

In contrast with the limited volume of foreign loans issued during the first four months of this year was the large amount of long-term loans issued at home. Up to the early part of 1926 there was practically no market in Germany for long-term loans, but in the course of that year formal domestic issues of bonds and notes of varying maturities aggregated about 960 million reichsmarks. In addition, less formal issues were reported up to a total of about 380 millions, making a total for the year of approximately 1,340 millions nominal amount. In the first four months of 1927 public offerings of bonds and notes were in the nominal amount of more than 700 million reichsmarks, or more than half the total for the whole year 1926.

The Reich loan offered in February in the nominal amount of 500 million reichsmarks, of which 300 millions were offered to the public, marked the turning point in the market for new issues. This loan, as has already been seen, was not well taken, and shortly after being quoted on the Bourse fell below the issue price. It is noteworthy that during the first two months of 1927 the loans offered to the public amounted to about 600 millions, but that in the next two months the offerings fell to about 100 millions. In May there were practically no long-term public issues at all. The loans of private enterprises amounted during the last 16 months to only 20 per cent of the total; the rest were loans of the Reich, the States and their political subdivisions, and the enterprises owned or controlled by them.

Except for a brief period of interruption in the early part of 1926, the volume of credit reported bimonthly by the private banks has continued to expand ever since stabilization. Statements as of April 30, 1927, for the six largest reporting banks, which together represent about three-fourths of the nonpublic banking strength of Germany, indicated that credits had increased in the six months since October 31, 1926, by over a billion of reichsmarks, or about 20 per cent. The published statements do not segregate credits

so as to show what portion of the increase was due to stock-exchange loans, though the expansion of such loans offered the occasion for the contraction of credit announced in May which precipitated the decline on the stock market.

The volume of loans of the principal State banks appears to move with less regularity than is shown by the loans of the large private banks. For several months prior to August 31, 1926, there was little change in the volume of public bank credit. Between that date and February 28, 1927, the loans of these banks increased substantially, but in the next two months the change was again negligible.

The loans of the Girozentralen, the central institutions through which the various savings offices and communal banks are interrelated, have continued to increase, whereas there have been only inconsiderable changes in the deposits. This apparent disproportion is owing to the practice of the Girozentralen of granting credits at fixed term out of the proceeds of long-term loans.

During the six months ended April 30, 1927, the volume of savings deposits in Germany, as reported by the Sparkassen or savings offices, increased over one billion reichsmarks. The increases reported each month were above the average month-to-month increase in 1926, and in the early months of 1927 the increments were higher than at any time since stabilization. Practically all the savings deposits now reported have been accumulated in a little over three years; but they are still only 20 per cent of the pre-war volume.

The German currency.—The decline in the Reichsbank's stock of gold and devisen has had no effect thus far upon the volume of the currency. On the contrary, the circulation during the last six months has continued to rise, thereby maintaining the tendency which has prevailed since stabilization. The increase in the circulation has on the whole been remarkably steady, and periods of business inactivity, as for example in the winters of 1925 and 1926, have affected the circulation rather by retarding the rate of increase than by causing a reduction. In the main, the rise from month to month has been progressive, and the weekly and seasonal variations of one year have been repeated during the next but on a higher level. The maximum for 1926 was reached as usual at the end of December; the total of 5,830 millions has not yet been exceeded, and it was still somewhat

below what was regarded as customary before the war, when the total German circulation fluctuated around 6,000 millions.

The notes of the Reichsbank have necessarily furnished the main fluctuating element in the circulation, both as regards weekly variations in the volume of currency and the year-to-year increase. During the last six months the Reichsbank circulation has ranged from 250 to 600 millions above the 1926 monthly average. In addition to this element of increase, the Reich has been issuing further amounts of coins, the amount of which in actual circulation at the end of April was about 60 millions higher than six months previously. Some demand for new coins was created during 1926 by the retirement of Rentenbank notes of the 1 and 2 rentenmark denominations, and, when notes of the 5 rentenmark denomination pass into retirement, further issues of coins can probably be absorbed by the public. But the supply of unissued coins held by the Reichsbank stood at the end of May at about 98 million reichsmarks, a slight reduction from the stock of 115 millions on hand at the end of October, 1926. To some extent a supply of small coins is needed for till money at the Reichsbank and its branches, but in large measure the present stock must be regarded as redundant. In this sense it represents an unauthorized credit without interest from the Reichsbank to the Reich.

The notes of the Rentenbank have represented since the first of the year about 20 per

cent of the total German circulation, whereas during 1926 they amounted to about 25 per cent and in 1925 to 34 per cent. This change is due not only to the larger volume of currency in general but to the decreasing circulation of Rentenbank notes, which have been in process of redemption since the plan went into effect. Up to the end of April, 1927, the total redemptions amounted to 980 million rentenmarks, of equal value with reichsmarks. Of this amount 379 millions were redeemed during the last six months, chiefly through the repayment of 293 million rentenmarks on November 30, 1926, representing the year's maturity of agricultural bills. There remains one further installment of agricultural bills in the same amount, due on November 30, 1927.

Rentenbank notes are an artificial element in the German currency and, since they have no gold reserve of their own, are necessarily an undeclared charge against the gold reserves of the Reichsbank. Their retirement has led heretofore to a counterexpansion of other elements in the circulation, mainly of Reichsbank notes, and further retirements are likely to work in the same direction. But as long as they exist they must be taken into account in testing the adequacy of the Reichsbank's reserves. At the end of May, 1927, a time of lowered reserves and of high circulation, the gold and devisen reserves of the Reichsbank were a fraction below 40 per cent of the joint note circulation of the Reichsbank and Rentenbank, thereby reflecting in vivid fashion the loss of reserves which has characterized the period.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF ITALY

The annual report of the Bank of Italy for 1926 was presented to the meeting of stockholders on March 31, 1927. The following extracts from the report deal with economic and financial developments in Italy during the past year, including in particular the account of banking reform:

Significant features of the Italian financial situation are as follows: First, the satisfactory condition of the budget; second, the systematic conversion of the internal debt, the volume of which is being gradually reduced; third, the reduction in note circulation; and, finally, the adoption of a well-planned scheme of banking reform, from which public finance and credit organization should alike benefit.

Public finance.—The budget for the fiscal year 1922–23 closed with a deficit of 3,000,000,000 lire, which was reduced to 418,000,000 lire at the end of the fiscal year 1923–24. In the following year 1924–25, the deficit was converted into a surplus, which amounted to 417,000,000 lire. Even more satisfactory were the financial results for the year 1925–26, which closed with a favorable balance of 2,268,000,000 lire. This very large figure, however, was obtained by the new system of including carried-over surplus among the revenues, in accordance with recent royal decrees, and the order of the Minister of Finance.

In the first eight months of the present financial year the actual surplus was 237,000,000 lire as against the original estimate of 126,000,000 lire. Taking into account, however, the fact that expenditures charged to this period include 333,300,000 lire, the eight months proportion of 500,000,000 lire assigned by law for the annual reduction of bank note circulation issued for account of the State and 166,700,000 lire for railway construction, an item which had previously been charged to a separate account, the surplus should actually have amounted to 737,000,000 lire.

Currency.—During the past year the total volume of bank notes outstanding declined from 19,349,700,000 lire to 18,340,100,000 lire, while the amount of currency notes issued directly by the treasury was reduced from 2,100,000,000 lire to 1,793,000,000 lire. Altogether there was an actual reduction of 1,316,600,000 lire, and the amount has been reduced still further during the first months of the present year.

The net decline in bank note circulation, amounting to 1,009,600,000 lire, is the result of

a reduction of notes outstanding for account of the State by 2,833,100,000 lire, against an expansion of the so-called circulation for account of trade by 1,823,500,000 lire. The latter expansion was not, however, due to any additional issue of notes, but was the result of a bookkeeping transfer of 2,500,000,000 lire from notes for account of the State to notes for account of trade. As a matter of fact, all notes issued, without distinction of origin, are at the disposal of the market, and it would have been impossible to withdraw the whole amount of 2,500,000,000 lire at once. Therefore it may be concluded that the circulation of notes issued for actual trade requirements, formerly issued by the three note-issuing banks and now only by the Banca d'Italia, was not increased in the course of 1926 as the result of any expansion of operations. The concentration of the note-issue privilege in the hands of the Banca d'Italia, which became effective as of July 1, 1926, requires us to render separate accounts for the business of the first and second half year and to suspend our comparisons with previous years, when the total operations of the three banks could be analyzed as if they were a single unit.

During the first half of 1926 the total of the principal assets of the three banks (discounts, advances, and deferred payments at the clearing houses) rose slightly from 10,952,100,000 lire to 11,126,400,000 lire. That is to say, the above assets showed little change as compared with the close of 1925. Concerning the second half of 1926, bearing in mind that only the normal transactions of the Banca d'Italia are recorded, and these will be considered in detail later, it may be stated here that the total of the above assets declined from 9,356,600,000 lire to 8,274,400,000 lire. Discounts alone were reduced from 5,972,600,000 to 5,356,200,000 lire, including rediscounts on behalf of the ordinary section of the Syndicate for Advances against Industrial Securities. A still greater reduction took place in advances. At one time these had become excessive and had practically converted into notes a considerable proportion of the securities held by other banks and saving institutions, thus increasing the circulation. Gradually the balance was reestablished, owing partly to the influx of foreign currencies, which replaced a portion of the outstanding debt of the banks to the central bank.

The more limited operations of the Banca d'Italia in the second half of the past year dem-

onstrate the effectiveness with which the bank assisted the Government in carrying out a reasonable plan of deflation for the purpose of supporting the exchange and improving the gold value of the lira.

Changes in the value of the currency have been reflected in the prices of Government securities. The monthly average price of the 5 per cent consols (accrued interest excluded) declined from 91.98 per cent in December, 1925, to 91.07 per cent in February, 1926, and recovered to 93.09 per cent in April. A progressive decline began in May which brought the price to 85.93 per cent in October. On the opening of the subscription to the Littorio loan the decline became more pronounced, owing to the larger volume of securities offered, the price being 82.86 and 78.72 per cent in November and December, respectively, and the downward trend continued during the first months of 1927. Similarly the 3½ per cent rentes, after declining from 72.76 to 69.91 per cent between December, 1925, and February, 1926, recovered in March and April to around 71.30 per cent and afterwards declined gradually to 65.79 per cent in October and finally to 60.33 per cent in the last two months of the year.

Foreign exchange rates during the past year moved along lines somewhat parallel to the movements of the previous year. Until August, and more decidedly during that month, the decline of the lira was sharper than during the corresponding period of 1925. After that, owing to the adoption of strong measures in defense of the lira, an upward movement took place, which was more pronounced than the corresponding movement toward the end of 1925. The severity of the decline during the summer made the average quotation of the lira for 1926 considerably lower than the average for 1925 and increased the difference between the high and the low quotations for the year. Recent quotations of the lira indicate that the currency policy of the Government is achieving its purpose.

The relation which formerly existed between the lira, the French franc, and the Belgian franc no longer exists. Each currency follows its own course according to the particular economic and financial condition of the country concerned, while the action of the Belgian Government in stabilization of its currency led to the final dissolution of the old Latin Monetary Union.

Balance of payments.—The exchange movements have affected foreign trade. While during the first half of the year no important changes were recorded as compared with the

corresponding period of 1925, the greater stability and increased value of the lira during the last six months was accompanied by an improvement of the trade balance. From January 1 to June 30, 1926, the excess of imports over exports was 26,000,000 lire less than during the corresponding period of 1925; whereas from July 1 to December 31, 1926, the unfavorable balance was 701,000,000 lire less than in the corresponding months of the previous year. For the year 1926 as a whole there was a decline of 9.2 per cent in the adverse balance as compared with 1925. Since the beginning of 1927, probably owing to important Italian loans floated in foreign countries, the position seems to have changed somewhat.

As regards other items affecting our international balance of payments, it may be said that if no appreciable improvement has taken place, neither have there been any changes for the worse. The large offers to Italy of foreign loans, mainly from the United States, have had and continue to have a favorable influence in the foreign exchange market. This is helpful to the extent that such loans are wisely used, and do not at some future time disturb the balance of our international payments.

Industrial conditions.—Almost every branch of Italian industry in the past year has experienced a slowing down of activity and consequently a decline in profits, as compared with the year before. Among the general causes for this condition are (a) weaker demand on the domestic market in expectation of further reduction in prices; (b) the difficulty of maintaining and increasing markets for Italian goods in countries where economic and monetary adjustment are still in progress; (c) the British coal dispute, which made fuel more expensive; (d) the relative scarcity of circulating capital and the high cost of credit facilities; (e) the difficulty of collecting from customers, owing to the increasing habit of postponing payments; (f) some increase in unemployment, which, however, has been alleviated to some extent in the larger enterprises by apportioning the available work among all the employees, by adopting part time, and by a reduction in the number of working days; (g) the instability of the exchange together with wide fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, which not only had an unfavorable effect on the sale of goods in foreign countries and increased risks and overhead charges but also made impossible exact calculations of production costs.

Definite conclusions can not yet be drawn as to the effect of the appreciation of the lira on

price levels in Italy, although, measured in paper currency, prices are bound to show a decline. In any case it would be a mistake to exaggerate the seriousness of the decline to Italian manufacturers.

On the other hand, work everywhere has gone on steadily and has not been interrupted by labor disputes. Some few controversies concerning slight adjustments of wages, of vital importance for the industries concerned, were equitably adjusted, and the workmen showed the highest spirit of cooperation and understanding. New treaties and commercial agreements have enlarged our opportunities for trade outside our own boundaries. There has been an increased influx of foreign capital, by which some of the largest industrial concerns have benefited. In spite of difficulties, therefore, our industries were able to maintain a satisfactory position until the end of the year; and in spite of the temporary disturbance caused by currency reform the future of Italian industries seems favorable.

Legislation.—It is worth while to summarize the measures taken by the Government regarding note circulation. The main provisions for the unification of the note issue privilege were: (1) Transfer to the Banca d'Italia of the bullion and "equivalent reserve" held by the Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia against their outstanding notes; (2) transfer to the debit of the Banca d'Italia of notes issued by the two banks, as outstanding on June 30, 1926; (3) transfer to the Banca d'Italia of Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia credits with the special independent section of Syndicate for Advances Against Industrial Securities (now Istituto di Liquidazioni), with all securities and reserves relating thereto; (4) transfer to the Banca d'Italia of Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia credits with the royal treasury in respect of advances and notes supplied to the State, as outstanding on July 1, 1926.

On June 30, 1926, the reserves and note circulation of the two banks were as follows:

	Banco di Napoli	Banco di Sicilia	Total
Reserve (in million gold lire):			
Gold in hand.....	202.5	39.4	241.9
Silver in hand.....	30.1	9.6	39.7
Gold deposited abroad.....	30.0	8.2	38.2
Balances abroad.....	1.4	1.1	2.5
Foreign treasury bills.....	10.9	9.2	20.1
Other currencies.....	.3	.3	.6
Total.....	275.2	67.8	343.0
Notes in circulation (in million paper lire):			
On trade account.....	2,272.3	482.5	2,754.8
On State account.....	1,138.7	350.6	1,489.3
Total.....	3,411.0	833.1	4,244.1

Of the 343,000,000 gold lire forming the bullion and "equivalent reserve" of the Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia, as cover for their notes, the Banca d'Italia took over about 311,000,000 gold lire, as follows:

[In million gold lire]

	Banco di Napoli	Banco di Sicilia	Total
Gold.....	202.4	39.4	241.8
Silver (5-lire coins).....	14.0	3.8	17.8
Gold deposited abroad.....	30.0	8.2	38.2
British treasury bills.....	4.3	8.8	13.1
Total.....	250.7	60.2	310.9

On the other hand, the Banca d'Italia was charged with the following amounts in respect of the notes issued by the above two banks, which are being gradually replaced by its own notes:

Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia notes outstanding against advances to the State, which have been transferred to Banca d'Italia.....	Lire 1,489,347,433
Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia notes outstanding against their commercial assets.....	2,293,040,386

Of the latter amount, 802,158,515 lire were issued against the credit of the two banks with the special independent section of the Syndicate for Advances Against Industrial Securities, which was transferred to the Banca d'Italia, and 1,490,881,871 lire are equivalent, at the rate of exchange provisionally fixed, of the bullion and "equivalent reserve" of the two banks, which was actually taken over by the Banca d'Italia.

The total amount of notes issued by the Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia which have been actually charged to the Banca d'Italia, to be replaced with the latter's notes, is therefore 3,782,300,000 lire, whereas the total circulation of the two banks on June 30, 1926, amounted, as we have seen, to 4,244,100,000 lire. The difference between these two figures, amounting to 461,800,000 lire, represents the amount of notes which the two banks have redeemed from their own resources, according to agreement.

Under the terms of article 5 of the decree of May 6, 1926, the bullion and "equivalent reserve" transferred from the Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia will be held by the Banca d'Italia as a special reserve fund against the notes formerly issued by the above banks. Of these issues, the notes for account of the State and those representing the credit with the

special independent section are subject to the regulations which apply to notes outstanding for those particular objects, while the balance of the notes issued against the gold reserve taken over from the two banks is not subject to any taxation or contribution, being outside the normal limit of circulation prescribed by law.

After providing for a single bank of issue, the Government carried out a well-planned scheme of deflation for the defense and the gradual improvement of the value of the lira. This consisted of the following measures: (1) Reducing the amount of the State debt to the bank of issue in respect of notes received by the treasury to meet war and postwar requirements; (2) increasing the bullion or "equivalent reserve" against outstanding bank notes; (3) fixing a limit to the circulation of notes issued by the Banca d'Italia for account of trade; (4) reducing the amount of treasury notes and replacing small notes with coin.

The above measures were enacted by royal decree on September 7, 1926, and by order of the Minister of Finance on September 9, 1926.

In the first article of the above decree the State undertakes the gradual repayment of its debt to the Banca d'Italia consisting (August 20, 1926) of 6,729,411,855 lire, which was equivalent to the amount of notes outstanding on State account. A first reduction was made by transferring to the bank an amount equal to \$90,000,000 in United States currency, against which the debt was reduced by 2,500,000,000 lire. This operation immediately reduced to 4,229,411,855 lire the debt of the Government to the bank and increased the reserve of the bank by about 463,800,000 gold lire.

The remainder of the State debt to the bank will be paid off gradually by including in the budget as a charge of the finance ministry an annual sum of 500,000,000 lire, beginning with the financial year 1926-27.

Article 3 of the decree provided that the normal circulation of Banca d'Italia notes must not exceed the sum of 7,000,000,000 lire, not including the 2,500,000,000 lire of notes charged to the bank against the \$90,000,000 nor the following: (1) Notes outstanding for account of the State; (2) notes outstanding for account of trade against the credit with the special independent section of the Syndicate for Advances Against Industrial Securities (Istituto di Liquidazioni); (3) notes outstanding in

respect of bills rediscounted to the ordinary section of the Syndicate for Advances Against Industrial Securities; (4) the equivalent in notes of the Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia reserve taken over by the Banca d'Italia.

The following figures from the bank return for December 31, 1926, will explain the position:

[In million lire]	
Total circulation of notes.....	18,340.1
Notes outstanding on treasury account.....	4,229.4
Notes equivalent to \$90,000,000..	2,500.0
Credit with Istituto di Liquidazioni.....	3,368.4
Rediscounts to Ordinary Section of Syndicate for Advances against Industrial Securities....	599.7
Notes equivalent to Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia reserve.....	1,490.4
	12,187.9
Balance of notes outstanding in respect of commercial transactions.....	6,152.2

Therefore, on the above date the circulation was 847,800,000 lire less than the maximum limit of 7,000,000,000 lire established by law. A temporary exception to the legal limit of 7,000,000,000 lire was granted in connection with the issue of the Littorio loan, in order to facilitate its flotation.

Important measures were also adopted by the Government concerning the circulation of currency notes issued directly by the treasury. These were as follows:

(1) Withdrawal from circulation and redemption of 25-lire notes outstanding, of which the original issue amounted to 400,000,000 lire.

(2) Conversion of the 5 and 10 lire notes into silver coin of the same face value. These notes were issued for a total amount of 1,700,000,000 lire, 850,000,000 lire of each denomination. For minting the new silver coins, the old 1 and 2 lire coins previously withdrawn from circulation have been used. Between January 1 and December 31, 1926, the amount of treasury notes outstanding was reduced from 2,100,000,000 lire to 1,793,000,000 lire.

Short-term debt.—Treasury bills outstanding declined from 18,307,000,000 lire on December 31, 1925, to 15,209,000,000 lire on December 31, 1926. This reduction was not entirely due to the action of the Government. The decline might probably have been checked by increasing the rate of interest on the bills, but this would have imposed a heavier burden

on the State for the service of the debt. The demand for reimbursement by the holders could not easily be stopped, however, since the deflation program of the Government had been announced and was being carried out.

Since the war treasury bills had acquired to some extent the nature of interest-bearing currency, which could be added to the noninterest-bearing treasury notes and bank notes. The short-term bill, not being liable to price fluctuations, could be used as a substitute for cash because it was always acceptable as cash in case of need. But this very quality, although it made the bills more marketable, constituted an intrinsic defect, since it contained elements of inflation obviously detrimental to price levels. If at any time the issue had been discontinued, the treasury would have had to make large capital disbursements to meet the maturities, and, after exhausting its own cash balances, would have had no alternative but to shift the security inflation to a currency inflation. Inasmuch as a policy of currency deflation had been adopted by the Government, it was obviously necessary to guard against the dangers of a huge floating debt, in order to avoid such a crisis as had taken place in other countries under similar conditions.

At the end of October the position of the Italian treasury and of the note circulation made imperative the conversion of the short-term interest-bearing treasury bills. This was accomplished under the terms of a decree authorizing the issue of a funding 5 per cent loan, exempt from present and future taxation and not convertible until December 31, 1936. The five-year and seven-year treasury bills outstanding, maturing as from November 11, 1926, had to be converted into bonds of the funding loan on the terms prescribed. The decree authorized the Government to offer the loan for public subscription at the price of 87.50 per cent, stipulating that the net proceeds of the subscription should be paid by the treasury into its current account with the Banca d'Italia in order that the bank might use these funds for further advances against the new security. The treasury, however, was given the option of using these funds also for the purpose of paying off short-dated State obligations. Other sections of the decree provided for the establishment of a market for the new security, for granting assistance to prospective purchasers of the same, and for giving it priority as security against advances.

Supervision of banks.—Under the terms of a decree of September 7, 1926, the Banca d'Italia has been charged with the task of supervising those banks which receive money on deposit. Under the existing legislation the supervision of savings banks, pawnbroking establishments (*Monti di Pietà*), and special credit institutions was intrusted to the ministry of national economy. But in this supervision other banks were not included, especially those which were free to indulge in any kind of transactions, even entailing a large measure of risk without any guaranty for the depositors. Therefore it was obviously necessary that provision should be made to protect these clients.

The above decree provided that all existing banks should be registered at the finance ministry, that no new bank should be founded nor any new branch of an existing bank be established without ministerial sanction, which would be granted only after consultation with the bank of issue. It also provided that bank amalgamations should be subject to the approval of the ministry after consultation with the bank of issue. It was further provided, in order to strengthen the position of the banks, that after closing the 1926 balance sheet the banks must add yearly to their reserve not less than 10 per cent of their net profits until the reserve shall have reached an amount equal to 40 per cent of the paid-up capital. For rural banks the proportion of net profits to be carried to the reserve is 90 per cent until the reserve shall have reached an amount equal to 10 per cent of the deposits. Savings banks and first-class pawnbroking establishments were exempted from these rules until February 10, 1927, when a new decree provided that 70 per cent of their net profits must be carried to the reserve until the latter equals one-tenth of the total deposits.

The supervision by the bank of issue applies to all banking institutions which are not under the control of the ministry of national economy. For many reasons it was considered desirable that this supervision should not be intrusted to a Government department but to the central bank.

The decree of November 6, 1926, contains regulations establishing, first, the minimum capital for new banks; second, the minimum ratio of capital resources to total deposits; and, finally, the maximum limit for credit facilities which a bank may afford to any one customer, in proportion to the assets of the bank.

These regulations are not intended to be in the nature of a guaranty to depositors. The new regulations are rather to be regarded as emphasizing the responsibility of all those who are intrusted with the administration of the savings of the Italian people.

Italian National Institute of Foreign Exchange.—Under the terms of a decree of February 13, 1927, the Italian National Institute of Exchange has been reorganized. This became necessary after the concentration of the note issue privilege in the hands of the Banca d'Italia had dissolved the consortium previously formed by the three banks of issue, which had supplied, pro rata, the capital of the institute.

In this decree, the institute is described as a public body with an independent administration under the supervision of the finance ministry. It is authorized to perform all kinds of foreign-exchange transactions and to deal in any way that may assist the foreign trade of Italy. The assets of the institute consist of the subscribed capital amounting to 10,000,000 lire and furnished entirely by the Banca d'Italia; and the total net profits accumulated during its previous existence and forming its reserve on December 31, 1926. All net profits accumulated in future are likewise to be carried to the reserve. On the liquidation of the institute the then existing reserve will be divided in the following proportion: Three-quarters to the treasury and one-quarter to the Banca d'Italia, the latter being required to use such amounts as may be forthcoming from that source as an addition to the bullion reserve against its outstanding notes.

A few days prior to the issue of this decree, a convention was signed between the Finance Minister and the governor of the Banca d'Italia in his capacity as chairman of the institute, by which the institute was invited to take over, on behalf of the treasury, the administration of the foreign balances held by the latter, to settle the debit and credit balances, both in foreign currencies and lire, constituting the "exchange position" of the treasury on January 31, 1927, and to purchase and sell such currencies as were required for that purpose. Furthermore, the Finance Minister decided that the proceeds of foreign loans which certain companies were authorized to contract under the terms of the decree of November 14, 1926, as well as the proceeds of other foreign loans which might be authorized later under the same decree, should

be transferred to the institute.¹ The institute in turn undertook to place at the disposal of the borrowing companies, always on behalf of the treasury, such amounts of foreign currencies as might be required at each maturity both for interest and redemption of such loans. The close financial connection existing between the institute and the treasury as a result of the above convention is obvious. It was the outcome of the treasury's successful action in the foreign-exchange market during the past year to support the lira and improve its value. It is now the task of the institute to proceed along the same lines and to make a final settlement of all outstanding accounts. To this should be added the control of the foreign-exchange market, from which the institute must draw the currencies which are required to meet the normal needs of Government departments, the service of foreign Government loans and of loans concluded abroad by Italian industries, the proceeds of which have been transferred to the institute.

During the past year new legal regulations were passed to supplement the action of the Government for the protection of the currency. Especially important is the decree under the terms of which, as a rule, only Italian banks with a minimum paid-up capital of 100,000,000 lire² are authorized to transact foreign exchange business, and the order regarding the embargo on exports of Italian currency. In special cases, however, if approved by the Banca d'Italia, certain banks having a paid-up capital of less than 100,000,000 lire, and, being recognized as largely interested in the foreign-exchange business, may, within certain limits, still deal in foreign exchanges under the auspices of the Banca d'Italia as its agents.

¹ The above decree consists of the following articles:

ART. I. The Finance Minister is authorized to purchase, up to a total amount of \$100,000,000, the proceeds of foreign loans concluded abroad by enterprises of Italian nationality, whose production is likely (1) to affect considerably the employment of labor and the economic activity of the country; (2) either to increase exports, or utilize national resources with the effect of reducing imports. Each particular transaction will be submitted by the Finance Minister to the approval of the Cabinet Council.

ART. II. For the above transactions the Finance Minister is authorized to order that the royal treasury give a guaranty to the borrowing concerns that the same exchange rate at which the foreign currencies have been taken over will apply to the currencies which will be necessary for the service of the loans. The borrowing concerns, however, must supply the Italian currency which is required to meet the service of the loans, at the agreed rate of exchange.

² Under the terms of an order of the Finance Minister, the Italian branches of foreign banks which are correspondents of the royal treasury may also be authorized to deal in foreign exchanges. No transaction can be concluded, however, unless it is for genuine commercial needs or for the needs of people traveling abroad. Such needs must be proved with original documents, which must prove that any speculative object, even indirect, is excluded. The banks which are authorized to deal in foreign exchanges are required to control the evidence for each transaction, and are directly responsible to the treasury for all business done.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

The annual report of the Bank of Netherlands, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, was presented to the general meeting of stockholders on June 21, 1927. The report comments generally on a gradual improvement in European economic conditions, especially as indicated by greater stability of the exchanges and a decline of interest rates in the principal countries, describes the measures of financial reorganization put into effect in Belgium and the assistance rendered in this connection by various central banks, and gives a number of statistical tables relating to financial developments in the Netherlands. The special subjects discussed most fully are those covered by the following extracts from the report:

Gold movements.—The principal countries of Europe may be divided into three general groups: (1) Those which returned to the gold standard some time ago; (2) those which returned to the gold standard during the past year; (3) those which are planning to reestablish it in the future.

In the first group a distinction should be drawn between the countries which have obligated themselves to the delivery of gold as soon as their exchange reaches the gold export point, and those countries which, although they have adopted gold as their monetary standard, have not as yet pledged themselves to deliver gold for the maintenance of their exchanges.

The Netherlands belongs to the first group, but with this reservation—that it has obligated itself to deliver gold for export to those countries only which in their turn are prepared to release gold to us as soon as their rates of exchange reach the gold export point to the Netherlands.

In our report of last year we pointed out that a curious possibility presented itself in connection with determining the gold import and export points of the florin on the international exchange market. Formerly the import and export points of gold were well established; if the exchange rate reached a certain point one could be sure that gold shipments would take place, but only in case the import or export point was actually touched. Recently, however, such important changes have been brought about in the costs of transportation and in the rapidity of shipment that the gold points have again and again been subject to fluctuation. These changes might be caused by any one of a

number of individual factors; as, for example, an exceptionally low freight rate granted by a steamship company; the saving of interest by means of airplane transport; shipping in small packages in order to take advantage of low parcel-post rates; or the concession of a reduced insurance charge. Again, such a change might result from a slight advance in the purchase price of gold or the granting of interest-free advances in order to furnish gold for shipment. Thus the gold points have lost their former fixity. It would be highly desirable in the general interest that this matter be taken under consideration jointly by the central banks.

Our gold shipments during the past year have amounted to a total of 8,266,000 florins.

Foreign bill portfolio.—We have taken an active part in the foreign bill market in order to avoid the unnecessary and uneconomical practice of shipping gold back and forth. These operations were reflected in the considerably greater variations in our portfolio of foreign bills (including balances with correspondents abroad). The largest volume of foreign bill holdings for the year was reached on July 22, 1926, with 255,628,498 florins; the lowest amount on February 3, 1927, with 168,958,250 florins—a difference of nearly 87,000,000 florins. The figures for the close of the last two fiscal years, however, show less divergence. On March 31, 1927, the foreign bill portfolio (including balances held abroad) amounted to 178,987,100 florins, as compared with 201,213,080 on March 31, 1926, showing a decrease of 22,225,980 florins.

When the decline in the foreign bill portfolio became more pronounced at the beginning of February, 1927, as the result of large flotations of foreign issues in this country and the outflow of domestic capital, we felt compelled by way of gentle warning to raise our lombard rate by one-half per cent. This measure had the desired effect.

The florin inclined toward the gold export point during the entire year; this was due to the outflow of funds from the Netherlands to foreign countries and probably also to the demand for Dutch funds by those markets which offered a higher rate of interest. On the other hand, the large proceeds accruing from the sale of our overseas products had a favorable influence on the position of the florin.

Discount rates and price levels.—The discount rate in various countries during the

past year has been subject to fewer changes than in previous years. In this country the interest rate was changed but once, on February, 3, 1927, by an increase of one-half per cent on lombard loans—not including loans on commodities—and advances on current account. . . . The official rate of the Netherlands Bank averaged 3.50 per cent during the calendar year 1926, as compared with 3.90 per cent during 1925. The average carry-over rate on the Amsterdam Bourse during the fiscal year 1926-27 was 3.07 per cent; the private discount rate averaged 3.01 per cent.

Commodity prices in this country have declined steadily. The index numbers for the past 10 years have been subject to great fluctuations; the decline in the later years, however, has proceeded very gradually. . . . The index numbers are still computed with the base 1913=100, according to the old method. It is questionable whether this base can be of much value any longer, because entirely new conditions have developed in recent years. Here and there this old basis of comparison has already been abandoned, for example, by the statistical bureau of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. These comparative figures, however, still retain a certain value, provided that in the light of present conditions the figure for 1913 is no longer considered the "normal" index.

Regulations governing acceptances.—The discount market continued to develop satisfactorily, owing to the low interest rate prevailing here and to the activity of institutions which continued to develop the acceptance and the discount business. The provisions governing the eligibility of bills at our institution have again been somewhat broadened in such ways as seemed advantageous.

As has been already stated in reports of previous years, bills drawn on the basis of transactions between the Netherlands or foreign countries and other foreign countries were not eligible for discount at our institutions during the war and the years immediately following, unless our official sanction for their acceptance had previously been obtained. We gave our sanction as a rule only in case of a commercial transaction in which a Netherlands business firm or shipping company was involved.

After the conclusion of the peace, when foreign countries began to turn to the Netherlands to a greater extent for financing their transactions, we decided as a rule no longer to

discount bills drawn on foreign countries and domiciled in the Netherlands. Our Netherlands bankers who finance such transactions appeared to be more and more ready to give their own acceptances instead. It was burdensome, however, for the banks to be obliged to confer with the Netherlands Bank over each case; we made an arrangement with them, therefore, by virtue of which certain kinds of bills should be recognized as eligible for discount without their having to be submitted separately on each occasion. This arrangement was entered into in April, 1922, with the leading Dutch banks, and defined the following types of paper as eligible for discount:

A. Bankers' acceptances.—(1) Bills used to finance the import of merchandise into the Netherlands or the Dutch East Indies, drawn by the foreign exporter on a Netherlands bank and accepted by it; provided that from the documents handed over or the evidence submitted, it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the accepting bank that the merchandise against which the bill is drawn has been delivered in or has actually been shipped to the Netherlands or the Dutch East Indies.

(2) Bills arising out of a reimbursement credit granted by a Netherlands bank to a Dutch or foreign firm, and accepted by the bank; provided that the reimbursement credit is not too large and that it arises out of current business; and provided that the acceptances falling under this head are not in too large proportion to the resources of the accepting institutions.

B. Acceptances other than bankers' acceptances.—Bills financing imports of merchandise into the Netherlands drawn abroad on the importing Netherlands firm, accepted by it, and discounted by a Netherlands banker or banking institution; provided that the accepting firm is a Dutch commercial firm established in the Netherlands; and provided that from the documents handed over it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Netherlands banking house that the merchandise against which the bill is drawn has been delivered in or has actually been shipped to the Netherlands.

The arrangement of April, 1922, applied therefore to all true commercial bills. In regard, however, to the eligibility of bank acceptances granted for the financing of other transactions between the Netherlands and foreign countries, or between foreign countries, the Netherlands Bank must be consulted just as before. The requirement that in such

financing a Netherlands trading or shipping organization must be involved is being gradually modified, but such transactions must not be in competition with a Netherlands firm. In passing judgment on such applications, however, we attach great importance to the self-liquidating character of the bills, a quality which some reimbursement bills do not possess. For example, renewed bills which are drawn at the maturity of a reimbursement credit for the purpose of financing the manufacture of raw materials such as cotton or tobacco, or bills drawn for seasonal requirements, bills drawn for the financing of merchandise stored with a view to speculation, or for the financing of long-term transactions—all these types of bills, not being self-liquidating, are not considered eligible for discount at our bank.

According to these principles as indicated above, the acceptances of the three acceptance companies, which at the beginning of 1924 were organized in this country by Netherlands bankers in cooperation with foreign banking houses, are admitted to discount.

In March, 1926, we went a step further, and declared eligible in principle commercial paper accepted by foreign banks established in this country since 1914, provided that these are actually operating as Netherlands corporations or partnerships, and under the conditions which were mentioned in the report of last year on pages 21 to 23. In the beginning we declared eligible only reimbursement bills arising from actual import transactions, but later on we began to consider as eligible certain reimbursement bills arising from export transactions or occasional renewed bills; for example, to finance the import of wool for manufacture. In the case of each acceptance, however, we had first to be consulted.

Finally, in April, 1927, we broadened the discount privilege still further by giving to foreign banks of the designated class the privilege of admission to the arrangement made in April, 1922, the details of which have been given above. These banks, therefore, can give their acceptances for import and export credit transactions, and are assured of the eligibility of these bills for discount without having to consult with us in each instance, as formerly. Like all the other banks, however, which were admitted to the arrangement in question, they are required to furnish us a written statement in regard to each acceptance. All banks, moreover, issue a statement regarding such of their acceptances as originate in transactions

falling outside the scope of this arrangement but approved in principle by us after consultation.

The Netherlands Bank has, therefore, complete oversight of all outstanding bankers' acceptances drawn in florins, which relate to financial transactions with a foreign country, and which have been pronounced eligible for discount by the bank. From the foreign banking institutions we have received most valuable cooperation in supplying us with all the information which we needed to decide these questions.

International clearing facilities.—During the past year we agreed at the request of the Reichsbank to cooperate in the so-called international clearing account business. By this means it became possible for the Reichsbank, out of the surplus of its account with us, to transfer amounts at the request of its clients to the accounts of correspondents of the Netherlands Bank. This arrangement, however, has up to the present been one-sided, because our correspondents have not needed to make payments in Germany through the Reichsbank clearing office, inasmuch as the private banks and postal checks provide satisfactory clearing facilities.

Gold in circulation.—We have continued to put gold 10-florin pieces into circulation. During the past fiscal year the bank gave out the sum of 9,397,410 florins, of which 1,889,360 florins came back to us, so that during the year the circulation of 10-florin coins has been increased by 7,508,050 florins. Since November 17, 1925, when we began the payment of gold coins, we have put into circulation a total of 31,467,100 florins. Of this total, an amount of 23,959,050 was put out during the period November 17, 1925, to March 31, 1926, and 53,905 florins were returned to the bank during the same period. In addition, we paid out 635,000 florins in gold 10-florin coins to be sent to Curacao, where favorable economic developments have created an increased demand for currency. Furthermore, we should mention that during the past fiscal year a sum of about 10,000,000 florins in 10-florin gold pieces was shipped by private individuals to the East Indies.

The circulation of silver notes on March 31, 1927, amounted to 12,309,000 florins, as compared with 15,736,000 florins on March 31, 1926. We have cooperated in this gradual reduction of silver notes because it is highly desirable that this government paper cur-

rency, which was intended to supplement the circulation in times of emergency, should be called in now that the emergency no longer exists.

Capital flotations.—In the past fiscal year domestic loans in the amount of 619,074,000 florins have been issued, of which 456,989,550 were conversions. During the same period foreign loans were issued in the following currencies:

In florins.....	154, 250, 000
In dollars.....	46, 731, 250
In reichsmarks.....	79, 500, 000
In Swiss francs.....	43, 125, 000
In Belgian francs.....	200, 000, 000
In belgas.....	6, 000, 000
In pounds sterling.....	3, 090, 000
In lire.....	6, 375, 000

Treasury finance.—During the fiscal year two important repayments were made by the French Government of credits extended by the Netherlands Government to the Government of France in 1918 and 1919. The first was the repayment of the credit of 30,000,000 florins granted on December 6, 1918, by the Netherlands Government through the agency of the N. U. M., which did not mature until April 1, 1927, but was repaid by the French

Government on November 1, 1926. In addition, on February 1, 1927, the Government of France repaid to the Netherlands Government the credit of 25,000,000 florins, which was granted for the reconstruction of northern France and does not mature until July 1, 1929.

These repayments have contributed in no small degree to easing the position of the treasury. As a result both of the repayment of these credits and of the greater abundance of funds, the Government during the past fiscal year had less occasion to resort to the open market than in previous years. From April 1 to November 1, 1926, the Government offered treasury bills for public subscription in the amount of 74,440,000 florins. In addition to that, it discounted its bills with the Netherlands Bank in a total of 108,000,000 florins, and was able to place treasury bills with another institution in the amount of 12,500,000 florins. Altogether during the past fiscal year treasury bills in the total amount of 194,940,000 florins were issued by the Government.

Of the amount of 108,000,000 florins placed with the Netherlands Bank, we have resold 13,500,000 florins on the open market by agreement with the agent of the ministry of finance.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1927			1926		1927			1926
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
Bank of England (millions of pounds sterling):									
Issue department—									
Gold coin and bullion.....	150.5	150.9	152.5	149.0					
Notes issued.....	170.2	170.6	172.3	168.7					
Banking department—									
Gold and silver coin.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4					
Bank notes.....	32.3	34.8	34.7	27.0					
Government securities.....	51.7	48.5	47.9	51.6					
Other securities.....	59.3	50.9	42.2	103.1					
Public deposits.....	7.9	19.8	10.2	10.5					
Other deposits.....	119.0	98.4	98.6	154.7					
Ratio of gold and note reserve to deposit liabilities (per cent).....	26.7	30.8	33.4	17.1					
Bank notes in circulation ¹	81.7	79.6	81.3	85.5					
Currency notes and certificates.....	298.3	293.6	294.8	294.0					
Bank of France (millions of francs):									
Gold reserve ²	3,683	3,683	3,683	3,684					
Silver reserve.....	345	344	342	337					
Gold, silver, and foreign exchange Credits abroad.....	2,181	2,140	2,064	58					
Loans and discounts.....	4,096	3,787	4,707	7,054					
Advances to the Government.....	26,850	26,600	29,300	36,600					
Miscellaneous assets.....	22,321	19,018	12,526	3,303					
Note circulation.....	52,786	51,801	52,210	53,073					
Total deposits.....	12,382	10,583	6,991	2,926					
German Reichsbank (millions of reichsmarks):									
Gold at home.....	1,745	1,746	1,749	1,232					
Gold abroad.....	58	69	101	260					
Reserves in foreign exchange.....	67	79	171	325					
Bills of exchange and checks.....	2,495	2,421	2,068	1,288					
Miscellaneous assets.....	462	444	452	522					
Deposits.....	670	700	582	527					
Reichsmarks in circulation.....	3,815	3,719	3,676	2,971					
Rentenmarks in circulation.....	1,064	1,073	1,100	1,520					
Bank of Italy (millions of lire):³									
Gold reserve.....		1,164	1,157	1,136					
Credit and balances abroad.....		1,565	1,259	570					
Loans and discounts.....		6,983	7,389	10,762					
Advances to the Government.....		4,229	4,229	6,729					
Note circulation for commerce.....		13,214	13,349	11,613					
Note circulation for the State.....		4,229	4,229	6,729					
Total deposits.....		2,636	2,187	2,532					
Bank of Japan (millions of yen):									
Gold at home and abroad.....	1,063	1,063	1,062	1,058					
Advances and discounts.....	908	1,070	1,533	369					
Advances on foreign bills.....	8	12	38	40					
Government bonds.....	238	239	281	294					
Total notes and deposit liabilities.....	2,413	2,542	3,084	1,973					
Notes issued.....	1,379	1,388	2,037	1,280					
Total deposits.....	1,034	1,154	1,047	693					
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):									
Gold.....	59	59	59	19					
Foreign bills of the reserve.....	414	416	428	514					
Other foreign bills.....	178	176	164	100					
Domestic bills.....	125	101	114	81					
Treasury bills.....	174	174	174	183					
Note circulation.....	917	901	918	836					
Deposits.....	36	29	25	62					
National Bank of Belgium (millions of francs):									
Gold ⁴	3,223	3,198	3,173	274					
Foreign bills and balances in gold ⁴	2,219	2,163	2,154	30					
Domestic and foreign bills.....	2,367	2,426	2,433	1,362					
Loans to State.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,580					
Note circulation.....	9,532	9,308	9,391	8,514					
Deposits.....	359	598	566	429					
National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):									
Gold ⁵	1,239	1,232	1,226	42					
Foreign bills, etc.....	278	271	303	306					
Loans and discounts.....	944	821	996	1,374					
Advances to State.....	4,562	4,512	4,512	5,453					
Note circulation.....	3,735	3,530	3,603	3,569					
Deposits.....	2,660	2,751	2,711	2,780					
Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):									
Gold at home.....	85	85	85	148					
Gold abroad.....	534	579	548	293					
Loans and discounts.....	42	21	19	64					
Note circulation.....	268	263	279	382					
Deposits.....	232	250	198	91					
Czechoslovak National Bank (millions of Czechoslovak crowns):									
Gold and silver.....	1,053	1,053	1,052	1,041					
Foreign balances and currency.....	1,815	1,824	1,805	1,284					
Loans and advances.....	144	73	73	202					
Assets of banking office in liquidation.....	540	555	560	677					
Note circulation.....	7,118	6,762	6,838	7,220					
Deposits.....	890	1,237	1,139	685					
Bank of Danzig (millions of Danzig gulden):									
Balances with Bank of England.....	14	13	14	24					
Foreign bills, etc.....	12	11	12	15					
Loans and discounts.....	22	22	21	13					
Note circulation.....	35	35	36	35					
Deposits.....	3	2	1	2					
National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):									
Gold.....	193	193	193	209					
Foreign bills, etc.....	58	45	41	54					
Loans and discounts.....	101	130	130	124					
Note circulation.....	368	367	377	401					
Deposits.....	24	27	21	22					
National Bank of Egypt (thousands of Egyptian pounds sterling):									
Gold.....			3,655	3,430					
English Government securities.....			23,505	24,404					
Egyptian Government securities.....			26,655	26,762					
Note circulation.....			26,708	27,455					
Government deposits.....			21,815	21,940					
Other deposits.....			17,098	13,363					
Bank of Estonia (millions of Estonian marks):									
Gold.....		509	508	500					
Cash in foreign currency.....		29	25	39					
Foreign correspondents' account.....		399	481	240					
Foreign bills.....		110	92	127					
Loans and discounts.....		5,883	5,866	5,814					
Note circulation.....		1,922	1,972	1,808					
Deposits and current accounts.....		820	813	841					
Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):									
Gold.....	323	324	325	331					
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	901	974	1,096	900					
Foreign bills.....	43	47	41	61					
Domestic bills.....	622	629	592	656					
State debts.....	110	122	133	262					
Note circulation.....	1,398	1,411	1,447	1,298					
Demand liabilities.....	282	251	344	481					

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

² Not including gold held abroad.

³ Figures previous to July, 1926, are for 3 banks of issue.

⁴ Figures previous to Oct. 25, 1926, carried at par.

⁵ Figures previous to 1927 carried at par.

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

	1927			1926		1927			1926
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
National Bank of Greece (millions of drachmae):					Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):				
Gold and balances abroad.....		2,708	2,721	1,935	Gold.....		9	9	9
Government loans and securities.....		3,868	3,954	3,814	Balances abroad.....		177	165	263
Loans and discounts.....		4,016	3,896	3,166	Bills.....		207	211	144
Note circulation.....		4,859	5,042	4,530	Note circulation.....		1,755	1,751	1,843
Total deposits.....		5,047	4,921	4,215	Deposits.....		81	62	49
National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengö):					National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):				
Gold.....	189	169	169	121	Gold.....	147	146	146	141
Foreign bills, etc.....	70	92	93	107	Bills.....	8,807	8,868	9,100	8,438
Loans and discounts.....	273	249	242	165	Advances to State.....	16,359	16,359	10,679	10,679
Advances to treasury.....	116	117	117	152	Note circulation.....	21,032	21,001	21,029	20,971
Other assets.....	285	221	229	245	Deposits.....	8,451	8,769	8,962	7,783
Note circulation.....	428	429	443	395	State Bank of Russia (note-issuing department; thousands of chervonts):				
Deposits.....	248	249	234	176	Gold.....	17,705	16,685	16,590	14,683
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	231	143	146	191	Foreign currency.....	7,946	8,374	8,374	5,025
Bank of Java (millions of florins):					Loans and discounts.....	65,377	64,738	61,382	53,059
Gold.....	185	185	185	200	Bank notes.....	92,029	90,550	87,516	72,663
Foreign bills.....	23	21	20	23	National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (millions of dinars):				
Loans and discounts.....	71	72	61	57	Gold.....	88	88	87	80
Note circulation.....	315	308	307	326	Foreign notes and credits.....	386	397	291	323
Deposits.....	56	53	47	43	Loans and discounts.....	1,168	1,238	1,303	1,266
Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):					Advances to State.....	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966
Gold.....	24	24	24	24	Note circulation.....	5,295	5,337	5,434	5,494
Foreign exchange reserve.....	30	32	31	36	Deposits.....	1,617	1,231	615	664
Bills.....	70	72	72	67	South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds sterling):				
Loans.....	57	56	57	50	Gold.....	7,527	7,439	8,463	7,572
Note circulation.....	29	27	30	30	Foreign bills.....	5,725	7,236	6,784	4,868
Government deposits.....	96	97	94	80	Domestic bills.....	1,167	1,094	1,034	988
Other deposits.....	47	34	35	56	Note circulation.....	7,414	8,417	8,599	7,506
Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):					Deposits.....	6,903	5,073	8,110	5,169
Gold.....	32	32	31	30	Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Foreign currency.....	40	39	39	27	Gold.....	2,597	2,597	2,597	2,541
Loans and discounts.....	59	59	56	44	Silver.....	692	705	701	674
Note circulation.....	87	91	90	79	Balances abroad.....	39	37	37	33
Deposits.....	44	38	37	19	Bills discounted.....	495	573	584	722
Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):					Checks and drafts.....	1,464	1,370	1,435	1,667
Gold.....	404	409	419	427	Note circulation.....	4,160	4,246	4,283	4,333
Foreign bills.....	122	141	134	199	Deposits.....	1,008	1,006	1,016	1,059
Loans and discounts.....	129	265	220	196	Bank of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Note circulation.....	783	813	791	809	Gold.....	222	222	222	228
Deposits.....	55	32	39	64	Foreign bills, etc.....	163	161	171	162
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Loans and discounts.....	350	297	271	345
Gold.....	147	147	147	147	Note circulation.....	535	493	497	528
Foreign balances and bills.....	10	10	25	81	Deposits.....	127	119	99	134
Domestic credits.....	303	309	353	339	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Note circulation.....	332	315	321	343	Gold.....	455	459	459	419
Foreign deposits.....	6	9	17	5	Funds on demand abroad.....	55	45	25	14
Total deposits.....	120	144	201	184	Loans and discounts.....	328	359	349	365
Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of libras):					Note circulation.....	835	815	831	800
Gold.....	4,086	4,186	4,197	3,910	Deposits.....	76	124	78	83
Gold against demand deposits.....	330	228	219	511	Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesos):				
Foreign exchange reserve.....	681	669	709	888	Gold.....	54,948	54,944	54,942	
Bills.....	1,852	1,471	1,626	2,742	Loans and discounts.....	89,555	95,362	86,351	
Note circulation.....	5,882	5,819	5,832	6,581	Note circulation.....	65,044	66,862	61,503	
Deposits.....	660	458	441	1,023	Deposits.....	73,647	71,456	69,760	
Bank of Poland (millions of zloty):									
Gold.....	161	157	157	135					
Foreign exchange, etc.....	219	230	237	79					
Loans and discounts.....	452	414	404	375					
Note circulation.....	728	705	694	448					
Current accounts—									
Private.....	120	121	140	77					
Treasury.....	96	99	83	1					
Liabilities in foreign currency.....	8	30	33	69					

* Not including gold held abroad.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

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

	1927			1926		1927			1926
	June	May	April	June		May	April	March	May
Nine London clearing banks (millions of pounds sterling):					Three commercial banks of France (millions of francs):				
Money at call and short notice.....	139	127	124	121	Bills and national defense bonds.....	13,818	14,312	14,065	
Advances and discounts.....	1,122	1,110	1,109	1,084	Loans and advances.....	4,915	5,021	5,273	
Investments.....	237	237	236	243	Demand deposits.....	23,741	24,173	20,749	
Deposits.....	1,649	1,650	1,642	1,630	Time deposits.....	371	363	298	
Tokyo banks (millions of yen):					Six Berlin banks (millions of reichsmarks):				
Cash on hand.....	193			124	Bills and treasury notes.....	1,413			2,383
Total loans.....	2,008			2,535	Due from other banks.....	846			7,592
Total deposits.....	1,804			1,933	Miscellaneous loans.....	4,827			2,069
Total clearings.....	2,044	1,653	2,570	3,573	Deposits.....	6,552			2,473
					Acceptances.....	407			243
					Four private banks of Italy (millions of lire):				
					Cash.....	1,189			1,155
					Bills discounted.....	8,486			8,810
					Due from correspondents.....	5,649			5,510
					Due to correspondents.....	13,267			13,093
					Deposits.....	2,430			2,496
Chartered banks of Canada (millions of dollars):					Joint-stock banks of Norway (millions of kroner):				
Gold coin and bullion ¹	70	70	70	72	Loans and discounts.....	1,678	1,701	1,705	1,969
Current loans and discounts.....	1,276	1,298	1,278	1,195	Due from foreign banks.....	72	65	61	149
Money at call and short notice.....	434	400	431	360	Due to foreign banks.....	187	212	209	312
Public and railway securities.....	530	528	510	544	Rediscounts.....	145	150	154	204
Note circulation.....	165	172	164	164	Deposits.....	1,834	1,855	1,870	1,889
Individual deposits.....	2,321	2,319	2,291	2,197	Joint-stock banks of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Gold reserve against Dominion notes.....	104	101	98	93	Loans and discounts.....	4,174	4,227	4,241	4,319
Dominion notes circulation.....	170	182	172	172	Foreign bills and credits abroad.....	172	185	187	148
					Due to foreign banks.....	114	120	125	138
Joint-stock banks of Denmark (millions of kroner):					Rediscounts.....	132	112	115	141
Loans and discounts.....	1,890	1,910	1,926	2,029	Deposits.....	3,506	3,538	3,555	3,539
Due from foreign banks.....	53	57	55	61	Swiss Cantonal banks (millions of francs):				
Due to foreign banks.....	145	144	140	129	Loans and discounts.....	1,741	1,738	1,750	1,686
Deposits and current accounts.....	1,994	1,996	2,024	2,211	Mortgages.....	2,818	2,810	2,803	2,693
					Foreign bills.....	23	24	23	22
Joint-stock banks of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):					Due from banks and correspondents.....	293	292	293	246
Loans and discounts.....	7,702	7,501	7,376	7,018	Commercial deposits.....	702	691	692	645
Due from abroad.....	202	223	224	98	Savings deposits.....	1,549	1,547	1,551	1,441
Due to abroad.....	371	355	354	388					
Deposits.....	6,538	6,507	6,481	5,717					

¹ Not including gold held abroad.² Figures are for April, 1926.

DISCOUNT RATES OF 32 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.....	7	July 21, 1927	Estonia...	8	Oct. 1, 1926	Japan.....	5.84	Mar. 9, 1927	Portugal....	8	July 27, 1926
Belgium.....	5	June 23, 1927	Finland...	7	Mar. 22, 1927	Java.....	6	May 3, 1925	Rumania....	6	Sept. 4, 1920
Bulgaria.....	10	Aug. 31, 1924	France....	5	Apr. 14, 1927	Latvia.....	7	Jan. 1, 1927	Russia.....	8	Apr. —, 1924
Chile.....	7	Mar. 7, 1927	Germany..	6	June 10, 1927	Lithuania..	7	Feb. 1, 1925	South Africa	5½	Nov. 21, 1924
Czechoslovakia	5	Mar. 8, 1927	Greece....	10	June 7, 1927	Netherlands	3½	Oct. 2, 1925	Spain.....	5	Mar. 23, 1923
Danzig.....	6	June 21, 1927	Hungary..	6	Aug. 26, 1926	Norway....	4½	Oct. 27, 1926	Sweden....	4	Apr. 22, 1927
Denmark....	5	June 24, 1926	India.....	4	July 28, 1927	Peru.....	6	Apr. 1, 1923	Switzerland..	3½	Oct. 22, 1925
England.....	4½	Apr. 21, 1927	Italy.....	7	June 18, 1925	Poland....	8	May 13, 1927	Yugoslavia..	6	June 23, 1922

Changes: National Bank of Greece from 11 to 10 per cent on June 7, 1927; National Bank of Austria from 6 to 7 per cent on July 21, 1927; Imperial Bank of India from 5 to 4 per cent on July 28, 1927.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ¹

Month	England (London)				Germany (Berlin)			Netherlands (Amsterdam)		Switzerland
	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Private discount rate
1926										
January	4.76	4.78	4.00	3	6.28	8.07	7.04	2.95	2.93	2.44
February	4.31	4.25	4.00	3	5.46	6.66	6.03	2.19	2.40	2.22
March	4.37	4.34	4.26	3	5.00	6.73	5.63	2.67	2.82	2.18
April	4.33	4.34	3.92	3	4.88	6.02	4.77	2.90	2.93	2.30
May	4.37	4.43	4.18	3	4.69	5.53	4.80	2.95	2.94	2.38
June	4.27	4.29	3.82	3	4.53	5.81	4.76	2.83	3.00	2.38
July	4.26	4.29	3.86	3	4.54	5.73	4.93	2.74	2.72	2.37
August	4.45	4.55	3.99	3	4.61	5.80	4.85	2.63	2.50	2.34
September	4.64	4.65	3.99	3	4.88	6.21	4.77	2.78	2.81	2.52
October	4.69	4.80	4.07	3	4.82	6.14	4.75	2.83	2.75	2.80
November	4.57	4.80	3.95	3	4.63	6.12	4.45	3.21	3.23	2.96
December	4.53	4.60	3.78	3	4.72	7.13	5.88	3.39	3.96	3.35
1927										
January	4.16	4.21	3.76	3	4.21	5.82	3.78	2.97	2.92	3.16
February	4.18	4.32	3.93	3	4.28	5.77	5.19	3.46	3.66	2.87
March	4.34	4.36	4.09	3	4.59	6.91	4.87	3.48	3.53	2.98
April	4.11	4.04	3.64	3-2½	4.59	6.57	5.63	3.46	3.78	3.13
May	3.90	3.84	3.54	2½	4.90	6.95	5.99	3.45	3.78	3.19
June	4.34	4.36	3.44	2½	5.39	7.73	5.79	3.57	3.87	3.42

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	Dis-counted bills	Call money overnight
1926										
January	6.71	4.57	8.18	7½-8¾	8 -11½	(9¼)	7 -10½	4½-5½	6.75-9.13	4.56-8.03
February	6.59	4.27	8.00	7½-7¾	7½-10½	10½-11½	7 -11	4½-5½	6.57-8.76	4.38-7.30
March	6.75	4.25	8.00	7½-7¾	7½-10½	10 -11½	6½-7	4½-5½	6.57-8.40	4.75-7.67
April	6.75	4.25	8.00	6½-7¾	6½-10½	10 -11½	7	4½-5½	6.75-8.76	6.02-7.30
May	6.65	5.15	8.00	6½-6¾	6½-9½	9½-10½	7	4½-6	6.75-8.76	4.75-7.30
June	6.65	5.73	8.17	6½-6¾	6½-9½	9 -10	6 -7	4½-6	7.12-8.76	5.11-8.76
July	6.70	6.00	8.50	6 -6½	6½-9½	8¾-10	6 -7	4½-6	6.94-8.76	5.11-8.03
August	6.75	7.00	8.50	5¾-6	6 -8¼	8¾-10	6 -7	4½-6	6.75-8.40	5.84-7.43
September	6.72	6.98	8.50	5¾-6	5¾-8½	7½-9	6 -7	4½-6	6.39-8.40	4.93-7.30
October	6.64	7.25	8.96	5¾-6¼	6½-8¾	7½-8½	5½-7	4½-6	6.21-8.40	5.11-7.12
November	5.77	6.69	9.25	6¼-6¾	7½-9	7 -8½	6 -7	4½-6	6.39-8.40	4.75-7.45
December	4.34	5.77	9.25	6¾-6¾	7½-9¼	7 -8½	6 -7½	4½-6	6.75-8.76	5.11-8.03
1927										
January	3.90	4.99	9.25	5¼-6¼	6¾-8¾	6¾-8	5¾-6¾	4½-6	6.39-8.76	4.56-7.30
February	3.99	4.45	9.25	4¾-5	6 -7½	6½-7½	5¾-6¾	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	5¼-5¾	6½-7½	6½-7½	5¾-6½	4 -6	5.84-8.03	4.38-5.29
May	4.23	2.46	8.50	5¾-5¾	6½-8	6½-7½	5¾-6¾	4 -6	6.57-7.67	4.38-4.75
June	4.17	2.25	7.60							

¹ For sources used, methods of quotation, and back figures, see the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for November, 1926. Rates for Belgium, France, and Italy, added to this table in April, are from the same source as the figures for Switzerland—viz, Bulletin Mensuel, Banque Nationale Suisse—and are quoted in the same way.

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 (-)
1925														
January	5,038	73,526	-68,488	19,737	590	19,147	11,027	23,354	-12,327	2,648	2,283	365	-6,767	28,241
February	3,603	50,600	-46,997	10,969	661	10,308	21,481	18,605	2,876	3,037	2,559	1,078	-8,361	44,240
March	7,337	25,104	-17,767	14,912	630	14,282	9,061	14,672	-5,611	29	253	-224	-26,286	53,957
April	8,870	21,604	-12,734	16,218	616	15,602	5,017	9,694	-4,677	86	5,049	-4,963	-14,388	4,746
May	11,393	13,390	-1,997	18,759	658	18,101	12,896	12,818	78	5	5,059	-5,054	-10,566	11,376
June	4,426	6,713	-2,287	12,928	673	12,255	27,350	7,864	19,486	12	9,701	-9,689	-27,580	8,492
July	10,204	4,416	5,788	5,287	672	4,615	43,468	15,918	27,550	119	14,631	-14,512	-21,363	9,226
August	4,862	2,136	2,726	28,976	587	28,389	13,641	13,144	497	1,029	2,043	-1,014	-21,107	9,810
September	4,128	6,784	-2,656	7,251	896	6,355	4,059	13,324	-9,265	931	139	792	-18,976	13,967
October	50,741	28,039	22,702	8,997	1,076	7,921	26,337	49,517	-23,180	4,892	731	4,161	-18,322	15,707
November	10,456	24,360	-13,904	7,990	1,013	6,977	17,062	41,570	-24,508	9,204	7	9,197	-9,479	11,275
December	7,216	5,968	1,248	727	812	-85	10,604	21,257	-10,653	9,566	41	9,525	-15,734	7,903
Total	128,272	262,640	-134,367	152,750	8,883	143,867	202,004	241,739	-39,735	32,157	42,495	-10,338	-198,930	219,000
1926														
January	19,351	3,087	16,264	5,517	823	4,694	22,021	11,913	10,108	6,615	35	6,580	-19,952	8,619
February	25,416	3,851	21,565	14,030	740	13,290	16,809	7,611	9,198	156	483	-327	-14,892	7,062
March	43,413	4,225	39,188	9,561	768	8,793	6,278	12,750	-6,472	619	20	599	-8,479	17,233
April	13,116	17,884	-4,768	1,393	604	789	7,188	3,489	3,699	87	28	59	-2,737	6,838
May	2,935	9,343	-6,408	838	693	145	18,687	6,852	11,835	270	200	70	-18,003	12,317
June	18,890	3,346	15,544	571	631	-60	16,103	4,881	11,222	1,010	51	959	-21,002	7,241
July	19,820	5,070	14,750	626	621	5	19,510	6,210	13,300	336	2,014	-1,684	-22,668	4,076
August	11,979	29,743	-17,764	10,631	634	9,997	18,867	8,959	9,908	130	60	76	-15,723	4,404
September	15,987	23,081	-7,094	23,608	702	22,906	12,137	5,017	7,120	800	656	144	-8,686	4,839
October	8,857	1,156	7,701	36,343	869	35,474	16,916	21,262	-4,346	580	150	430	-29,082	4,004
November	16,738	7,727	9,011	19,462	902	18,560	18,561	24,590	-6,029	464	174	290	-13,376	3,466
December	17,004	7,196	9,808	18,407	858	17,549	14,531	18,609	-4,078	108	2,613	-2,505	-10,553	3,530
Total	213,504	115,708	97,796	137,987	8,720	129,267	187,608	132,146	55,468	11,174	6,483	4,691	-212,152	83,627
1927														
January	59,355	14,890	44,465	14,088	525	13,563	11,514	18,181	-6,667	1,303	74	1,228	-17,522	2,518
February	22,309	2,414	19,895	10,329	659	9,670	15,742	15,480	262	411	411	411	-14,079	6,543
March	16,383	5,625	10,758	6,876	840	5,736	7,526	6,894	632	488	39	449	-20,718	10,041
April	14,493	2,692	11,801	935	771	164	24,678	3,735	20,943	281	1,334	-1,053	-23,146	4,941
May	34,212	2,510	31,702	705	673	32	16,464	26,580	-10,116	47	3,015	-2,968	4,890	
June	14,611	1,840	11,771				8,435	9,674	-1,239	2,653	5,190	-2,537		

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN

[In thousands of dollars]

Country of origin or destination	Imports		Exports	
	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1927	May, 1927
All countries	8,435	16,464	9,674	26,580
France	27	29	783	82
Netherlands		730	2,847	69
Russia				241
Spain and Canaries			34	1,230
Switzerland			574	20,808
United States				49
South America	35	38	497	1,704
British India			2,025	123
British Malaya			253	76
Egypt			76	397
Rhodesia	144	470		
Transvaal	7,694	14,605		
West Africa	413	515	1	7
All other countries	117	77	2,584	1,870
Net imports or exports			1,239	10,116

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM INDIA

[In thousands of dollars]

Country of origin or destination	Imports		Exports	
	April, 1927	March, 1927	April, 1927	March, 1927
All countries	4,945	10,052	6	11
England	1,099	1,683		
France	39			
United States		64		
Aden and dependencies	103	82		
Arabia	91	125		
Bahrein Islands	63	129		
British Oceania				
Ceylon		10		
China				
Mesopotamia	44	208		
Straits Settlements	124		5	10
Java				
Egypt	728	529		
Natal	2,654	7,222		
Mauritius and dependencies			1	1
All other countries				
Net imports	4,941	10,041		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (belga)	Bulgaria (lev)	Czecho- slovakia (crown)	Denmark (krone)	England (pound)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichs- mark)	Greece (drachma)	Hungary (pengo)
Par value -----	14. 07	13. 90	19. 30	-----	26. 80	486. 65	2. 52	19. 30	23. 82	19. 30	17. 49
1926—July -----	14. 0832	² 2. 4250	. 7266	2. 9616	26. 5015	486. 3450	2. 5209	2. 4658	23. 8035	1. 1758	17. 5704
August -----	14. 0787	2. 7538	. 7262	2. 9618	26. 5442	485. 8608	2. 5206	2. 8327	23. 8096	1. 1160	17. 5604
September -----	14. 0837	2. 7228	. 7246	2. 9618	26. 5540	485. 4168	2. 5209	2. 8548	23. 8120	1. 1609	17. 5620
October -----	14. 0842	2. 7784	. 7260	2. 9618	26. 5744	485. 0328	2. 5211	2. 9404	23. 8028	1. 2087	17. 5616
November -----	14. 0845	13. 9088	. 7271	2. 9620	26. 6159	484. 8758	2. 5208	3. 4167	23. 7488	1. 2343	17. 5642
December -----	14. 0802	13. 9108	. 7244	2. 9620	26. 6369	485. 1250	2. 5210	3. 9492	23. 7958	1. 2643	17. 5654
1927—January -----	14. 0794	13. 9072	. 7230	2. 9618	26. 6488	485. 2648	2. 5208	3. 9584	23. 7216	1. 2895	17. 5332
February -----	14. 0841	13. 9023	. 7242	2. 9618	26. 6495	485. 0282	2. 5208	3. 9232	23. 6977	1. 2979	17. 5314
March -----	14. 0738	13. 9000	. 7246	2. 9616	26. 6456	485. 4025	2. 5205	3. 9126	23. 7137	1. 2898	17. 5074
April -----	14. 0736	13. 9000	. 7249	2. 9616	26. 6681	485. 6546	2. 5206	3. 9188	23. 7011	1. 3295	17. 4773
May -----	14. 0674	13. 8968	. 7238	2. 9615	26. 6784	485. 7020	2. 5201	3. 9168	23. 6924	1. 3211	17. 4556
June -----	14. 0625	13. 8900	. 7218	2. 9616	26. 7207	485. 6088	2. 5194	3. 9169	23. 6923	1. 3430	17. 4438
July -----	14. 0695	13. 8980	. 7232	2. 9626	26. 7276	485. 5056	2. 5196	3. 9112	23. 7428	1. 3232	17. 4376

	Italy (lira)	Nether- lands (florin)	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	Russia ³ (chervonetz)	Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzer- land (franc)	Yugo- slavia (dinar)
Par value -----	19. 30	40. 20	26. 80	19. 30	108. 05	19. 30	514. 60	19. 30	26. 80	19. 30	19. 30
1926—July -----	3. 3504	40. 1773	21. 9304	10. 0654	5. 1296	4601	515. 0000	15. 7169	26. 7954	19. 3604	1. 7672
August -----	3. 2950	40. 1123	21. 9146	10. 8573	5. 1300	4672	515. 0000	15. 2942	26. 7654	19. 3235	1. 7649
September -----	3. 6688	40. 0732	21. 9140	10. 9676	5. 1256	5105	515. 0000	15. 2240	26. 7476	19. 3216	1. 7662
October -----	4. 1196	40. 0036	23. 6060	11. 0892	5. 1108	5357	515. 0000	15. 1016	26. 7288	19. 3084	1. 7674
November -----	4. 2142	39. 9850	25. 3046	11. 2271	5. 1063	5488	515. 0000	15. 1533	26. 6904	19. 2846	1. 7659
December -----	4. 4350	39. 9927	25. 2858	11. 2665	5. 1196	5206	515. 0000	15. 2365	26. 7196	19. 3192	1. 7653
1927—January -----	4. 3448	39. 9868	25. 5700	11. 3076	5. 1152	5306	515. 0000	16. 0340	26. 7056	19. 2740	1. 7635
February -----	4. 3182	40. 0041	25. 7759	11. 3391	5. 1155	5743	515. 0000	16. 7805	26. 6864	19. 2318	1. 7605
March -----	4. 5059	40. 0137	26. 0474	11. 3703	5. 1170	6128	515. 0000	17. 4088	26. 7452	19. 2359	1. 7593
April -----	5. 0204	40. 0023	25. 8592	11. 4226	5. 1138	6157	515. 0000	17. 6385	26. 7788	19. 2323	1. 7581
May -----	5. 4016	40. 0196	25. 8360	11. 3816	5. 1220	6176	515. 0000	17. 5912	26. 7480	19. 2324	1. 7579
June -----	5. 5819	40. 0515	25. 8896	11. 3065	5. 0419	5964	515. 0000	17. 1988	26. 7792	19. 2365	1. 7577
July -----	5. 4488	40. 0600	25. 8352	11. 2500	5. 0008	6094	515. 0000	17. 0856	26. 7784	19. 2528	1. 7585

OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Unit	Par value	July, 1927	June, 1927	July, 1926	Country	Unit	Par value	July, 1927	June, 1927	July, 1926
Canada -----	Dollar	100. 00	99. 8520	99. 9360	100. 1265	Venezuela ³ -----	Bolivar	4 19. 30	19. 1280	18. 7620	19. 3231
Cuba -----	Peso	100. 00	99. 9288	99. 9150	99. 9187	China -----	Mexican dollar	4 48. 11	44. 6004	45. 5077	51. 7104
Mexico -----	do	49. 85	46. 5383	46. 4197	48. 8692	Do -----	Shanghai tael	4 66. 85	62. 2760	62. 7362	71. 3031
Argentina -----	Peso (gold)	96. 48	96. 5540	96. 4373	92. 0504	Hong Kong -----	Dollar	47. 77	48. 9772	49. 0742	54. 5919
Bolivia ⁴ -----	Boliviano	38. 93	34. 9550	34. 4231	33. 8077	India -----	Rupee	48. 66	36. 1108	36. 1973	36. 2862
Brazil -----	Milreis	32. 44	11. 7916	11. 8050	15. 5631	Japan -----	Yen	49. 85	47. 1312	46. 6896	47. 0685
Chile -----	Peso	12. 17	12. 0224	12. 0235	12. 0500	Java ³ -----	Florin	40. 20	40. 1963	40. 2079	40. 4736
Colombia ² -----	do	97. 33	97. 5345	97. 4196	99. 2885	Straits Settlements -----	Singapore dollar	56. 78	55. 9600	55. 9807	56. 2092
Ecuador ³ -----	Sucre	48. 67	19. 5750	19. 6019	17. 6827	Turkey -----	Turkish pound	439. 65	-----	51. 9992	55. 1773
Peru ³ -----	Libra	486. 65	374. 6000	374. 4231	376. 6865	Egypt -----	Egyptian pound	494. 31	-----	497. 8950	498. 5858
Uruguay -----	Peso	103. 42	99. 1684	100. 3708	100. 2504						

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 section 522 of the tariff act of 1922.

² Rate on franc from July to October, inclusive.

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

⁴ Silver currency. Parity represents gold value of unit in 1913 computed by multiplying silver content of unit by New York average price of silver for 1913. This average price was \$0.61241 per fine ounce, which compares with an average price of \$0.56670 for July, 1927, \$0.57057 for June, 1927, and \$0.65106 for July, 1926. The corresponding London prices (converted at average rate of exchange) were \$0.56836, \$0.57300, and \$0.65386.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE PRICES

ALL COMMODITIES

[Pre-war=100]

Month	United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	Europe														
		Austria (gold basis)	Bel- gium	Bul- garia	Czecho- slo- vakia ¹	Den- mark ¹	Eng- land (Board of Trade)	Fin- land	France		Ger- many ² (Federal Statistical Bureau)	Hun- gary (gold basis)	Italy (Bachì)	Nether- lands	Nor- way (Oslo)	
									Statistical Bureau	Federal Reserve Board						
1925																
November.....	158	125	569	2,822	977	158	153	1,118	606	498	141	129	712	154	217	
December.....	156	125	565	2,913	977	160	152	1,120	633	518	140	130	715	155	218	
1926																
January.....	156	122	560	2,901	966	157	151	1,094	634	527	136	127	708	153	214	
February.....	155	120	556	2,899	950	151	149	1,091	636	540	134	125	704	149	211	
March.....	152	119	583	2,844	938	145	144	1,081	632	545	133	123	698	145	204	
April.....	151	119	621	2,774	923	141	144	1,081	650	565	133	123	692	143	198	
May.....	152	118	692	2,938	928	141	145	1,070	688	597	132	122	698	143	196	
June.....	152	124	761	2,842	926	140	146	1,079	739	631	132	122	709	144	195	
July.....	151	126	876	2,838	948	141	149	1,079	836	704	133	123	724	141	196	
August.....	149	126	836	2,759	962	143	149	1,092	770	691	134	122	740	139	196	
September.....	151	123	859	2,723	973	141	151	1,093	787	691	135	122	731	140	197	
October.....	150	125	856	2,716	972	145	152	1,095	752	695	136	125	712	143	188	
November.....	148	128	865	2,739	978	150	152	1,097	684	662	137	127	709	147	182	
December.....	147	127	860	2,718	978	145	146	1,101	627	592	137	126	681	147	176	
1927																
January.....	147	130	856	2,706	979	141	144	1,103	622	591	136	127	661	145	170	
February.....	146	130	854	2,688	975	140	143	1,103	632	595	136	129	658	146	165	
March.....	145	133	858	2,649	976	139	141	1,095	641	600	135	128	646	144	160	
April.....	144	135	846	2,592	979	138	140	1,093	636	610	135	130	622	143	159	
May.....	144	137	848	2,751	983	139	141	1,091	629	618	137	133	592	145	160	
June.....	144	142	851		990	142	142		623	605	138		567	148	159	
July.....						142										
Month	Europe—Continued						Canada	Peru	Asia and Oceania						Africa	
	Po- land	Russia	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land ¹				Aus- tralia	China (Shang- hai)	Dutch East Indies	India (Cal- cutta)	Japan (To- kyo)	New Zea- land	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa
1925																
November.....		175	186	155	157	161	204	165	158		161	198	161	145		
December.....		179	187	156	157	164	203	170	158		159	194	160	140		
1926																
January.....	154	183	186	153	156	164	206	161	164		159	192	159	134	124	
February.....	158	190	183	152	155	162	205	160	163		154	188	159	134		
March.....	158	194	183	149	151	160	204	163	164		151	184	157	134		
April.....	178	196	179	150	148	161	204	168	163	160	149	181	156	133	120	
May.....	197	197	179	151	147	157	206	167	160	157	146	177	156	128		
June.....	191	189	177	150	145	156	204	163	156	156	147	177	155	129		
July.....	181	183	178	148	145	156	204	162	157	156	145	179	156	129	122	
August.....	188	182	180	147	146	154	204	162	161	155	147	177	154	129		
September.....	190	180	178	146	146	153	202	158	164	156	146	175	153	129		
October.....	192	179	179	148	145	151	202	154	171	158	144	174	153	129	126	
November.....	193	178	185	148	147	152	198	155	174	157	146	171	151	130		
December.....	195	178	186	150	148	151	199	155	172	156	146	170	153	130		
1927																
January.....	195	177	184	146	147	151	200	154	173	156	146	170	150	126	128	
February.....	197	179	180	146	145	150	204	153	172	157	148	171	146	124		
March.....	200	179	179	145	147	149	206	150	175	154	146	171	146	124		
April.....	206	177	177	143	147	149	201	151	173	154	145	170		122	126	
May.....	208	175	172	145	147	152	207	152	171		146	171		124		
June.....		174		140	147	154	206	155	169		149	173		123		
July.....					147		205									

¹ First of month figures.² New index.

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Pre-war=100]

ENGLAND—BOARD OF TRADE

	1927					1926
	June	May	April	March	February	June
All commodities.....	142	141	140	141	143	146
Total food.....	156	153	148	147	152	155
Cereals.....	157	154	148	148	149	150
Meat and fish...	137	133	132	132	141	154
Other foods.....	175	172	163	161	166	161
Total, not food.....	134	135	135	137	137	142
Iron and steel...	120	122	125	126	127	120
Other minerals and metals....	117	121	126	131	134	145
Cotton.....	155	150	141	141	137	161
Other textiles...	154	153	155	154	152	153
Miscellaneous...	141	141	140	141	142	141

FRANCE—STATISTICAL BUREAU

	June	May	April	March	February	1926
All commodities.....	623	629	636	641	632	739
All foods.....	611	630	646	643	630	660
Animal foods.....	557	574	603	621	583	554
Vegetable foods...	653	674	678	640	641	739
Sugar, coffee, cocoa.....	616	637	650	679	689	699
All industrial material.....	633	629	629	641	634	802
Minerals.....	574	579	588	616	621	753
Textiles.....	767	734	738	742	696	1,030
Sundries.....	608	615	608	612	619	725

GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU

	June	May	April	March	February	1926
All commodities.....	138	137	135	135	136	132
Total agricultural products.....	140	139	135	136	139	124
Vegetable foods...	168	169	158	156	156	127
Cattle.....	112	107	107	108	111	121
Animal products.....	126	128	132	139	147	131
Fodder.....	157	157	146	144	144	109
Colonial goods.....	128	129	127	128	128	136
Total industrial raw materials and semi-finished products.....	132	131	130	130	129	128
Coal.....	130	129	131	135	135	131
Iron.....	126	126	125	124	125	123
Nonferrous metals.....	107	108	110	112	109	114
Textiles.....	153	150	147	144	141	150
Hides and leather.....	125	124	122	120	122	111
Chemicals.....	124	124	125	125	125	121
Artificial fertilizers.....	85	84	85	87	87	81
Technical oils and fats.....	126	129	129	131	133	133
Rubber.....	47	51	50	51	47	54
Paper materials and paper.....	150	150	149	149	149	150
Building material.....	161	160	155	155	151	142
Total industrial finished products.....	146	144	143	142	142	150
Producers' goods.....	130	129	129	129	129	132
Consumers' goods.....	158	156	154	152	151	163

SWITZERLAND—DR. J. LORENZ

	June	May	April	March	February	1926
All commodities.....	147	147	147	147	145	145
Consumers' goods.....	155	155	155	156	157	159
Agricultural products.....	126	128	123	124	118	106
Industrial products.....	146	145	146	145	142	144

¹ First-of-month figures.

ITALY—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

	1927					1926
	June	May	April	March	February	June
All commodities.....	509	537	565	593	601	654
Total food.....	558	590	618	640	643	696
Vegetable foods...	579	621	642	670	681	727
Animal foods.....	531	552	589	603	596	658
All industrial products.....	490	516	544	574	584	637
Textiles.....	446	475	501	540	551	677
Chemicals.....	470	498	523	546	552	597
Minerals and metals.....	483	503	546	580	593	639
Building materials.....	589	601	618	640	653	688
Other vegetable products.....	494	536	559	593	603	630
Sundries.....	550	571	594	612	618	618

SWEDEN—BOARD OF TRADE

	June	May	April	March	February	1926
All commodities.....	146	143	145	146	146	150
Vegetable products.....	151	145	146	147	146	146
Animal products.....	128	128	130	136	136	144
Fuels and oils.....	118	116	122	125	127	120
Raw materials for manufacture in iron and metal industry.....	118	119	122	122	124	125
Paper pulp and paper.....	158	163	164	166	168	170
Raw materials for manufacture in leather industry...	119	116	119	120	122	120
Raw and manufactured chemicals...	170	168	168	170	170	174
Raw materials.....	138	134	135	138	140	140
Semifinished materials.....	151	145	145	146	145	150
Finished materials.....	148	148	150	151	151	155
Producers' goods.....	137	133	134	135	134	138
Consumers' goods.....	153	152	154	155	157	160

AUSTRALIA—BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

	June	May	April	March	February	1926
All commodities.....	155	151	150	153	154	163
Metals and coal.....	178	180	180	180	181	173
Textiles.....	142	146	142	138	133	147
Agricultural products.....	162	155	156	170	178	184
Dairy products.....	160	150	145	145	144	160
Groceries and tobacco.....	167	166	164	165	166	167
Meat.....	124	108	110	105	107	136
Building materials...	152	153	148	147	151	150
Chemicals.....	179	179	181	180	180	178

INDIA (CALCUTTA)—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

	1927					1926
	May	April	March	February	January	May
All commodities.....	146	145	146	148	146	146
Cereals.....	140	141	141	142	143	137
Pulses.....	154	154	155	156	155	139
Tea.....	138	138	138	138	140	203
Other foods.....	165	167	166	167	165	149
Oil seeds.....	141	144	134	143	141	133
Raw jute.....	86	88	93	91	93	123
Jute manufactures...	132	142	145	139	139	136
Raw cotton.....	160	148	148	150	127	143
Cotton manufactures.....	158	159	163	163	156	183
Other textiles.....	126	126	127	128	122	112
Hides and skins.....	112	116	119	123	117	105
Metals.....	137	137	138	140	138	139
Other articles.....	154	144	145	150	149	133

RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Pre-war=100]

Month	United States (51 cities)	European countries													Other countries				
		Austria (Vienna)	Belgium ¹	Bulgaria	England ²	Es-tonia ²	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands	Norway	Russia ³	Switzerland	Canada ²	Australia	India (Bombay)	New Zealand	South Africa
1925																			
October	158		144	2,698	172	130	433	151	1,597	646	149	228	215	168	147	157	148	155	119
November	164		146	2,698	172	129	444	147	1,676	649	149	223	217	168	151	156	149	156	117
December	162		148	2,785	174	133	463	146	1,718	660	148	221	224	167	156	155	151	154	116
1926																			
January	161	119	141	2,773	171	137	480	143	1,760	681	148	216	226	165	157	155	151	154	116
February	158	117	141	2,771	168	138	495	142	1,738	676	148	212	230	163	155	154	150	153	117
March	157	114	137	2,719	165	136	497	141	1,805	654	147	205	234	161	154	159	151	152	118
April	159	114	139	2,652	159	139	503	142	1,821	645	146	198	241	161	153	163	150	151	119
May	158	113	146	2,808	158	139	522	142	1,817	664	146	195	250	159	152	163	150	151	119
June	157	116	155	2,717	158	139	544	143	1,870	657	146	194	243	159	149	162	152	151	118
July	154	115	177	2,713	161	139	574	145	1,849	654	146	198	236	159	149	159	155	149	117
August	153	117	187	2,637	161	138	587	146	1,871	660	146	196	234	157	150	157	153	149	117
September	155	116	184	2,641	162	128	590	145	1,890	652	145	193	231	158	147	155	152	148	117
October	157	117	194	2,597	163	127	624	145	1,933	654	146	191	230	160	147	153	153	147	120
November	158	117	204	2,618	169	127	628	148	1,986	630	147	186	234	159	148	155	152	146	119
December	159	118	206	2,598	169	128	599	150	1,973	631	146	184	235	159	151	158	154	149	117
1927																			
January	156	119	207	2,586	167	131	592	151	1,975	625	147	174	208	158	153	158	155	148	116
February	153	119	210	2,569	164	132	585	152	1,975	642	147	177	208	157	151	153	152	146	117
March	151	118	201	2,533	162	129	581	151	1,975	635	146	173	205	156	149	151	152	146	118
April	151	119	200	2,478	155	130	580	150	1,975	617	145	169	203	156	146	151	151	151	119
May	152	119	196	2,630	154	130	589	151	1,975	565	145	169	201	156	145	152	150	151	121
June	155	122			154		580	153		541	145	172	199	157	146	153	151		
July					159												154		

COST OF LIVING

[Pre-war=100]

Month	Mas-sachusetts	European countries													Other countries					
		Bel-gium	Czecho-slovakia	Eng-land ²	Fin-land	France (Paris)	Ger-many	Greece (Athens)	Hun-gary	Italy (Milan)	Neth-erlands	Nor-way	Pol-land	Spain	Sweden	Swit-zerland	Canada ²	Aus-tralia	India (Bombay)	South Africa
1925																				
Oct.	162	533	875	176	1,228		144	1,547	124	643				152	189	175	168	149	153	132
Nov.	162	534	863	176	1,227		141	1,610	123	643				157	186		168	152	153	131
Dec.	165	534	866	177	1,197	421	141	1,644	123	649	177	234	173	183		168	154	155	155	131
1926																				
Jan.	164	527	854	175	1,166		140	1,673	122	665				170	188	174	167	155	155	131
Feb.	163	526	845	173	1,175		139	1,664	121	661				171	183		165	154	154	131
Mar.	161	521	832	172	1,172	451	138	1,706	119	647	174	225	169	185		163	154	157	155	131
Apr.	161	529	832	168	1,163		140	1,731	119	642				177	187	173	162	153	153	131
May	159	558	837	167	1,159		140	1,741	118	652				185	183		160	152	153	132
June	159	579	861	168	1,175	485	141	1,791	116	650	171	218	184	183		160	150	161	155	131
July	159	637	876	170	1,183		142	1,808	117	649				178	186	172	160	150	157	130
Aug.	158	681	878	170	1,213		143	1,818	116	652				182	178		159	150	155	130
Sept.	158	684	878	172	1,203	539	142	1,833	114	647	164	217	189	187		159	149	158	155	130
Oct.	158	705	888	174	1,197		142	1,862	114	672				193	190	171	160	149	155	131
Nov.	159	730	902	179	1,193		144	1,895	116	657				197	191		159	150	154	131
Dec.	159	741	912	179	1,197	545	144	1,889	116	657	168	213	199	193		159	151	157	156	129
1927																				
Jan.	153	755	914	175	1,187		145		119	655				202	196	171	158	152	156	130
Feb.	157	770	914	172	1,189		145		120	667				201	190		158	151	155	130
Mar.	156	771	915	171	1,183	524	145		119	663	166	203	200	194		157	150	155	131	
Apr.	156	774	923	165	1,173		146		119	651				203	196	170	156	145	153	131
May	157	776	930	164	1,166		147		119	612				204	196		156	148	152	132
June	156	785	949	163	1,184		148			586	167	201		196		157	149	154	154	
July		790		166															156	

¹ 1921=100.² First of the month figures.³ Revised since January, 1927.

NOTE.—Information as to the number of foods and items included, the original base periods, and sources may be found on page 276 of the April 1925, issue of the BULLETIN. The original bases of the indexes have been shifted to July, 1914, wherever possible.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Reserves against so-called savings accounts which are subject to check.

The Federal Reserve Board has been asked to rule on the question whether accounts of a certain member bank known as special reserve savings accounts may properly be classified as savings accounts within the meaning of section 19 of the Federal reserve act and accordingly subject only to a 3 per cent reserve requirement.

These so-called special reserve savings accounts are made up of individual accounts, bank accounts, and trust-department accounts. The pass book provides that 30 days' notice before withdrawal may be required by the bank and also that the pass book must be presented whenever a deposit or withdrawal is made. It appears, however, that in actual practice these deposits are subject to check without the presentation of the pass book. It also appears that in some cases the pass book is held by the bank, so that it is not necessary for the depositor to present the pass book with each withdrawal.

In the board's ruling published in the June, 1923, BULLETIN at page 677 it was held that an account which is subject to withdrawal by check without the presentation of the pass book is not a savings account, on the principle that a checking account can not properly be considered a savings account within the meaning of section 19 of the Federal reserve act. The so-called special reserve savings accounts of the member bank in question are subject to check, and these deposits, therefore, can not properly be classified as savings accounts. In order to comply with the board's regulation D the pass book must be presented to the bank whenever a withdrawal is made. Nor does the retention of the pass book by the bank make the account a savings account. The pass book is the depositor's receipt. The apparent purpose of its retention by the bank is to render the account subject to check without the necessity of presenting the pass book. In the board's opinion, an account which is subject to check in this manner is not properly a savings account within the meaning of section 19.

Some of the deposits under consideration, known as special reserve savings accounts, are bank deposits. Savings accounts are commonly understood to consist of the savings or accumulations of small depositors. Deposits made by one bank in another are obviously not deposits

of this kind. Savings deposits and bank deposits are of essentially different character.

For the reasons stated, it is the board's opinion that the special reserve savings accounts under consideration are not savings deposits within the meaning of section 19 of the Federal reserve act or the board's regulation D. Neither do such accounts come within the other classes of time deposits defined in the board's regulations. They should accordingly be classed as demand deposits and subjected to a corresponding reserve.

Violations of section 22 of the Federal reserve act and of sections 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States

The first paragraph of section 22(a) of the Federal reserve act provides that—

No member bank and no officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any bank examiner. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not more than \$5,000, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given.

The Federal Reserve Board has recently been requested to make a ruling as to whether or not it is unlawful under this provision of section 22(a) for a State bank which is a member of the Federal reserve system to make a loan to a bank examiner appointed by a State and charged with the examination of State banks.

The violation of the provision of section 22(a) above quoted is made a criminal act and no ruling by the board would afford any protection to a person indicted for violation of this provision. Furthermore, the question of the interpretation of the criminal provisions of the Federal reserve act is one which comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice rather than the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board. The board is of the opinion, therefore, that it can not properly undertake to make a definite ruling on this question. It may be stated, however, that section 22(a) does not by its terms limit the class of bank examiners to whom member banks are forbidden to make loans or grant gratuities, but provides that no member bank shall make a loan or grant a gratuity "to any bank examiner." In view of the broad terms used in this section, it would appear that State banks

which are members of the Federal reserve system are forbidden to make loans or grant gratuities to all bank examiners, regardless of the source from which such examiners receive their appointments. As stated above, however, the board feels that it should not make a definite ruling on this question.

It has been suggested to the board in connection with this question that probably a number of the State banks which are members of the Federal reserve system are not aware of the terms of the provisions contained in section 22(a). It was accordingly suggested that this section should be called to their attention.

Section 22 of the Federal reserve act and also sections 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are specifically made applicable to all member banks, and a violation of the provisions of these sections by an officer, director, or employee of such banks is made a criminal act subject to severe penalty. If an officer, director, or employee of a member bank should violate the provisions of section 22 of the Federal reserve act or of sections 5208 or 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the fact that he was ignorant of the provisions of these sections would not protect him from prosecution. The board feels, therefore, that in order to avoid any possible embarrassment the officers, directors, and employees of all the member banks should be thoroughly familiar with the provisions of these sections. It is accordingly deemed advisable to publish herewith for the information of the officers, directors, and employees of member banks who may not already be familiar with them, the provisions of section 22 of the Federal reserve act and also the provisions of sections 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. They are as follows:

SECTION 22 OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

(a) No member bank and no officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any bank examiner. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not more than \$5,000, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given.

Any examiner or assistant examiner who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him, or from an officer, director, or employee thereof, or who shall steal, or unlawfully take, or unlawfully conceal any money, note, draft, bond, or security or any other property of value in the possession of any member bank or from any safe deposit box in or adjacent to the premises of such bank, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States, be imprisoned for not exceeding

one year, or fined not more than \$5,000, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned, gratuity given, or property stolen, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national bank examiner.

(b) No national bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office for any bank or officer, director, or employee thereof.

No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank to other than the proper officers of such bank without first having obtained the express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency, or from the board of directors of such bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress, or of either House duly authorized. Any bank examiner violating the provisions of this subsection shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both.

(c) Except as herein provided, any officer, director, employee, or attorney of a member bank who stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation, for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other other person, firm, or corporation, any loan from or the purchase or discount of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by such member bank shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both.

(d) Any member bank may contract for, or purchase from, any of its directors or from any firm of which any of its directors is a member, any securities or other property, when (and not otherwise) such purchase is made in the regular course of business upon terms not less favorable to the bank than those offered to others, or when such purchase is authorized by a majority of the board of directors not interested in the sale of such securities or property, such authority to be evidenced by the affirmative vote or written assent of such directors: *Provided, however,* That when any director, or firm of which any director is a member, acting for or on behalf of others, sells securities or other property to a member bank, the Federal Reserve Board by regulation may, in any or all cases, require a full disclosure to be made, on forms to be prescribed by it, of all commissions or other considerations received, and whenever such director or firm, acting in his or its own behalf, sells securities or other property to the bank the Federal Reserve Board by regulation, may require a full disclosure of all profit realized from such sale.

Any member bank may sell securities or other property to any of its directors, or to a firm of which any of its directors is a member, in the regular course of business on terms not more favorable to such director or firm than those offered to others, or when such sale is authorized by a majority of the board of directors of a member bank to be evidenced by their affirmative vote or written assent: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this subsection contained shall be construed as authorizing member banks to purchase or sell securities or other property which such banks are not otherwise authorized by law to purchase or sell.

(e) No member bank shall pay to any director, officer, attorney, or employee a greater rate of interest on the deposits of such director, officer, attorney, or employee than that paid to other depositors on similar deposits with such member bank.

(f) If the directors or officers of any member bank shall knowingly violate or permit any of the agents, officers, or directors of any member bank to violate

any of the provisions of this section or regulations of the board made under authority thereof, every director and officer participating in or assenting to such violation shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the member bank, its shareholders, or any other persons shall have sustained in consequence of such violation

SECTION 5208 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES

It shall be unlawful for any officer, director, agent, or employee of any Federal reserve bank, or any member bank as defined in the Act of December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act, to certify any check drawn upon such Federal reserve bank or member bank unless the person, firm, or corporation drawing the check has on deposit with such Federal reserve bank or member bank, at the time such check is certified, an amount of money not less than the amount specified in such check. Any check so certified by a duly authorized officer, director, agent, or employee shall be a good and valid obligation against such Federal reserve bank or member bank; but the act of any officer, director, agent, or employee of any such Federal reserve bank or member bank in violation of this section shall, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, subject such Federal reserve bank to the penalties imposed by section 11, subsection (h) of the Federal Reserve Act, and shall subject such member bank, if a national bank, to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller of the Currency provided for in section 5234, Revised Statutes, and shall, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, subject any other member bank to the penalties imposed by section 9 of said Federal Reserve Act for the violation of any of the provisions of said Act. Any officer, director, agent, or employee of any Federal reserve bank or member bank who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section, or who shall resort to any device, or receive any fictitious obligation, directly or collaterally, in order to evade the provisions thereof, or who shall certify a check before the amount thereof shall have been regularly deposited in the bank by the drawer thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof in any district court of the United States, be fined not more than \$5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 5209 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES

Any officer, director, agent, or employee of any Federal reserve bank, or of any member bank as

defined in the Act of December twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, known as the Federal reserve Act, who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or who, without authority from the directors of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, issues or puts in circulation any of the notes of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or who, without such authority, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, with intent in any case to injure or defraud such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or the Comptroller of the Currency, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or the Federal Reserve Board; and every receiver of a national banking association who, with like intent to defraud or injure, embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of his trust, and every person who, with like intent, aids or abets, any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any Federal reserve agent, or any agent or employee of such Federal reserve agent, or of the Federal Reserve Board, who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, or securities intrusted to his care, or without complying with or in violation of the provisions of the Federal reserve Act, issues or puts in circulation any Federal reserve notes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any district court of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

As stated above, the board can not undertake to rule whether or not a particular act comes within the provisions of these sections. In case of doubt as to whether a particular act would come within these provisions, it is suggested that the attorney of the member bank be consulted.

Changes in State Bank Membership

The following list shows the changes affecting State bank membership during the month ended July 21, 1927, on which date 1,319 State institutions were members of the system:

CHANGES

	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 1</i>			
Consolidated with national bank: Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co., Fitchburg, Mass.-----	\$500,000	\$300,000	\$5,273,000
<i>District No. 2</i>			
Merged with Fidelity Union Trust Co., Newark, N. J., a member: City Trust Co., Newark, N. J. (member)-----	300,000	300,000	6,886,000
Ironbound Trust Co., Newark, N. J. (member)-----	500,000	500,000	17,640,000
North End Trust Co., Newark, N. J. (nonmember)-----	200,000	100,000	1,426,000
American National Bank, Newark, N. J.-----	500,000	1,000,000	18,811,000
Citizens National Bank & Trust Co., Newark, N. J.-----	200,000	100,000	2,576,000
Merged with Interstate Trust Co., New York, N. Y., a member: Franklin National Bank, New York, N. Y.-----	800,000	400,000	7,397,000
<i>District No. 6</i>			
Consolidated with national bank: American Trust & Savings Bank, Birmingham, Ala.-----	2,250,000	1,500,000	17,823,000
Converted into national bank: Merchants Bank, Mobile, Ala.-----	500,000	500,000	14,369,000
<i>District No. 8</i>			
Absorbed by nonmember: Jonesboro Trust Co., Jonesboro, Ark.-----	100,000	30,000	1,096,000
Voluntary withdrawal: Grenada Bank, Grenada, Miss.-----	250,000	300,000	8,049,000
<i>District No. 9</i>			
Absorbed by State Bank of Madelia, Madelia, Minn., a member: First National Bank, Madelia, Minn.-----	25,000	14,000	356,000
<i>District No. 12</i>			
Converted to national bank: Centralia State Bank, Centralia, Wash.-----	100,000	14,000	703,000
Absorbed by national bank: Orange County Trust & Savings Bank, Santa Ana, Calif.-----	300,000	150,000	2,585,000

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended July 21, 1927, 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 luna-

tics; (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
Concord, N. H.-----	1	Mechanicks National Bank	1 2
Tilton, N. H.-----	1	Citizens National Bank	1 2
Batavia, N. Y.-----	2	First National Bank	1 to 9
Bronxville, N. Y.-----	2	Gramatan National Bank	1 to 9
New York, N. Y.-----	2	Hanover National Bank	1 9
Bayonne, N. J.-----	2	Mechanics National Bank	1 to 9
Caldwell, N. J.-----	2	Caldwell National Bank	1 to 9
Milltown, N. J.-----	2	First National Bank	1 to 9
Princeton, N. J.-----	3	First National Bank	1 5 to 9
Ashley, Pa.-----	3	First National Bank	1 to 9
Conshohocken, Pa.-----	3	First National Bank	1 to 9
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	3	First National Bank	1 to 9
Sayre, Pa.-----	3	First National Bank	1 to 9
Harlan, Ky.-----	4	Citizens National Bank	1 to 9
Warren, Ohio-----	4	Second National Bank	1 8
Petersburg, Va.-----	5	National Bank of	1 to 9
Mobile, Ala.-----	6	Merchants National Bank	1 to 9
Nashville, Tenn.-----	6	Third National Bank	1 to 9
La Salle, Ill.-----	7	La Salle National Bank	1 5 to 9
Richmond, Ind.-----	7	Second National Bank	1 5 to 9
Clinton, Iowa-----	7	City National Bank	1 5 to 9
Flint, Mich.-----	7	First National Bank	1 5 to 9
Madison, Ind.-----	8	First National Bank	1 to 9
Columbia, Mo.-----	8	Boone County National Bank	1 5 to 9
Florence, Colo.-----	10	First National Bank	1 to 9
Tulsa, Okla.-----	10	National Bank of Commerce	1 to 3, 5 to 9
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	12	United States National Bank	1 to 7 and 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 June 25 to July 22, 1927, inclusive:

	Number of banks	Amount of capital
New charters issued-----	12	\$1,955,000
Restored to solvency-----	1	75,000
Increase of capital approved ¹ -----	36	5,920,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital-----	49	7,950,000
Liquidations-----	18	3,730,000
Reducing capital-----	1	25,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital-----	19	3,755,000
Consolidation of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918-----	3	2,100,000
Consolidation of national banks and State banks under act of Feb. 25, 1927-----	4	4,895,000
Total consolidations-----	7	6,995,000
Aggregate increased capital for period-----		7,950,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.-----		3,755,000
Net increase-----		4,195,000

¹ Includes two increases in capital aggregating \$450,000 incident to consolidations under act of Nov. 7, 1918, and four increases aggregating \$2,960,000 incident to consolidations of State banks under act of Feb. 25, 1927.

DETAILED BANKING STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Gold with Federal reserve agents:													
July 6.....	1,606,704	134,914	381,719	115,633	196,059	51,240	146,025	243,955	10,953	56,221	56,248	26,946	186,791
July 13.....	1,633,803	142,409	381,593	120,135	196,368	50,667	143,137	253,955	13,771	60,689	55,605	26,606	189,468
July 20.....	1,664,068	139,572	411,594	121,295	197,302	48,950	138,558	263,916	13,640	58,337	56,073	26,209	188,802
July 27.....	1,652,604	136,784	411,454	119,251	201,850	47,747	137,671	263,865	13,724	58,869	58,109	25,495	177,785
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury:													
July 6.....	47,738	10,524	11,720	7,558	3,116	1,329	1,940	1,578	1,459	436	2,795	1,333	2,950
July 13.....	40,883	2,270	10,061	9,414	3,607	1,371	2,392	2,791	1,634	759	3,009	1,052	2,433
July 20.....	40,868	4,340	8,799	11,340	3,232	1,547	2,425	1,916	1,150	919	2,304	932	1,964
July 27.....	47,396	6,242	7,175	13,326	4,197	1,574	2,275	3,966	1,587	1,204	1,933	1,180	2,737
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes:													
July 6.....	1,954,442	145,438	393,439	123,191	199,175	52,569	147,965	245,533	12,412	57,657	59,043	28,279	189,741
July 13.....	1,674,686	144,679	391,654	129,549	199,975	51,438	145,529	256,746	15,405	61,448	58,704	27,658	191,901
July 20.....	1,704,936	143,912	420,393	132,635	200,534	50,497	140,933	265,832	14,790	59,256	58,377	26,961	190,766
July 27.....	1,700,000	143,026	418,629	132,577	206,047	49,321	139,946	267,831	15,311	60,073	60,042	26,675	180,522
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board:													
July 6.....	598,832	45,748	189,537	46,540	52,677	22,102	12,869	118,326	18,726	12,878	26,824	13,125	39,480
July 13.....	585,410	54,326	196,684	39,784	48,584	23,474	9,518	115,247	12,979	10,045	23,602	9,671	41,996
July 20.....	549,380	42,744	217,300	34,646	46,513	25,857	6,365	87,857	12,459	10,201	29,115	9,621	26,712
July 27.....	567,132	49,446	202,316	33,482	54,417	28,773	4,330	100,782	19,738	7,761	26,132	9,003	30,952
Gold and gold certificates held by banks:													
July 6.....	734,835	28,901	485,443	27,074	62,322	4,711	4,003	52,471	15,784	7,306	8,147	9,201	29,472
July 13.....	752,582	31,606	489,467	28,478	60,434	5,210	4,323	59,589	16,730	7,751	8,748	9,395	30,851
July 20.....	757,363	33,878	490,443	28,815	62,143	5,412	4,280	57,698	16,347	8,160	9,305	9,433	31,449
July 27.....	756,356	32,799	490,088	29,014	63,443	5,131	4,198	56,905	15,990	8,467	8,941	9,571	31,809
Total gold reserves:													
July 6.....	2,988,109	220,087	1,068,419	196,805	314,174	79,332	164,837	416,330	46,922	77,841	94,014	50,605	258,693
July 13.....	3,012,678	230,611	1,077,805	197,811	308,968	80,122	159,370	431,582	45,114	79,244	91,054	46,724	264,248
July 20.....	3,011,679	220,534	1,128,136	196,096	309,190	81,766	151,618	411,387	43,596	77,617	96,797	46,015	248,927
July 27.....	3,023,488	225,271	1,111,033	195,073	323,907	83,225	148,474	425,518	51,039	76,301	95,115	45,249	243,283
Reserves other than gold:													
July 6.....	152,848	17,153	32,927	5,525	10,493	7,807	13,149	22,154	17,971	3,710	5,487	7,759	8,713
July 13.....	158,160	17,103	34,263	5,677	10,373	8,294	14,557	23,918	17,719	4,247	5,783	7,917	8,309
July 20.....	159,290	16,370	33,170	6,230	11,461	8,506	14,414	24,276	17,589	4,408	6,063	7,913	8,890
July 27.....	157,322	15,471	32,854	6,434	9,779	7,854	15,247	24,636	17,431	4,245	6,035	8,009	9,327
Total reserves:													
July 6.....	3,140,957	237,240	1,101,346	202,330	324,667	87,189	177,986	438,484	64,893	81,551	99,501	58,364	267,406
July 13.....	3,170,838	247,714	1,112,068	203,488	319,366	88,416	173,927	455,500	62,833	83,491	96,837	54,641	272,557
July 20.....	3,170,969	236,904	1,161,306	202,326	320,651	90,272	166,032	435,663	61,185	82,025	102,860	53,928	257,817
July 27.....	3,180,810	240,742	1,143,887	201,507	333,686	91,079	163,721	450,154	68,470	80,546	101,150	53,258	252,610
Nonreserve cash:													
July 6.....	50,131	3,889	11,319	977	3,816	5,332	4,405	8,977	3,705	877	2,049	2,281	2,504
July 13.....	64,424	5,561	16,617	1,024	4,076	5,729	5,328	11,233	4,187	1,457	2,937	2,761	3,514
July 20.....	63,333	6,353	15,044	1,248	4,810	5,931	5,063	10,057	4,027	1,697	2,940	2,384	3,779
July 27.....	61,072	6,466	14,751	1,159	3,241	5,816	5,039	9,383	3,911	1,557	3,167	2,512	4,070
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
July 6.....	301,063	12,789	121,858	31,534	26,775	8,288	6,550	51,257	16,680	5,032	3,918	2,245	14,137
July 13.....	244,133	12,941	103,761	31,038	30,285	6,316	6,327	22,977	12,697	644	1,960	1,773	13,414
July 20.....	216,443	17,090	61,933	27,910	20,016	4,794	7,113	34,931	16,796	1,679	2,140	1,917	20,124
July 27.....	220,671	16,771	67,229	28,974	23,937	5,163	4,834	30,752	14,411	1,278	2,842	2,207	22,273
Other bills discounted—													
July 6.....	205,705	15,873	22,980	15,886	16,361	16,465	25,722	24,398	16,877	4,146	10,520	4,060	32,417
July 13.....	182,069	9,473	30,729	12,957	7,000	17,613	28,505	21,330	10,568	3,821	11,737	4,525	23,811
July 20.....	186,879	14,580	25,159	13,948	8,266	14,635	30,233	20,277	15,866	4,128	8,786	5,620	25,381
July 27.....	177,459	9,092	25,305	13,924	6,225	13,819	31,027	21,605	12,456	4,170	8,692	6,530	24,614
Total bills discounted:													
July 6.....	506,768	28,662	144,838	47,420	43,136	24,753	32,272	75,655	33,557	9,178	14,438	6,305	46,554
July 13.....	426,202	22,414	134,490	43,995	37,285	23,929	34,832	44,307	23,265	4,465	13,697	6,298	37,225
July 20.....	403,322	31,670	87,092	41,858	28,282	19,429	37,346	55,208	32,662	5,807	10,926	7,537	45,505
July 27.....	398,130	25,863	92,534	42,898	30,162	18,982	35,861	52,357	26,867	5,448	11,534	8,737	46,887

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

RESOURCES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Bills bought in open market:													
July 6	199,043	18,806	42,092	14,325	18,066	8,926	10,430	27,685	11,468	7,060	9,744	9,811	19,730
July 13	193,207	16,794	37,277	15,221	19,445	9,221	10,895	29,036	10,991	6,532	9,935	9,541	18,319
July 20	185,379	16,265	34,085	14,758	18,960	9,510	9,862	28,348	9,758	5,919	9,105	9,324	19,479
July 27	169,385	13,785	30,337	12,846	16,536	10,442	10,049	27,570	8,229	5,684	7,889	9,076	16,942
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds—													
July 6	164,484	6,463	26,356	5,807	18,543	7,111	2,947	35,602	6,319	8,801	18,233	15,881	12,421
July 13	176,725	6,132	26,599	8,902	18,158	6,893	2,779	33,859	9,995	8,585	17,863	16,257	20,703
July 20	182,181	6,274	23,622	9,092	25,908	7,016	2,997	34,278	9,852	8,498	17,615	16,714	20,315
July 27	180,784	6,302	24,440	9,116	25,947	7,045	3,002	33,096	9,894	8,519	17,653	15,397	20,373
Treasury notes—													
July 6	83,482	2,268	12,325	5,695	16,984	2,519	933	6,612	7,910	5,028	4,536	3,895	14,777
July 13	76,832	2,321	11,757	5,729	17,077	2,560	938	6,583	9,916	5,091	4,664	4,067	6,129
July 20	80,810	3,344	15,723	6,686	10,094	3,610	1,460	9,003	6,659	5,665	5,609	4,888	7,569
July 27	80,332	3,343	15,973	6,687	10,094	3,610	1,460	8,643	6,809	5,665	5,609	4,870	7,569
Certificates of indebtedness—													
July 6	126,502	5,912	27,682	15,660	9,866	6,195	5,958	15,005	5,604	4,653	9,072	7,842	13,053
July 13	124,246	5,817	25,375	12,154	9,764	6,141	5,878	14,619	9,953	4,627	9,054	7,835	13,029
July 20	123,278	5,805	25,203	12,165	9,679	6,120	5,911	14,606	9,849	4,588	8,903	7,844	12,795
July 27	123,900	5,825	25,711	12,183	9,702	6,140	5,921	14,582	9,863	4,568	8,919	7,666	12,820
Total U. S. Government securities:													
July 6	374,468	14,643	66,363	27,162	45,393	15,825	9,838	57,219	19,833	18,482	31,841	27,618	40,251
July 13	377,803	14,270	63,731	26,785	44,999	15,594	9,595	55,061	20,864	18,303	31,581	28,159	39,861
July 20	385,769	15,423	64,548	27,943	45,681	16,746	10,368	57,887	26,360	18,721	32,127	29,286	40,679
July 27	385,016	15,470	66,124	27,986	45,743	16,795	10,383	56,321	26,566	18,752	32,181	27,933	40,762
Other securities:													
July 6	1,300			1,000			300						
July 13	1,300			1,000			300						
July 20	1,300			1,000			300						
July 27	1,300			1,000			300						
Total bills and securities:													
July 6	1,081,579	62,111	253,293	89,907	107,495	49,504	52,840	160,559	64,858	34,720	56,023	43,734	106,535
July 13	998,512	53,478	235,498	87,001	101,729	48,744	55,622	128,404	64,120	29,300	55,213	43,998	95,405
July 20	975,770	63,358	185,725	85,559	92,929	45,635	57,876	141,443	68,780	30,447	52,158	46,147	105,663
July 27	953,831	55,118	188,995	84,730	92,441	46,219	56,593	136,248	61,662	29,884	51,604	45,746	104,591
Gold held abroad:													
July 6	13,566	1,200	1,998	1,536	1,696	832	656	2,208	688	480	592	560	1,120
July 13	2,682	201	743	258	284	140	110	370	115	80	99	94	188
July 20	2,682	201	743	258	284	140	110	370	115	80	99	94	188
Due from foreign banks:													
July 6	38,049	2,665	12,355	3,412	3,767	1,848	1,457	4,904	1,528	1,066	1,315	1,244	2,488
July 13	48,716	3,640	13,625	4,659	5,145	2,524	1,990	6,698	2,087	1,456	1,796	1,699	3,397
July 20	48,718	3,640	13,626	4,659	5,145	2,524	1,990	6,698	2,087	1,456	1,796	1,699	3,398
July 27	48,719	3,640	13,628	4,659	5,145	2,524	1,990	6,698	2,087	1,456	1,796	1,699	3,397
Uncollected items:													
July 6	696,172	71,738	180,838	59,961	65,342	55,038	26,648	81,996	34,216	14,485	42,369	25,128	38,413
July 13	753,494	74,646	190,956	64,221	75,819	58,537	29,363	93,755	34,340	14,329	44,483	27,220	45,825
July 20	694,843	68,332	179,223	62,321	69,441	54,646	26,127	85,900	30,658	12,863	42,004	23,475	39,853
July 27	601,252	57,617	152,222	52,487	60,398	48,788	20,561	76,785	26,889	11,194	37,467	20,464	36,380
Bank premises:													
July 6	59,146	3,946	16,276	1,748	7,119	2,336	2,900	8,297	3,957	2,774	4,459	1,827	3,507
July 13	59,292	3,946	16,276	1,749	7,119	2,356	2,900	8,420	3,957	2,774	4,459	1,827	3,509
July 20	59,296	3,946	16,276	1,749	7,118	2,356	2,900	8,420	3,957	2,774	4,464	1,827	3,509
July 27	59,313	3,946	16,276	1,749	7,119	2,366	2,900	8,420	3,957	2,774	4,464	1,827	3,515
All other resources:													
July 6	14,261	39	4,449	290	1,124	315	1,590	1,543	939	1,704	696	561	1,011
July 13	14,459	56	4,313	299	1,139	303	1,580	1,530	947	1,842	720	582	1,148
July 20	14,611	62	4,432	297	1,279	301	1,584	1,524	899	1,869	672	596	1,096
July 27	14,923	338	4,679	299	1,303	310	1,571	1,450	874	1,746	678	583	1,092
Total resources:													
July 6	5,093,861	382,828	1,581,874	360,161	515,026	202,394	268,482	706,968	174,784	137,657	207,004	133,699	422,984
July 13	5,112,417	389,242	1,590,096	362,699	514,677	206,749	270,820	705,910	172,586	134,729	206,544	132,822	425,543
July 20	5,030,222	382,796	1,576,375	358,417	501,657	201,855	261,682	690,075	171,708	133,211	206,993	130,150	415,303
July 27	4,919,920	367,867	1,534,438	346,590	503,333	197,102	252,375	689,138	167,850	129,157	200,326	126,089	405,655

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

LIABILITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Federal reserve notes in circulation:													
July 6.....	1,751,050	143,087	405,194	133,060	216,060	61,017	160,183	244,521	40,406	62,052	64,177	35,425	185,868
July 13.....	1,703,289	138,096	383,985	131,308	217,758	59,695	156,964	240,967	39,320	60,605	63,953	34,634	176,004
July 20.....	1,676,411	137,421	380,940	126,780	211,164	59,043	154,424	235,388	39,112	59,419	63,867	35,050	173,803
July 27.....	1,661,729	136,894	376,676	128,491	213,094	57,789	152,450	230,709	38,961	58,754	63,361	34,931	169,619
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve account—													
July 6.....	2,297,397	143,883	895,232	137,160	194,428	71,398	66,401	335,715	84,661	50,195	91,135	57,600	169,589
July 13.....	2,315,003	151,245	918,980	137,321	189,890	71,715	69,633	327,698	80,655	48,454	88,545	57,851	173,016
July 20.....	2,300,585	151,109	917,055	138,628	185,694	70,883	66,065	322,929	82,179	49,037	88,436	57,193	171,377
July 27.....	2,282,028	147,031	902,581	132,340	191,240	71,552	63,518	333,424	82,755	47,121	86,894	56,109	167,463
Government—													
July 6.....	7,337	172	1,133	604	172	1,408	1,112	81	330	1,077	184	497	567
July 13.....	13,524	739	1,781	486	102	419	1,745	1,696	1,202	1,105	1,057	917	1,276
July 20.....	15,855	866	2,215	856	74	1,026	929	1,651	1,356	1,176	1,816	1,084	2,805
July 27.....	18,352	749	2,003	1,517	952	1,907	273	2,617	1,277	1,053	2,670	1,010	2,324
Foreign bank—													
July 6.....	5,336	404	1,445	517	571	280	220	743	231	161	199	188	377
July 13.....	5,532	404	1,641	517	570	280	221	743	231	161	199	188	377
July 20.....	4,701	403	811	517	570	280	221	743	231	161	199	188	377
July 27.....	5,142	404	1,251	517	570	280	221	743	231	161	199	188	377
Other deposits—													
July 6.....	30,830	117	23,727	80	1,004	70	90	1,039	280	143	120	286	3,874
July 13.....	27,181	127	19,441	99	1,053	128	300	972	478	146	171	360	3,906
July 20.....	25,137	89	18,116	140	918	70	44	1,160	307	125	114	211	3,843
July 27.....	24,490	48	17,668	35	922	103	81	948	329	126	103	278	3,855
Total deposits:													
July 6.....	2,340,900	144,576	921,537	138,361	196,175	73,156	67,823	337,578	85,502	51,576	91,638	58,571	174,407
July 13.....	2,361,240	152,515	941,843	138,423	191,615	72,542	71,899	331,109	82,566	49,866	89,971	59,316	179,575
July 20.....	2,346,278	152,467	938,197	140,141	187,256	72,250	67,259	326,483	84,073	50,499	91,566	58,676	177,402
July 27.....	2,330,018	148,232	923,503	134,409	193,684	73,842	64,093	337,732	84,592	48,461	89,866	57,585	174,019
Deferred availability items:													
July 6.....	631,825	68,075	151,861	54,159	63,985	49,183	25,136	73,420	32,619	12,544	37,284	26,770	36,789
July 13.....	677,792	71,497	161,221	58,395	66,461	55,469	26,611	82,296	34,437	12,765	38,695	25,945	44,000
July 20.....	636,487	65,546	153,674	56,886	64,319	51,475	24,612	76,611	32,243	11,810	37,649	23,506	38,156
July 27.....	557,209	55,333	131,164	49,038	57,581	46,425	20,412	69,041	27,953	10,465	33,170	20,604	36,023
Capital paid in:													
July 6.....	129,426	9,145	38,928	13,033	13,856	6,204	5,103	17,245	5,271	3,007	4,220	4,246	9,168
July 13.....	129,414	9,145	38,931	13,033	13,842	6,204	5,100	17,248	5,271	3,007	4,220	4,246	9,167
July 20.....	129,795	9,426	38,941	13,033	13,914	6,206	5,133	17,277	5,266	3,004	4,219	4,243	9,133
July 27.....	129,807	9,426	38,946	13,033	13,912	6,200	5,137	17,277	5,266	3,004	4,224	4,249	9,138
Surplus:													
July 6.....	228,775	17,606	61,614	21,267	23,746	12,198	9,632	31,881	9,939	7,527	9,029	8,215	16,121
July 13.....	228,775	17,606	61,614	21,267	23,746	12,198	9,632	31,881	9,939	7,527	9,029	8,215	16,121
July 20.....	228,775	17,606	61,614	21,267	23,746	12,198	9,632	31,881	9,939	7,527	9,029	8,215	16,121
July 27.....	228,775	17,606	61,614	21,267	23,746	12,198	9,632	31,881	9,939	7,527	9,029	8,215	16,121
All other liabilities:													
July 6.....	11,885	339	2,740	281	1,204	636	605	2,323	1,047	951	656	472	631
July 13.....	11,907	383	2,502	273	1,255	641	614	2,409	1,053	950	676	466	676
July 20.....	12,476	330	3,009	310	1,258	674	622	2,435	1,075	952	663	460	688
July 27.....	12,382	376	2,535	352	1,316	648	651	2,498	1,139	946	676	505	740
Total liabilities:													
July 6.....	5,093,861	382,828	1,581,874	360,161	515,026	202,394	268,482	706,968	174,784	137,657	207,004	133,699	422,984
July 13.....	5,112,417	389,242	1,590,096	362,699	514,677	206,749	270,820	705,910	172,586	134,729	206,544	132,822	425,543
July 20.....	5,030,222	382,796	1,576,375	358,417	501,657	201,855	261,682	690,075	171,708	133,211	206,993	130,150	415,303
July 27.....	4,919,920	367,867	1,564,438	346,590	503,333	197,102	252,375	689,138	167,850	129,157	200,326	126,089	405,655
MEMORANDA													
Ratio of total reserves to Federal reserve note and deposit liabilities combined (per cent):													
July 6.....	76.8	82.5	83.0	74.5	78.8	65.0	78.1	75.3	51.5	71.8	63.9	62.1	74.2
July 13.....	73.0	85.2	83.9	75.4	78.0	66.9	76.0	79.6	51.6	75.6	62.9	58.2	76.7
July 20.....	73.8	81.7	88.0	75.8	80.5	68.8	74.9	77.5	49.7	74.6	66.2	57.5	73.4
July 27.....	79.7	84.4	88.0	76.6	82.0	69.2	75.6	79.2	55.4	75.1	66.0	57.6	73.5
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
July 6.....	146,037	10,966	40,326	14,036	15,498	7,603	5,995	20,177	6,287	4,386	5,410	5,117	10,236
July 13.....	151,195	10,966	45,485	14,036	15,498	7,603	5,995	20,177	6,287	4,386	5,410	5,117	10,235
July 20.....	151,583	11,409	41,604	14,603	16,124	7,910	6,237	20,992	6,541	4,563	5,628	5,324	10,648
July 27.....	151,749	11,409	41,770	14,603	16,124	7,910	6,237	20,992	6,541	4,563	5,628	5,324	10,648
Own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve bank:													
July 6.....	357,811	25,814	115,546	32,573	24,991	14,959	27,794	55,645	3,562	4,261	8,668	4,851	39,147
July 13.....	28,300	129,620	36,827	20,653	15,108	14,959	31,035	63,980	3,916	6,321	10,149	6,251	51,128
July 20.....	405,445	27,538	123,709	39,515	29,680	14,643	30,676	59,907	4,933	6,215	9,702	5,764	53,163
July 27.....	395,073	25,277	123,832	36,760	24,098	14,694	30,543	60,630	4,968	5,867	9,245	5,349	53,810

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Federal reserve notes received from comptroller:													
July 6	2,944,476	242,001	812,320	199,533	275,791	102,609	264,247	453,066	65,808	85,567	111,065	59,363	272,615
July 13	2,952,237	239,496	805,685	202,235	271,101	101,427	262,359	456,647	65,556	85,755	110,422	59,022	292,532
July 20	2,953,526	249,459	796,729	204,895	271,284	100,310	260,180	455,195	65,425	86,403	112,849	58,481	292,366
July 27	2,932,487	246,671	792,588	206,451	266,782	99,107	258,513	452,789	64,989	85,935	111,886	57,947	288,829
Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve agent:													
July 6	835,615	73,100	292,080	33,900	34,740	26,624	76,270	152,900	21,840	19,254	38,220	19,087	47,600
July 13	845,660	73,100	292,080	34,100	32,690	26,624	74,360	151,700	22,320	18,829	36,320	18,137	65,400
July 20	871,670	84,500	292,080	38,600	30,390	26,624	75,080	159,900	21,380	20,769	39,280	17,667	65,400
July 27	875,685	84,500	292,080	41,200	29,590	26,624	75,520	161,450	21,060	21,314	39,280	17,667	65,400
Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
July 6	2,108,861	163,901	520,740	165,633	241,051	75,976	187,977	300,166	43,968	66,313	72,845	40,276	225,015
July 13	2,106,577	166,396	513,605	168,135	238,411	74,803	187,999	304,947	43,236	66,926	74,102	40,885	227,132
July 20	2,081,856	164,959	504,649	166,295	240,844	73,686	185,100	295,295	44,045	65,634	73,569	40,814	226,966
July 27	2,056,802	162,171	500,508	165,251	237,192	72,483	182,993	291,339	43,929	64,621	72,606	40,280	223,429
Collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
July 6	392,341	35,300	215,150		8,780	36,469	17,017		8,950	12,267		18,408	40,000
July 13	391,891	35,300	215,150		8,780	36,468	17,018		8,500	12,267		18,408	40,000
July 20	391,857	35,300	215,150		8,780	36,469	17,018		8,500	12,267		18,373	40,000
July 27	391,855	35,300	215,150		8,780	36,468	17,017		8,500	12,267		18,373	40,000
Gold redemption fund—													
July 6	100,248	10,614	21,569	10,356	12,279	6,771	9,208	1,955	2,003	954	3,388	3,538	17,613
July 13	107,533	18,109	21,443	12,458	12,588	5,599	7,319	1,955	1,271	1,422	4,745	3,198	17,426
July 20	97,672	15,272	21,444	9,618	13,522	4,481	5,140	1,916	1,140	1,070	4,213	2,656	17,200
July 27	101,065	12,484	21,304	11,574	13,076	6,279	8,454	1,865	1,224	1,602	3,249	3,122	16,838
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board—													
July 6	1,114,115	89,000	145,000	105,277	175,000	8,000	119,800	242,000		43,000	52,860	5,000	129,178
July 13	1,134,379	89,000	145,000	107,677	175,000	8,000	118,800	252,000	4,000	47,000	50,860	5,000	132,042
July 20	1,174,539	89,000	175,000	111,677	175,000	8,000	116,400	262,000	4,000	45,000	51,860	5,000	131,602
July 27	1,159,684	89,000	175,000	107,677	180,000	5,000	112,200	262,000	4,000	45,000	54,860	4,000	120,947
Eligible paper—													
July 6	657,099	47,468	158,796	51,075	59,761	31,739	42,134	101,374	44,193	15,827	23,695	15,679	65,358
July 13	575,874	39,208	144,955	50,574	54,977	32,273	45,154	71,471	33,689	10,556	23,147	15,420	54,450
July 20	549,845	47,935	101,043	45,592	45,806	27,949	46,645	81,718	41,854	11,285	19,487	16,420	64,111
July 27	534,279	39,648	106,025	46,958	45,010	28,783	45,345	78,139	34,420	10,743	18,867	17,390	62,953
Total collateral:													
July 6	2,263,803	182,382	540,515	166,708	255,820	82,979	188,159	345,329	55,146	72,048	79,943	42,825	252,149
July 13	2,209,677	181,617	526,548	170,709	251,345	82,340	188,291	325,426	47,460	71,245	78,752	42,026	243,918
July 20	2,213,913	187,507	512,637	166,887	243,108	76,899	185,203	345,634	55,494	69,622	75,560	42,449	252,913
July 27	2,186,883	176,432	517,479	166,207	246,860	76,530	183,016	342,004	48,144	69,612	76,976	42,885	240,738

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	Over 6 months
Bills discounted:							
July 6	506,768	406,073	22,398	34,937	28,262	14,960	138
July 13	426,202	329,243	22,914	33,041	26,328	14,539	137
July 20	403,322	301,207	23,449	38,355	28,225	11,930	156
July 27	398,130	297,756	21,223	37,583	29,753	11,698	117
Bills bought in open market:							
July 6	199,043	75,641	51,953	45,647	20,233	5,569	
July 13	193,207	73,954	53,344	45,768	15,194	4,947	
July 20	185,379	81,641	48,940	37,402	12,681	4,715	
July 27	169,885	76,112	45,906	31,743	12,697	2,927	
Certificates of indebtedness:							
July 6	126,502	33			31,257		95,212
July 13	124,246	32			31,052		98,162
July 20	123,278	32		29,924		81,178	12,144
July 27	123,900	434		60,294			63,172

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—AVERAGE DAILY RESERVES AND DEMAND LIABILITIES IN JULY AND JUNE, 1927

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Total cash reserves		Total deposits		Federal reserve notes in circulation		Reserve percentages	
	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June
Boston.....	241, 443	227, 332	152, 568	149, 846	140, 174	140, 076	82. 5	78. 4
New York.....	1, 118, 669	1, 168, 617	918, 918	941, 867	393, 146	410, 679	85. 3	86. 4
Philadelphia.....	201, 700	199, 231	137, 993	137, 874	132, 434	129, 067	74. 6	74. 6
Cleveland.....	323, 074	313, 761	189, 620	190, 247	215, 784	213, 188	79. 7	77. 8
Richmond.....	90, 651	94, 923	74, 262	71, 679	59, 756	62, 240	67. 6	70. 9
Atlanta.....	171, 624	180, 675	68, 471	68, 810	157, 105	162, 023	76. 1	78. 3
Chicago.....	447, 123	429, 101	337, 875	338, 545	239, 299	226, 646	77. 5	75. 9
St. Louis.....	63, 416	61, 758	82, 622	82, 434	39, 858	41, 154	51. 8	50. 0
Minneapolis.....	82, 982	79, 022	50, 607	49, 678	60, 284	59, 776	74. 8	72. 2
Kansas City.....	99, 983	1 93, 517	90, 916	88, 342	63, 845	63, 350	64. 6	1 61. 6
Dallas.....	55, 902	59, 866	60, 209	59, 765	35, 358	35, 394	58. 5	62. 9
San Francisco.....	259, 637	262, 360	175, 417	176, 341	177, 623	174, 610	73. 5	74. 8
Total.....	3, 156, 204	3, 170, 163	2, 339, 478	2, 355, 428	1, 714, 666	1, 718, 203	77. 9	77. 8

1 Revised figures.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND—INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS, JUNE 23-JULY 20, 1927, 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.....	17, 800		953, 432	970, 528	4, 524	4, 165	1, 063		42, 743
New York.....	3, 500	52, 300	3, 025, 312	2, 973, 158	10, 680	14, 331		347	217, 300
Philadelphia.....	14, 500	1, 000	729, 711	751, 095	5, 381	5, 402		7, 905	34, 646
Cleveland.....	5, 500	500	696, 231	700, 499	7, 488	4, 456	3, 764		46, 514
Richmond.....	4, 500	2, 000	537, 094	538, 110	2, 486	3, 496		474	25, 857
Atlanta.....	6, 000		291, 674	289, 449	4, 407	3, 129	9, 503		6, 355
Chicago.....	3, 500	12, 000	1, 254, 423	1, 259, 962	6, 437	6, 717		14, 319	87, 857
St. Louis.....		3, 000	536, 217	531, 010	1, 514	2, 783	938		12, 460
Minneapolis.....	2, 500	500	158, 401	163, 494	1, 554	1, 344		2, 883	10, 201
Kansas City.....	1, 500	2, 000	397, 215	395, 408	2, 174	2, 817	669		29, 114
Dallas.....	4, 500		275, 292	270, 719	1, 358	1, 273	9, 158		9, 621
San Francisco.....	12, 500	3, 000	352, 867	364, 442	3, 621	1, 661		115	26, 712
Total 4 weeks ending—									
July 20, 1927.....	76, 300	76, 300	9, 207, 869	9, 207, 869	51, 624	51, 624	25, 569	25, 569	549, 380
June 22, 1927.....	225, 900	225, 900	11, 890, 725	11, 890, 725	64, 788	64, 788			591, 050
July 21, 1926.....	68, 000	68, 000	8, 883, 119	8, 883, 119	46, 933	46, 933			652, 815
June 23, 1926.....	177, 300	177, 300	10, 880, 794	10, 880, 794	56, 856	56, 856			662, 192

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadel- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
EARNINGS:													
Discounted bills.....	\$8,823,856	\$640,389	\$2,243,891	\$857,636	\$909,505	\$457,668	\$643,428	\$1,365,353	\$379,345	\$110,195	\$246,023	\$90,775	\$879,648
Purchased bills.....	4,848,163	559,554	1,235,374	306,342	424,338	185,864	236,021	621,371	236,735	174,814	230,399	209,079	428,272
United States securities.....	5,763,267	185,897	1,162,188	352,688	648,987	122,249	71,838	913,254	424,879	309,241	497,579	424,533	649,934
Deficient reserve penalties.....	139,710	3,539	11,851	3,380	10,850	25,238	12,108	26,094	8,790	6,818	8,860	10,149	12,093
Miscellaneous.....	837,379	23,796	140,866	54,715	75,911	12,409	67,700	170,712	16,684	53,175	141,163	41,037	39,211
Total earnings.....	20,412,375	1,413,175	4,794,170	1,574,761	2,069,591	803,428	1,031,095	3,096,784	1,066,373	654,243	1,124,024	775,573	2,009,158
CURRENT EXPENSES:													
Salaries													
Bank officers.....	1,223,237	59,000	221,017	66,249	111,475	83,700	101,163	149,363	85,549	68,463	80,900	74,283	122,075
Clerical staff.....	5,853,091	439,137	1,513,747	453,460	511,873	285,516	205,748	868,324	289,809	181,057	317,057	244,909	540,394
Special officers and watchmen.....	405,516	17,855	89,526	23,207	51,083	22,689	17,563	59,813	25,932	14,265	32,343	16,727	42,513
All other.....	908,383	42,676	239,352	46,316	114,426	34,040	20,572	145,369	37,698	39,048	86,568	40,290	62,065
Governors' conferences.....	2,042	64	223	64	124	73	147	149	137		184	339	536
Federal reserve agents' conferences.....	42												1,700
Federal Advisory Council.....	7,245	367	393	350	422	362	551	577	600	700	623		11,273
Traveling meetings.....	79,101	4,094	8,744	3,730	3,480	3,715	12,730	4,790	6,686	3,687	13,379	2,793	11,273
Traveling expenses ¹	123,805	3,882	14,093	5,024	10,578	6,674	8,543	12,931	14,486	14,853	4,632	10,751	16,758
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board ex- penses.....	410,164	30,632	113,753	39,292	43,342	21,220	16,966	56,372	17,669	12,285	15,343	14,519	28,741
Legal fees.....	34,166	1,191	1,250	2,000		2,466		793	372	6,086	5,533		354
Insurance (other than on currency and security instruments).....	218,297	14,606	37,920	17,913	17,376	12,553	13,394	24,115	13,673	12,964	18,834	13,084	21,865
Insurance on currency and security shipments.....	307,439	42,016	59,435	47,353	38,031	18,607	16,728	35,101	7,201	5,841	9,150	10,465	17,511
Taxes on banking house.....	703,009	66,390	193,787	18,670	67,225	19,206	28,573	138,000	33,395	41,858	43,512	16,273	36,620
Light, heat, and power.....	172,020	11,365	39,310	11,643	18,498	4,967	8,127	16,442	9,483	10,375	26,024	8,301	7,485
Repairs and alterations, banking house.....	99,336	1,478	11,577	21,262	7,081	718	3,906	40,560	1,171	1,793	8,057	793	1,480
Rent.....	112,889	220	12,075	813	9,969	5,088	2,566	19,209	9,876			833	51,740
Office and other supplies.....	185,549	12,003	41,007	12,756	17,612	8,696	11,438	28,047	8,324	9,832	11,373	7,107	17,354
Printing and stationery.....	227,495	23,747	35,147	21,083	21,038	13,241	16,359	35,837	4,493	12,803	11,042	12,951	19,754
Telephone.....	100,747	10,199	27,490	13,304	7,050	3,179	3,016	11,270	6,259	2,702	3,850	3,563	8,865
Telegraph.....	234,559	3,353	23,752	6,923	16,613	11,766	30,759	20,685	20,398	10,031	30,524	22,419	37,336
Postage.....	887,930	100,070	144,524	91,161	78,822	61,226	51,705	116,769	46,113	27,585	65,776	41,727	62,452
Expressage.....	218,005	21,019	53,274	31,099	13,788	16,290	16,762	27,973	7,279	4,145	6,633	9,283	10,455
Miscellaneous expenses.....	359,439	20,356	77,000	23,035	26,409	13,863	19,347	64,950	17,967	15,616	23,823	23,399	33,674
Total, exclusive of cost of currency.....	12,873,506	925,720	2,957,136	958,557	1,188,320	647,432	609,159	1,871,372	662,630	503,425	815,790	580,965	1,153,000
Federal reserve currency.....													
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	877,555	57,946	295,372	98,560	73,345	26,601	28,275	152,805	10,250	16,005	19,473	20,771	78,152
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	61,296	5,773	7,202	7,921	6,648	3,757	5,414	9,149	1,870	645	2,835	1,958	7,624
Total current expenses.....	13,812,357	989,439	3,260,210	1,065,038	1,268,313	677,790	642,848	2,093,326	674,750	520,075	838,098	603,694	1,238,776
CURRENT NET EARNINGS.....	6,600,018	423,736	1,533,959	509,723	801,279	125,639	388,247	1,063,458	391,622	134,168	285,927	171,879	770,381
DIVIDENDS PAID.....	3,827,094	268,343	1,140,026	335,901	414,525	185,093	151,698	508,731	158,645	90,500	125,998	128,266	269,368
REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURES OF FISCAL AGENCY DEPARTMENT—													
Salaries.....	68,502	3,439	7,019	4,409	8,352	4,268	2,580	15,826	5,120	6,505	3,624	4,290	3,070
All other.....	38,544	1,732	8,974	879	6,305	1,573	1,305	8,918	1,327	3,099	1,428	786	2,218
Total.....	107,046	5,171	15,993	5,288	14,657	5,841	3,885	24,744	6,447	9,604	5,052	5,076	5,288

¹ Other than those connected with governors' and agents' conferences and of the advisory council.

² Credit.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—HOLDINGS OF BILLS AND SECURITIES, JUNE, 1927

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
HOLDINGS ON JUNE 30, 1927													
Total bills and securities.....	1,025,415	78,719	207,237	98,668	104,898	50,076	48,279	148,343	71,509	29,598	50,536	42,787	94,765
Bills discounted.....	443,450	45,062	90,947	57,108	40,811	25,629	28,163	62,127	35,494	4,013	11,323	6,221	36,552
Bills bought in open market.....	210,585	19,414	51,177	13,798	19,615	8,872	10,131	30,952	11,182	7,303	9,671	10,057	18,413
United States securities.....	370,080	14,243	65,113	26,762	44,472	15,575	9,685	55,264	24,833	18,282	29,542	26,509	39,800
Other securities.....	1,300			1,000			300						
Bills Discounted													
Rediscounted bills:													
Commercial and agricultural paper, n. e. s.....	143,591	21,584	7,615	11,201	5,200	12,792	21,331	25,608	13,475	3,309	10,354	3,207	7,915
Demand and sight drafts.....	27						8		22			2	
Trade acceptances.....	2,130	37	167	250	230	103	676	600	14				53
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	2,608	89		19	66	69	130	395	203	5	12	1,612	8
Member bank collateral notes: Secured by United States Government obligations.....	242,758	23,352	69,569	38,994	31,971	8,924	3,861	34,791	17,488	516	868	980	11,444
Otherwise secured.....	52,336		13,596	6,644	3,344	3,741	2,162	733	4,292	183	89	420	17,132
Total discounted bills.....	443,450	45,062	90,947	57,108	40,811	25,629	28,163	62,127	35,494	4,013	11,323	6,221	36,552
Bills Bought													
Bills payable in dollars:													
Bankers' acceptances based on—													
Imports.....	75,982	5,551	17,391	3,858	7,756	3,979	4,174	11,140	3,814	3,246	4,494	3,020	7,559
Exports.....	49,044	3,125	12,360	3,496	2,730	1,813	2,877	10,230	2,101	1,720	2,112	2,549	3,931
Domestic transactions.....	32,494	5,214	4,406	2,142	2,882	1,006	1,631	6,291	1,434	236	1,030	2,584	3,638
Dollar exchange.....	5,744	407	2,047	1,054	540	163	35	325	375	220	53	100	425
Shipments between or storage of goods in foreign countries.....	32,336	4,249	10,533	2,223	3,205	1,356	976	1,469	2,924	1,411	1,362	1,355	1,273
All other.....	2,252	67	751		45			24	75	150	225	75	840
Trade acceptances based on—													
Imports.....	236		236										
Domestic transactions.....	8		8										
Bills payable in foreign currencies.....	12,489	801	3,445	1,025	2,457	555	438	1,473	459	320	395	374	747
Total purchased bills.....	210,585	19,414	51,177	13,798	19,615	8,872	10,131	30,952	11,182	7,303	9,671	10,057	18,413
United States Securities													
United States bonds.....	160,171	6,308	25,872	5,652	17,029	7,014	2,949	34,127	8,256	8,724	16,118	14,976	12,246
Treasury notes.....	83,618	2,194	12,092	5,620	16,891	2,472	876	6,638	8,841	4,991	4,479	3,831	14,693
Certificates of indebtedness.....	126,291	5,741	27,149	15,490	9,652	6,089	5,860	14,499	7,736	4,567	8,945	7,702	12,861
Total United States securities.....	370,080	14,243	65,113	26,762	44,472	15,575	9,685	55,264	24,833	18,282	29,542	26,509	39,800
DAILY AVERAGE HOLDINGS DURING JUNE													
Total bills and securities.....	1,033,123	71,121	220,330	87,820	106,451	42,326	52,703	151,564	66,534	33,179	57,312	43,048	100,735
Bills discounted.....	428,563	33,843	91,932	45,227	41,801	22,374	32,618	63,917	26,251	6,514	16,524	6,172	41,390
Bills bought.....	205,273	20,884	51,099	13,696	17,953	8,534	9,642	28,012	11,729	7,350	9,260	9,684	17,430
United States securities.....	397,754	16,394	77,299	27,664	46,697	11,418	10,143	59,635	28,554	19,315	31,528	27,192	41,915
Other securities.....	1,533			1,233			300						

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS DURING JUNE, 1927

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Total Volume of Operations	3,555,169	258,923	1,472,828	212,943	458,928	129,584	69,569	418,677	160,615	38,627	65,558	52,608	216,309
Bills discounted for member banks 1.....	2,311,236	173,830	719,810	184,186	416,350	108,151	55,145	308,055	127,712	14,639	29,124	14,629	159,605
Bills bought:													
In open market.....	293,213	48,599	114,678	12,877	14,625	6,772	7,998	32,032	8,721	5,118	7,687	6,808	27,298
From other Federal reserve banks.....	8,706		2,800		600	600			1,300	600	900	2,006	
United States securities bought:													
In open market.....	913,156	35,394	631,375	14,847	26,348	8,344	5,860	76,246	14,360	17,586	26,702	28,430	27,664
From other Federal reserve banks.....	28,858	1,100	4,165	1,033	1,105	5,717	5,566	2,344	8,522	684	1,145	735	1,742
Bills Discounted													
Rediscounted bills:													
Commercial and agricultural paper, n. e. s.....	134,519	4,103	5,393	9,395	4,342	6,817	21,000	42,863	25,016	981	5,935	2,373	6,301
Demand and sight drafts.....	63						15		23			5	20
Trade acceptances.....	1,380	49	107	91	175	68	762	101	2				25
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	1,715	9		12	1	25	38	14	3	2	2	1,605	4
Members bank collateral notes:													
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	1,637,048	96,224	528,089	130,421	374,955	37,348	13,150	255,674	85,253	13,346	16,016	8,655	77,917
Secured by eligible paper 2.....	536,511	73,445	186,221	44,267	36,877	63,893	20,180	9,403	17,415	310	7,171	1,991	76,338
Total	2,311,236	173,830	719,810	184,186	416,350	108,151	55,145	308,055	127,712	14,639	29,124	14,629	159,605
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Average maturity (in days):													
Member bank collateral notes.....	6.27	7.45	5.47	7.90	3.44	2.29	12.34	8.59	8.50	8.54	8.88	9.19	9.05
Rediscounted bills.....	52.29	45.97	53.53	47.12	49.81	57.78	54.88	45.81	43.32	125.62	100.08	47.31	76.31
Number of member banks on June 30	9,106	415	928	775	841	569	469	1,308	599	739	972	815	676
Number of member banks accommodated during month	2,834	179	395	380	222	222	200	444	182	127	163	140	180
Per cent accommodated	31.1	43.1	42.6	49.0	26.4	39.0	42.6	33.9	30.4	17.2	16.8	17.2	26.6
Bills Bought in Open Market													
From member banks	64,891	10,577	13,692	841	6,898	2,125	5,424	12,133	2,951	1,940	2,883	2,188	3,239
From nonmember banks, banking corporations, etc.:													
Bought outright.....	93,401	10,043	19,311	12,036	7,727	4,647	2,574	10,494	5,770	3,178	4,804	4,031	8,786
Bought with resale agreement.....	134,921	27,979	81,675					9,405				589	15,273
Total	293,213	48,599	114,678	12,877	14,625	6,772	7,998	32,032	8,721	5,118	7,687	6,808	27,298
Bills payable in dollars:													
Rates charged—													
3½ per cent.....	125,200	16,776	26,868	10,187	10,894	4,743	5,084	19,587	7,661	3,466	5,903	4,248	9,783
3½ per cent.....	1,680	225	19	304	24	315	8	758			3		24
3¼ per cent.....	151,882	30,705	34,118	1,301	1,250	1,029	1,485	10,070	592	1,332	1,320	2,140	16,520
3½ per cent.....	644	92		60		130	7	144			43		168
4 per cent.....	1,497		387				976		9		23		46
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent	3.65	3.68	3.71	3.62	3.60	3.66	3.71	3.67	3.60	3.67	3.65	3.69	3.69
Average maturity (in days) 3.....	41.28	41.91	34.43	40.50	42.26	46.11	46.72	41.31	39.44	52.67	47.34	46.75	41.37
Class of bills: 3													
Bankers' acceptances based on—													
Imports.....	46,735	3,925	8,636	3,393	4,827	2,766	2,869	6,237	2,188	2,443	3,601	1,680	4,170
Exports.....	36,566	3,559	8,412	3,523	1,970	1,250	2,369	6,342	1,877	1,155	1,645	1,503	2,961
Domestic transactions.....	25,896	4,646	3,400	2,552	2,594	794	1,395	4,401	1,244	231	602	1,499	2,448
Dollar exchange.....	2,882	490	484	870	290	163	33	369	100	33	25		25
Shipments between or storage of goods in foreign countries.....	31,851	7,132	8,241	1,514	2,442	1,190	883	3,615	2,653	755	1,164	838	1,424
All other.....	1,742	67	254		45	54	11	100	200	181	255	325	250
Trade acceptances based on—													
Imports.....	282		282										
Domestic transactions.....	8		8										
Bills payable in foreign currencies	12,330	801	3,296	1,025	2,457	555	438	1,473	459	320	395	374	747
Total	158,292	20,620	33,003	12,877	14,625	6,772	7,998	22,627	8,721	5,118	7,687	6,219	12,025
United States Securities Bought in Open Market													
Bought outright:													
United States bonds.....	98,541	4,889	22,080	4,009	7,124	3,233	2,701	15,476	5,943	3,714	7,424	10,770	11,178
Treasury notes.....	24,816	1,326	6,248	1,135	1,946	915	499	3,305	1,507	1,051	1,922	2,011	2,951
Certificates of indebtedness.....	710,462	24,085	555,662	9,703	17,278	4,196	2,660	36,159	6,910	12,821	16,356	11,097	13,535
Bought with resale agreement	79,337	5,094	47,385					21,306			1,000	4,552	
Total	913,156	35,394	631,375	14,847	26,348	8,344	5,860	76,246	14,360	17,586	26,702	28,430	27,664

¹ Includes \$15,000 secured by adjusted service certificates discounted for nonmember banks, also \$750,000 discounted for the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley, Calif., and \$46,500 discounted for the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane, Wash.

² Includes bills taken under a resale contract.

³ Exclusive of bills bought under a resale contract.

⁴ Includes special 1-day certificates issued by the Treasury to Federal reserve banks as follows: Boston, \$18,000,000; New York, \$527,000,000; Philadelphia, \$3,500,000; Cleveland, \$2,500,000; Chicago, \$21,000,000; Minneapolis, \$8,000,000; Kansas City, \$7,500,000; and Dallas, \$3,000,000; and excludes \$339,000,000 of special 1-day certificates, \$22,000,000 of other certificates, \$23,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds, and \$10,000,000 of Treasury notes sold under repurchase agreement and subsequently repurchased.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS
REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES
PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District												
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco	
Loans and investments—total:														
July 6.....	20,728,326	1,473,275	7,868,255	1,195,092	2,050,178	668,389	610,028	2,993,619	698,807	356,047	623,926	402,708	1,788,002	
July 13.....	20,514,245	1,462,758	7,684,598	1,181,873	2,063,105	676,704	603,222	2,967,008	702,693	353,385	632,443	404,705	1,781,151	
July 20.....	20,477,954	1,471,128	7,636,250	1,189,249	2,078,694	675,554	600,078	2,968,985	701,212	353,044	625,024	405,368	1,773,363	
July 27.....	20,470,248	1,462,825	7,656,812	1,183,047	2,091,605	679,877	597,262	2,956,697	698,874	348,606	630,281	402,572	1,770,790	
Loans and discounts—total:														
July 6.....	14,682,671	1,022,470	5,524,296	806,271	1,377,243	517,347	491,384	2,200,668	499,477	236,356	418,685	310,915	1,277,559	
July 13.....	14,499,596	1,011,042	5,349,299	793,839	1,391,555	523,984	488,356	2,187,762	502,091	234,335	427,254	312,148	1,277,931	
July 20.....	14,492,398	1,008,460	5,339,440	795,522	1,406,720	521,882	483,881	2,194,725	500,112	233,469	420,200	313,173	1,274,814	
July 27.....	14,487,518	1,004,839	5,356,112	791,210	1,405,065	525,247	482,437	2,183,544	498,646	230,752	424,945	311,912	1,272,809	
Secured by United States Government obligations—														
July 6.....	118,141	6,828	36,173	9,133	17,692	4,199	5,149	10,278	4,573	2,577	4,179	2,935	5,425	
July 13.....	115,349	6,622	34,700	9,519	16,906	4,441	5,053	18,863	4,703	2,046	4,308	2,876	5,312	
July 20.....	109,218	6,614	30,157	8,808	17,023	4,425	5,018	18,002	4,605	2,222	4,249	2,833	5,262	
July 27.....	112,298	6,976	32,126	8,979	17,021	4,415	4,933	18,779	4,566	2,233	4,161	2,859	5,250	
Secured by stocks and bonds—														
July 6.....	5,917,575	375,737	2,554,650	410,603	580,402	155,092	108,025	923,314	201,979	77,061	127,577	76,061	327,074	
July 13.....	5,784,722	355,765	2,415,848	394,949	601,281	155,678	109,879	933,965	205,031	76,543	135,842	76,256	323,685	
July 20.....	5,786,571	354,860	2,407,149	399,202	604,324	155,772	108,843	950,550	202,797	76,865	126,709	77,042	322,468	
July 27.....	5,816,515	355,570	2,442,338	393,648	591,623	156,652	109,475	953,785	205,388	78,895	131,616	75,916	321,609	
All other loans and discounts—														
July 6.....	8,646,955	639,905	2,933,473	386,535	779,149	358,056	378,210	1,258,076	292,925	156,718	286,929	231,919	945,060	
July 13.....	8,599,525	648,655	2,898,751	389,371	773,368	363,865	373,424	1,234,934	292,357	155,746	287,104	233,016	948,934	
July 20.....	8,596,609	646,996	2,902,134	387,512	785,373	361,685	370,020	1,226,173	292,710	154,382	289,242	233,298	947,084	
July 27.....	8,558,705	642,293	2,881,648	388,583	796,421	364,180	368,029	1,210,980	288,692	149,624	289,168	233,137	945,950	
Investments—total:														
July 6.....	6,045,655	450,805	2,343,959	388,821	672,935	151,042	118,644	792,951	199,330	119,691	205,241	91,793	510,443	
July 13.....	6,014,649	451,716	2,335,299	388,034	671,550	152,720	114,866	779,846	200,602	119,050	205,189	92,557	503,220	
July 20.....	5,985,556	462,668	2,296,810	393,727	671,974	153,672	116,197	774,260	201,100	119,575	204,824	92,195	498,554	
July 27.....	5,991,730	457,986	2,300,700	391,837	686,540	154,630	114,825	773,153	200,228	117,854	205,336	90,660	497,981	
United States Government securities—														
July 6.....	2,548,266	156,683	999,703	102,926	279,611	71,503	57,573	311,756	76,918	63,280	97,599	63,768	266,946	
July 13.....	2,539,591	156,407	999,476	102,834	280,962	72,157	55,428	305,412	76,254	63,035	97,168	65,217	265,241	
July 20.....	2,538,284	166,128	991,303	101,209	282,273	72,602	55,545	301,204	76,398	63,968	97,183	64,733	265,738	
July 27.....	2,536,419	162,289	987,595	99,343	295,746	72,766	55,116	300,317	74,506	62,947	96,428	63,003	266,363	
Other bonds, stocks, and securities—														
July 6.....	3,497,389	294,122	1,344,256	285,895	393,324	79,539	61,071	481,195	122,412	56,411	107,642	28,025	243,497	
July 13.....	3,475,058	295,309	1,338,823	285,200	390,588	80,563	59,438	474,434	124,348	56,015	108,021	27,340	237,979	
July 20.....	3,447,272	296,540	1,305,507	292,518	389,701	81,070	60,652	473,056	124,702	55,607	107,641	27,462	232,816	
July 27.....	3,455,811	295,697	1,313,105	292,494	390,794	81,864	59,709	472,836	125,722	54,907	108,908	27,657	231,618	
Reserve balances with Federal reserve bank:														
July 6.....	1,692,258	94,153	776,149	82,904	136,740	44,372	40,181	251,775	48,804	24,629	58,006	29,879	104,666	
July 13.....	1,709,728	101,786	800,897	82,548	132,642	42,476	41,557	242,682	46,692	23,493	55,726	29,626	109,603	
July 20.....	1,703,649	101,966	801,843	83,835	127,169	43,458	39,146	239,710	48,328	23,784	55,474	29,880	109,056	
July 27.....	1,676,580	95,902	783,593	78,103	127,985	43,335	37,034	249,712	48,646	22,017	53,955	29,034	107,264	
Cash in vault:														
July 6.....	277,469	19,364	76,151	15,440	30,560	13,977	11,849	49,126	8,186	5,962	12,316	9,655	24,883	
July 13.....	272,633	20,001	73,270	15,454	31,082	13,962	11,173	47,225	7,881	6,134	12,713	9,462	24,276	
July 20.....	254,981	18,733	68,175	14,797	29,952	13,370	10,608	44,540	7,354	5,958	11,836	8,330	21,268	
July 27.....	259,566	18,934	69,905	15,233	29,596	13,245	10,788	44,248	8,554	6,127	12,354	8,748	21,784	
Net demand deposits:														
July 6.....	13,364,101	928,040	5,944,461	777,349	1,054,036	390,166	330,719	1,801,812	399,604	209,338	497,597	267,753	763,226	
July 13.....	13,323,627	942,885	5,847,300	767,213	1,051,018	394,027	330,493	1,814,883	409,271	209,480	501,044	271,723	784,290	
July 20.....	13,240,399	932,372	5,815,395	769,831	1,064,362	394,246	328,513	1,789,636	400,306	207,316	494,570	270,388	773,410	
July 27.....	13,200,495	922,456	5,804,473	752,622	1,068,062	400,619	317,178	1,790,323	402,926	206,043	495,169	267,566	773,058	
Time deposits:														
July 6.....	6,200,894	461,019	1,466,106	263,947	867,617	229,134	241,396	1,110,585	231,747	126,549	152,087	109,396	941,311	
July 13.....	6,186,133	462,291	1,436,676	263,674	890,059	229,229	240,692	1,105,537	231,957	125,370	153,779	109,913	935,956	
July 20.....	6,188,356	461,777	1,451,049	262,679	888,302	230,712	239,513	1,107,410	231,459	125,235	153,439	109,483	924,298	
July 27.....	6,210,300	462,543	1,464,918	264,643	896,933	233,526	239,679	1,108,664	234,429	124,831	153,354	109,376	917,339	
Government deposits:														
July 6.....	132,256	18,448	18,694	17,165	14,504	3,738	10,076	15,615	2,026	1,720	1,850	7,125	21,295	
July 13.....	107,183	14,813	15,211	13,969	11,800	2,958	8,144	12,630	1,649	1,379	1,504	5,798	17,328	
July 20.....	95,452	13,187	13,534	12,432	10,512	2,590	7,237	11,346	1,465	1,227	1,339	5,161	15,422	
July 27.....	95,518	13,188	13,534	12,432	10,536	2,634	7,235	11,346	1,465	1,226	1,339	5,161	15,422	

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Due from banks:													
July 6.....	1,186,382	67,105	149,601	60,978	104,791	61,004	76,285	229,913	54,985	51,948	121,730	60,468	147,574
July 13.....	1,194,461	59,178	129,601	60,723	106,549	58,927	82,200	245,515	55,603	57,295	122,265	58,283	158,322
July 20.....	1,119,503	57,094	128,155	56,315	100,198	51,906	75,101	233,947	52,185	49,062	114,368	53,649	147,523
July 27.....	1,072,412	57,106	120,861	51,538	99,572	55,491	70,421	213,626	43,555	49,885	114,449	55,177	140,731
Due to banks:													
July 6.....	3,450,389	177,746	1,303,750	183,411	246,176	120,988	111,540	540,337	140,089	87,666	216,626	94,348	227,712
July 13.....	3,355,568	172,761	1,241,691	175,363	254,161	118,138	112,508	516,338	138,875	83,765	216,698	89,354	235,916
July 20.....	3,259,885	172,378	1,219,829	178,255	246,374	117,682	106,588	486,358	133,239	79,791	208,862	83,824	226,705
July 27.....	3,157,446	159,252	1,157,668	167,652	249,346	113,135	101,200	486,621	132,490	77,407	214,073	81,073	217,529
Borrowings from Federal reserve bank—total:													
July 6.....	344,534	15,851	117,996	20,447	33,595	10,209	16,588	54,757	24,989	5,250	7,940	2,179	34,733
July 13.....	264,755	10,548	108,777	17,488	28,617	9,809	14,119	23,928	15,721	275	7,477	1,868	26,128
July 20.....	247,442	21,676	64,076	15,742	20,049	5,884	20,328	35,645	22,243	1,265	4,288	2,451	33,795
July 27.....	233,810	14,682	65,602	17,175	21,954	4,319	17,615	33,617	16,411	700	4,715	3,130	33,890
Secured by U. S. Gov- ernment obliga- tions—													
July 6.....	237,521	3,600	107,045	14,830	20,439	4,280	5,329	41,763	13,799	4,700	3,252	1,938	16,546
July 13.....	184,147	4,575	91,055	13,990	24,181	2,554	4,804	13,913	9,299	225	3,666	1,318	14,667
July 20.....	154,610	10,325	50,650	10,765	13,899	1,663	5,508	26,265	12,275	1,200	1,150	1,293	19,617
July 27.....	153,137	8,815	53,943	12,094	14,267	1,308	3,307	23,235	10,232	700	1,850	1,520	21,866
All other—													
July 6.....	107,013	12,251	10,951	5,617	13,156	5,929	11,259	12,094	11,190	550	4,688	241	18,187
July 13.....	80,608	5,973	17,722	3,598	4,436	7,255	9,315	10,015	6,422	50	3,811	550	11,461
July 20.....	92,832	11,351	13,426	4,977	6,150	4,221	14,820	9,380	9,968	65	3,138	1,158	14,178
July 27.....	80,673	5,867	11,659	5,081	7,687	3,011	14,308	10,382	6,179	-----	2,865	1,610	12,024
Number of reporting banks:													
July 6.....	663	36	87	48	71	67	34	97	31	24	65	45	58
July 13.....	662	36	87	48	71	67	33	97	31	24	65	45	58
July 20.....	662	36	87	48	71	67	33	97	31	24	65	45	58
July 27.....	662	36	87	48	71	67	33	97	31	24	65	45	58

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Cities											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Loans and investments—total:													
July 6.....	13,174,994	993,949	6,746,714	1,032,423	755,876	110,367	94,923	1,797,882	441,867	176,450	179,180	114,002	731,361
July 13.....	12,978,793	982,638	6,572,455	1,017,700	775,406	110,514	93,456	1,780,174	445,834	175,020	184,966	114,238	726,392
July 20.....	12,932,786	989,791	6,531,410	1,024,117	781,957	108,726	93,835	1,778,323	442,289	171,812	177,306	116,672	716,548
July 27.....	12,946,557	982,029	6,556,783	1,017,737	787,889	110,795	93,607	1,774,862	441,038	168,609	183,816	115,921	713,571
Loans and discounts—total:													
July 6.....	9,640,249	769,801	4,843,061	709,033	594,804	94,770	70,671	1,389,100	320,350	118,291	120,209	86,316	523,843
July 13.....	9,468,133	757,851	4,672,548	695,199	615,731	94,702	69,426	1,386,447	323,667	116,868	125,348	86,431	523,915
July 20.....	9,455,322	753,970	4,671,228	696,256	622,067	92,421	69,825	1,389,886	320,813	114,058	117,081	88,762	518,955
July 27.....	9,478,639	750,757	4,693,717	691,770	625,659	94,374	69,856	1,388,670	321,774	112,544	122,989	89,142	517,387
Secured by United States Government obliga- tions—													
July 6.....	76,485	5,500	33,693	8,610	6,207	600	1,648	13,295	2,831	813	1,186	419	1,683
July 13.....	74,109	5,291	32,216	9,000	5,623	644	1,635	13,026	2,919	550	1,206	332	1,667
July 20.....	67,940	5,282	27,714	8,281	5,721	606	1,639	12,255	2,813	568	1,089	300	1,672
July 27.....	70,887	5,635	29,669	8,253	5,693	601	1,641	13,071	2,754	576	1,088	302	1,654
Secured by stocks and bonds—													
July 6.....	4,195,339	276,139	2,225,814	353,506	209,844	25,037	13,505	696,429	146,187	33,712	38,913	18,917	157,336
July 13.....	4,066,543	257,186	2,099,607	336,277	233,737	25,061	13,380	704,585	147,647	33,194	43,416	18,893	153,560
July 20.....	4,052,750	254,991	2,083,682	341,732	235,110	23,325	14,121	717,012	145,569	31,368	33,877	19,128	152,835
July 27.....	4,096,871	257,297	2,122,728	334,727	230,028	23,052	14,315	724,099	146,714	32,383	39,709	19,327	150,492
All other loans and dis- counts—													
July 6.....	5,368,425	488,162	2,583,554	346,917	378,753	69,133	55,518	679,376	171,332	83,766	80,110	66,980	364,824
July 13.....	5,327,481	495,374	2,540,725	349,922	376,371	68,997	54,411	668,836	173,101	83,124	80,726	67,206	368,688
July 20.....	5,334,692	493,697	2,559,832	346,243	381,236	68,490	54,065	680,919	172,431	82,122	82,115	69,334	364,448
July 27.....	5,310,881	487,825	2,541,320	348,790	389,938	68,721	53,900	651,500	172,306	79,585	82,242	69,513	365,241

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Cities												
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	
Investments—total:														
July 6	3,534,745	224,148	1,003,653	323,390	161,072	15,597	24,252	408,782	121,517	58,159	58,971	27,686	207,518	
July 13	3,510,660	224,787	1,899,907	322,501	159,675	15,812	24,080	393,727	122,167	58,182	59,618	27,807	202,477	
July 20	3,477,464	235,821	1,860,182	327,861	159,890	16,305	24,010	388,437	121,476	57,734	60,225	27,910	197,593	
July 27	3,467,918	231,272	1,863,066	325,967	162,230	16,421	23,651	386,192	119,264	56,065	60,527	26,779	190,884	
United States Govern- ment securities—														
July 6	1,577,370	87,392	895,894	87,223	67,203	3,388	14,128	177,636	47,522	31,315	31,260	22,268	112,141	
July 13	1,566,624	87,105	896,104	87,128	67,461	3,437	14,128	170,278	46,851	31,341	30,994	23,045	108,764	
July 20	1,566,626	96,821	891,734	85,066	67,521	3,970	14,128	166,526	46,937	31,339	31,615	23,151	107,573	
July 27	1,549,242	92,976	886,684	83,233	67,562	3,971	14,128	165,835	44,556	30,369	30,963	21,865	106,800	
Other bonds, stocks, and securities—														
July 6	1,957,375	136,756	1,007,759	236,167	93,869	12,209	10,124	231,146	73,995	26,844	27,711	5,418	95,377	
July 13	1,944,036	137,682	1,003,803	235,373	92,214	12,375	9,902	223,449	75,316	26,811	28,694	4,764	93,713	
July 20	1,910,838	139,000	968,448	242,855	92,369	12,335	9,882	221,611	74,539	26,415	28,610	4,759	90,015	
July 27	1,918,676	138,296	976,382	242,734	94,668	12,450	9,523	220,357	74,408	25,696	29,864	4,914	89,384	
Reserve balances with Federal reserve bank:														
July 6	1,208,459	72,355	715,975	75,525	47,309	8,033	6,576	174,790	32,250	13,496	18,445	7,947	35,758	
July 13	1,211,899	76,900	735,781	75,471	41,488	7,314	6,653	161,450	30,379	11,924	17,460	7,357	39,716	
July 20	1,222,029	79,048	741,485	76,084	40,331	6,376	6,232	161,137	31,341	12,624	19,304	7,297	40,770	
July 27	1,196,822	72,843	720,722	70,852	42,335	6,882	5,955	169,638	31,650	11,230	15,998	8,179	40,538	
Cash in vault:														
July 6	130,448	8,218	60,964	12,511	9,282	896	1,340	21,759	3,630	1,908	2,550	1,261	6,129	
July 13	126,634	8,184	58,755	12,545	9,519	930	1,166	20,163	3,461	1,981	2,443	1,231	6,256	
July 20	118,199	7,510	54,872	12,050	8,882	813	1,161	19,209	3,217	1,664	2,425	1,198	5,198	
July 27	122,479	7,850	56,638	12,636	9,005	882	1,110	18,746	4,601	1,897	2,396	1,338	5,380	
Net demand deposits:														
July 6	9,242,413	693,012	5,347,713	688,300	275,808	63,307	53,022	1,208,324	267,512	106,372	167,263	76,745	295,035	
July 13	9,171,128	705,654	5,254,891	679,108	278,100	61,618	55,047	1,207,103	274,242	105,853	170,110	77,452	301,950	
July 20	9,121,332	700,078	5,230,314	680,176	284,631	61,040	53,141	1,195,678	267,930	103,375	166,595	73,533	299,841	
July 27	9,106,114	690,666	5,225,254	666,147	286,019	66,081	51,303	1,198,831	269,301	100,226	169,856	77,927	304,503	
Time deposits:														
July 6	3,089,884	236,315	1,006,139	200,201	472,233	32,960	35,162	547,958	129,657	57,721	18,638	17,741	335,129	
July 13	3,078,461	237,383	975,060	198,993	496,721	33,021	35,350	544,417	130,294	59,624	19,441	17,696	330,462	
July 20	3,078,269	236,527	987,822	198,304	493,972	33,120	35,808	546,879	130,378	59,134	19,114	17,483	319,728	
July 27	3,099,190	237,046	1,000,460	200,305	499,740	33,225	35,753	550,394	133,101	58,701	18,825	17,744	313,896	
Government deposits:														
July 6	91,292	17,771	14,632	16,337	2,134	296	2,772	9,847	1,611	1,643	1,455	5,347	17,447	
July 13	73,927	14,262	11,904	13,296	1,738	241	2,217	7,907	1,311	1,320	1,183	4,351	14,197	
July 20	65,921	12,697	10,593	11,833	1,548	215	1,995	7,142	1,165	1,173	1,053	3,872	12,635	
July 27	65,948	12,698	10,593	11,833	1,575	214	1,995	7,142	1,165	1,173	1,053	3,872	12,635	
Due from banks:														
July 6	557,133	51,759	110,371	53,884	23,789	7,059	11,633	142,319	26,891	21,993	36,479	16,479	54,477	
July 13	546,659	44,888	90,295	52,808	24,969	8,329	13,420	153,256	27,546	24,024	33,458	16,528	52,138	
July 20	513,296	43,697	85,415	49,881	22,136	5,909	11,645	148,167	25,819	20,248	33,692	14,507	52,180	
July 27	481,526	43,445	83,838	46,100	20,898	6,089	10,004	129,246	22,249	20,711	35,533	13,134	50,279	
Due to banks:														
July 6	2,422,071	166,703	1,234,100	175,148	60,072	30,815	16,346	379,985	83,179	50,236	92,724	26,371	106,392	
July 13	2,346,058	162,636	1,174,929	168,282	60,638	30,858	15,889	369,996	84,017	46,702	93,536	25,219	113,356	
July 20	2,291,866	162,661	1,153,324	171,760	59,923	30,657	15,281	349,164	80,967	45,156	89,835	23,851	109,288	
July 27	2,199,034	150,640	1,094,025	161,125	60,528	29,105	14,060	346,609	79,516	43,760	91,252	23,762	104,652	
Borrowings from Federal re- serve banks—total:														
July 6	211,105	12,263	85,492	18,364	13,152	3,850	1,312	26,149	17,185	4,250	3,117	281	25,690	
July 13	151,759	7,466	77,124	15,896	2,000	5,302	461	6,162	9,917	275	4,091	-----	23,065	
July 20	131,010	19,013	37,620	14,064	2,500	1,777	239	9,262	14,348	1,265	2,052	815	28,055	
July 27	120,434	12,890	37,295	14,856	3,200	720	339	8,086	9,489	700	2,070	1,792	28,997	
Secured by U. S. govern- ment obligations—														
July 6	150,188	1,025	81,450	12,870	7,150	125	-----	23,125	6,991	3,700	350	185	13,217	
July 13	106,245	2,825	63,050	12,370	1,700	-----	-----	4,150	4,891	225	2,476	-----	14,558	
July 20	80,970	8,725	27,875	9,150	1,000	-----	-----	8,465	5,972	1,200	-----	225	18,358	
July 27	81,728	7,415	29,100	9,829	3,000	0	-----	6,785	4,189	700	-----	352	20,358	
All other—														
July 6	60,917	11,238	4,042	5,494	6,002	3,725	1,312	3,024	10,194	550	2,767	96	12,473	
July 13	45,514	4,641	14,074	3,526	300	5,302	461	2,012	5,026	50	1,615	-----	8,507	
July 20	50,040	10,288	9,745	4,914	1,500	1,777	239	797	8,376	65	2,052	590	9,697	
July 27	38,706	5,475	8,195	5,027	200	720	339	1,301	5,300	-----	2,070	1,440	8,639	
Number of reporting banks:														
July 6	220	17	53	36	8	8	5	45	13	5	13	7	10	
July 13	220	17	53	36	8	8	5	45	13	5	13	7	10	
July 20	220	17	53	36	8	8	5	45	13	5	13	7	10	
July 27	220	17	53	36	8	8	5	45	13	5	13	7	10	

BROKERS' LOANS

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Demand and time loans				Demand loans				Time loans			
	Total	For own account	For account of out-of-town banks	For account of others	Total	For own account	For account of out-of-town banks	For account of others	Total	For own account	For account of out-of-town banks	For account of others
July 6.....	3, 126, 327	1, 105, 949	1, 155, 799	864, 579	2, 377, 777	779, 919	831, 680	766, 178	748, 550	326, 030	324, 119	98, 401
July 13.....	3, 059, 279	991, 498	1, 204, 315	863, 466	2, 299, 507	659, 700	879, 185	760, 622	759, 772	331, 798	325, 130	102, 844
July 20.....	3, 058, 974	981, 769	1, 202, 644	874, 561	2, 294, 481	656, 490	868, 129	769, 862	764, 493	325, 279	354, 515	104, 699
July 27.....	3, 141, 193	1, 047, 608	1, 187, 441	906, 144	2, 375, 321	723, 913	850, 938	800, 470	765, 872	323, 695	336, 503	105, 674

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

[Net borrowings. In thousands of dollars]

Date	Total			Borrowings from—					
	Total	On demand	On time	New York banks and trust companies			Private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.		
				Total	On demand	On time	Total	On demand	On time
1926—Dec. 31.....	3, 292, 860	2, 541, 682	751, 178	2, 803, 585	2, 127, 996	675, 589	489, 275	413, 686	75, 589
1927—Jan. 31.....	3, 138, 786	2, 328, 340	810, 446	2, 670, 144	1, 963, 554	706, 590	468, 642	364, 786	103, 856
Feb. 28.....	3, 256, 459	2, 475, 498	780, 961	2, 757, 385	2, 084, 852	672, 533	499, 074	390, 646	108, 423
Mar. 31.....	3, 289, 781	2, 504, 688	785, 093	2, 700, 080	2, 111, 565	678, 515	499, 701	393, 123	106, 578
Apr. 30.....	3, 341, 210	2, 541, 306	799, 904	2, 864, 957	2, 146, 447	718, 510	476, 253	394, 859	81, 394
May 31.....	3, 457, 869	2, 673, 993	783, 876	2, 967, 546	2, 254, 153	713, 393	490, 323	419, 840	70, 483
June 30.....	3, 568, 967	2, 756, 969	811, 998	3, 064, 975	2, 316, 440	748, 535	503, 992	440, 529	63, 463
July 30.....	3, 641, 695	2, 764, 511	877, 184	3, 144, 976	2, 343, 316	801, 661	496, 719	421, 195	75, 523

ALL MEMBER BANKS

DEPOSITS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT AND SIZE OF CITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Net demand deposits					Time deposits				
	1927				1926	1927				1926
	Mar. 23	Apr. 27	May 25	June 22	June 23	Mar. 23	Apr. 27	May 25	June 22	June 23
Boston.....	1, 357, 495	1, 388, 999	1, 395, 009	1, 397, 206	1, 376, 357	890, 769	895, 339	906, 358	914, 574	852, 245
New York.....	6, 537, 120	6, 592, 670	6, 712, 049	6, 771, 542	6, 443, 053	2, 593, 487	2, 615, 989	2, 628, 743	2, 682, 325	2, 350, 454
Philadelphia.....	1, 201, 346	1, 194, 758	1, 191, 239	1, 177, 296	1, 187, 668	976, 648	986, 065	987, 946	989, 651	894, 481
Cleveland.....	1, 565, 183	1, 515, 128	1, 521, 344	1, 576, 897	1, 520, 560	1, 481, 059	1, 534, 888	1, 553, 859	1, 507, 593	1, 411, 006
Richmond.....	613, 307	607, 826	607, 942	612, 324	585, 834	539, 947	548, 611	552, 642	555, 618	518, 690
Atlanta.....	618, 079	614, 672	601, 350	587, 188	649, 584	453, 357	456, 010	462, 732	460, 112	443, 594
Chicago.....	2, 493, 431	2, 497, 190	2, 551, 378	2, 517, 104	2, 472, 402	1, 891, 609	1, 956, 695	1, 979, 175	2, 019, 010	1, 928, 196
St. Louis.....	726, 871	729, 554	724, 384	727, 157	730, 589	514, 079	514, 784	520, 851	508, 726	477, 187
Minneapolis.....	424, 870	405, 767	399, 616	409, 701	437, 644	430, 266	431, 238	431, 485	433, 219	434, 380
Kansas City.....	874, 982	854, 225	838, 619	846, 366	851, 921	326, 770	328, 499	330, 823	330, 407	321, 439
Dallas.....	645, 449	632, 818	613, 136	606, 696	588, 075	176, 130	175, 836	178, 895	180, 545	166, 827
San Francisco.....	1, 298, 987	1, 312, 106	1, 314, 887	1, 304, 431	1, 266, 447	1, 576, 153	1, 557, 879	1, 590, 128	1, 577, 050	1, 378, 973
Total.....	18, 357, 120	18, 345, 713	18, 470, 953	18, 533, 908	18, 110, 134	11, 850, 274	12, 001, 833	12, 123, 637	12, 158, 830	11, 177, 472
Banks in cities and towns having a population of—										
Less than 5,000.....	1, 628, 223	1, 613, 762	1, 608, 719	1, 597, 148	1, 634, 673	1, 844, 336	1, 839, 547	1, 857, 083	1, 855, 311	1, 788, 633
5,000 to 14,999.....	1, 115, 408	1, 114, 248	1, 104, 643	1, 111, 583	1, 118, 469	1, 211, 002	1, 219, 967	1, 222, 436	1, 233, 482	1, 157, 523
15,000 to 99,999.....	2, 353, 827	2, 358, 158	2, 352, 628	2, 335, 074	2, 362, 562	2, 316, 003	2, 337, 857	2, 358, 077	2, 363, 066	2, 216, 950
100,000 and over.....	13, 259, 662	13, 259, 545	13, 404, 963	13, 490, 103	12, 994, 430	6, 478, 933	6, 604, 462	6, 686, 062	6, 706, 971	6, 014, 360

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

[In thousands of dollars]

End of--	All reporting banks ¹			Banks in New York City			Banks outside New York City		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
January.....	834, 825	788, 254	773, 604	588, 501	574, 042	567, 554	246, 324	214, 212	206, 050
February.....	808, 359	767, 127	785, 488	562, 405	559, 731	574, 202	245, 954	207, 396	211, 286
March.....	800, 137	745, 660	809, 446	560, 007	543, 502	598, 536	240, 130	202, 158	210, 910
April.....	757, 074	720, 611	810, 966	544, 603	524, 608	604, 052	212, 471	196, 003	206, 914
May.....	680, 346	685, 333	774, 720	499, 509	506, 012	579, 698	180, 337	179, 321	185, 022
June.....	607, 942	621, 949	761, 270	451, 844	461, 508	561, 274	156, 098	160, 441	189, 996
July.....	569, 386	600, 487	-----	425, 725	440, 797	-----	143, 661	159, 630	-----
August.....	555, 167	582, 635	-----	404, 247	420, 545	-----	150, 920	162, 090	-----
September.....	607, 025	614, 151	-----	447, 387	442, 999	-----	159, 638	171, 152	-----
October.....	674, 168	681, 647	-----	502, 810	500, 186	-----	171, 358	181, 461	-----
November.....	689, 768	726, 395	-----	507, 592	532, 166	-----	182, 176	194, 229	-----
December.....	773, 736	755, 360	-----	579, 836	560, 964	-----	193, 900	194, 396	-----

¹ Figures collected and compiled by American Acceptance Council.

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 (54 banks)
1926			
Jan. 31.....	1, 566, 844	1, 011, 088	555, 756
Feb. 28.....	1, 587, 030	1, 019, 486	567, 544
Mar. 31.....	1, 606, 818	1, 027, 361	579, 457
Apr. 30.....	1, 620, 214	1, 033, 045	587, 169
May 31.....	1, 632, 413	1, 038, 385	594, 028
June 30.....	1, 644, 105	1, 043, 955	600, 150
July 31.....	1, 653, 902	1, 048, 184	605, 718
Aug. 31.....	1, 664, 130	1, 053, 336	610, 794
Sept. 30.....	1, 671, 856	1, 057, 217	614, 639
Oct. 31.....	1, 682, 273	1, 063, 056	619, 217
Nov. 30.....	1, 692, 826	1, 068, 596	624, 230
Dec. 31.....	1, 710, 295	1, 077, 819	632, 476
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

LOANS OF INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Class of loan	1927				1926
	July 2	July 9	July 16	July 23	
Direct loans outstanding on--					
Cotton.....	1, 698	1, 336	511	293	9, 820
Tobacco.....	6, 117	6, 264	6, 224	6, 374	12, 882
Wheat.....	300	-----	150	200	1, 000
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	551	557	474	488	703
Raisins.....	5, 060	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000	3, 150
Wool.....	789	900	1, 086	1, 183	2, 017
Rice.....	1, 004	946	914	839	594
All other.....	109	105	66	57	190
Total.....	15, 568	15, 108	14, 425	14, 434	30, 356
Rediscounts outstanding for--					
Agricultural credit corporations.....	29, 045	34, 514	29, 465	29, 504	30, 222
National banks.....	37	37	37	37	3
State banks.....	601	596	589	551	459
Livestock loan companies.....	19, 719	14, 482	19, 615	19, 700	12, 842
Savings banks and trust companies.....	67	67	76	89	62
Total.....	49, 469	49, 696	49, 782	49, 881	43, 588

BANK DEBITS

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Number of centers	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926
New York City.....	1	33, 008, 251	31, 270, 139	28, 196, 065
Outside New York City.....	140	23, 806, 913	22, 874, 987	22, 466, 147
Federal reserve districts:				
Boston.....	11	2, 847, 802	2, 724, 323	2, 611, 091
New York.....	7	33, 893, 620	32, 117, 870	29, 063, 449
Philadelphia.....	10	2, 294, 481	2, 249, 657	2, 210, 598
Cleveland.....	13	2, 984, 591	2, 589, 809	2, 553, 924
Richmond.....	7	766, 403	715, 656	797, 444
Atlanta.....	15	1, 074, 650	1, 081, 748	1, 106, 449
Chicago.....	21	6, 059, 258	5, 955, 773	5, 731, 621
St. Louis.....	5	1, 242, 557	1, 202, 490	1, 225, 233
Minneapolis.....	9	665, 021	652, 759	670, 147
Kansas City.....	15	1, 240, 210	1, 197, 049	1, 225, 456
Dallas.....	10	580, 948	576, 092	570, 455
San Francisco.....	18	3, 165, 623	3, 081, 900	2, 896, 365
Total.....	141	56, 815, 164	54, 145, 126	50, 662, 212

PAR COLLECTION SYSTEM

MEMBERSHIP, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Number of banks at end of June]

Federal reserve district	Member banks		Nonmember banks			
	1927	1926	On par list		Not on par list ¹	
			1927	1926	1927	1926
United States.....	9, 106	9, 384	13, 556	14, 257	3, 863	3, 965
Boston.....	415	416	245	245	-----	-----
New York.....	928	895	412	402	-----	-----
Philadelphia.....	775	760	502	514	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	841	860	1, 030	1, 072	10	9
Richmond.....	569	589	865	694	607	655
Atlanta.....	469	489	317	351	1, 026	1, 108
Chicago.....	1, 308	1, 369	3, 737	3, 762	184	240
St. Louis.....	599	619	1, 934	2, 036	435	418
Minneapolis.....	739	806	840	1, 049	1, 113	1, 083
Kansas City.....	972	1, 011	2, 461	2, 601	229	202
Dallas.....	815	844	682	747	198	186
San Francisco.....	676	726	731	784	61	64

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

