

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

MAY, 1927



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

The Business Situation
Rearrangement of Federal Reserve Bulletin
Branch Banking Developments in 1926



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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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No. 5

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Industrial activity, which has been increasing since the beginning of the year, has been larger in recent weeks than in

Active condition of business the corresponding period of last year. Production in the steel industry during March was in greater volume than at any previous time, and the total output for the first quarter of the year was unusually large. The recent growth in output was due in part to anticipation of the strike in the bituminous coal fields, but also to active seasonal buying by industries that use the products of steel mills as material, including the automobile industry, the railways, and the building and petroleum industries. In April, however, there was some reduction in activity at the steel mills. Production of automobiles, though showing some seasonal increase, was smaller in recent months than in the same period of 1926. Building construction, on the other hand, has continued active, and the total volume of contracts awarded in March was larger than for any previous month. For the entire first quarter of the year, however, the volume of construction was somewhat smaller than in 1926. Bituminous coal production has been at an unusually high level since the middle of last year, reflecting first the increased demand for coal during the British strike and later increased output in anticipation of the strike in the union fields in the United States which began on April 1. Since the beginning of the strike the output of bituminous mines has declined from about 13,000,000 tons a week to about 8,000,000 tons a week. Production of petroleum has been in unusually large volume. In the textile industry, activity has increased in recent months, partly on account of the low price of cotton. Consumption of cotton in March was larger than in any previous month,

and a large volume of advance orders are booked. Silk mills have also continued to be active, and though there has been some decline in the output of woolen mills, they continue to be more active than a year ago.

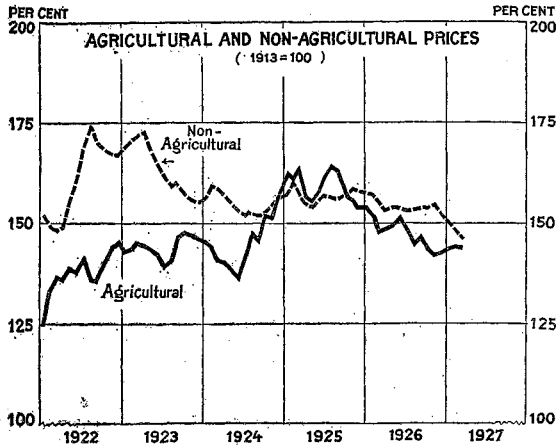
Thus industrial activity in the first quarter of 1927 recovered from the decline in the last three months of 1926 and was larger at the end of March than at the same time a year earlier. Large production was accompanied by continued demand from consumers, and the distribution of commodities by rail and through the channels of wholesale and retail trade was maintained in large volume. Rural purchases, however, showed some decline, chiefly in consequence of the reduced buying power of farmers that has resulted from the lower level of prices at which last year's crops were marketed.

The general level of commodity prices, after an almost continuous decline lasting for nearly

Continued price decline two years, was in March, 1927, about 10 per cent lower than in the spring of 1925 and only about 5 per cent above the postwar low point at the beginning of 1922. This decline in prices has been general for all groups of commodities and for most individual articles; of the 400 commodities that enter into the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index, about 300 were lower in price last March than two years earlier and only 100 were higher. Among the commodities that showed advances for the two-year period were cattle, meats, certain woolen goods, bituminous coal, and wood pulp. Price declines, on the other hand, were shown for all grains and grain products for cotton and cotton goods, for all kinds of metals, lumber, and rubber.

Grouping the commodities broadly as agricultural and industrial, it appears that both groups have declined greatly since the peak in 1925. For the two-year period the decline has been

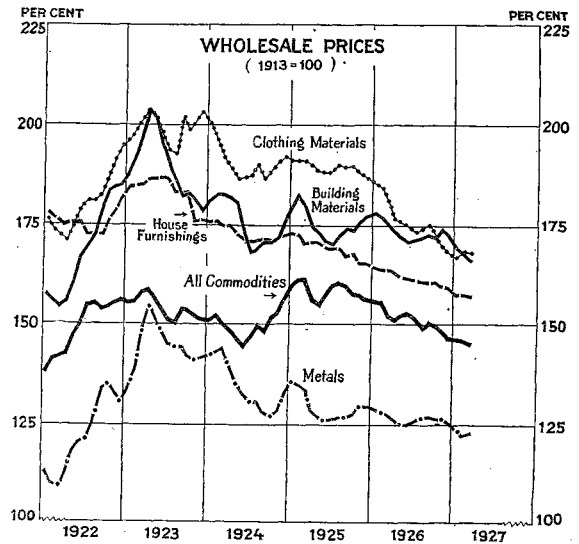
somewhat larger in agricultural than in industrial commodities, but the recession in the prices of industrial commodities has been almost continuous since the early part of 1923 and has carried the prices of these commodities to the



lowest level in more than a decade. For agricultural commodities the decline since 1925 followed upon a rapid rise after the middle of 1924, a rise which was the principal factor in the advance of the general price index at that time, and though agricultural prices are at present considerably below their peak in 1925, they are at about the same level as three years ago and much higher than at the low point of 1922. The chart shows the course of prices of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities since the beginning of 1922 and brings out the fact that for the five-year period as a whole prices of agricultural commodities have advanced by about 15 per cent, while prices of industrial commodities are now at the low point for the postwar period and nearly 15 per cent below their level of four years ago. Another chart is presented to show for the same period the course of prices of some of the principal groups of manufactured commodities. These commodities advanced in 1922, after the drastic decline of the two preceding years, but since 1923 prices of metals, of building materials, of clothing materials, and of house furnishings have declined almost continuously. It is this continuous recession of industrial prices during a period when industry has been extremely

active that has been the most striking characteristic of the business situation of the past four years.

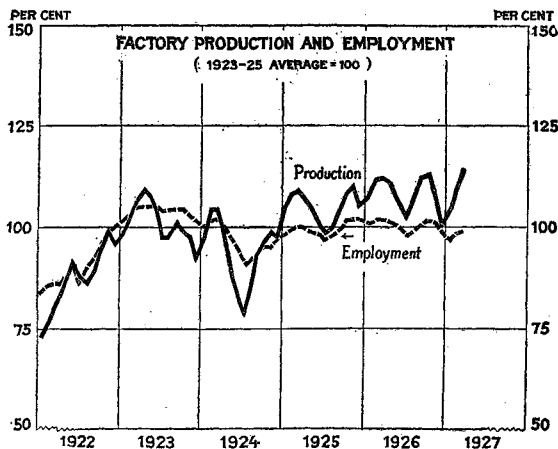
An important factor in explaining the downward movement of prices of manufactured commodities during the present period of active business productivity has been the increase in the productivity of industry in recent years. This growth in productivity has been brought about



by the continuous and rapid increase in the use of machinery and mechanical power, by the further growth of large-scale production, and by the consequent increase in the output of industry per person employed. Comparison of factory production and employment since the beginning of 1922, as shown on the chart, indicates that while both output and employment increased during the period, the growth in production has been considerably larger than the growth in the number of workers. Since the early part of 1923, while prices of manufactured goods have shown a continuous decline, factory production has increased, and the number of persons employed has been reduced, so that the output per person employed has increased by more than 10 per cent.

This growth in the physical output of products, accompanied by a decline in the number of persons engaged in production, has tended to reduce the cost of production and to increase

the volume of goods available for consumption. It has thus been an important factor in the decline in the prices of manufactured commodities.



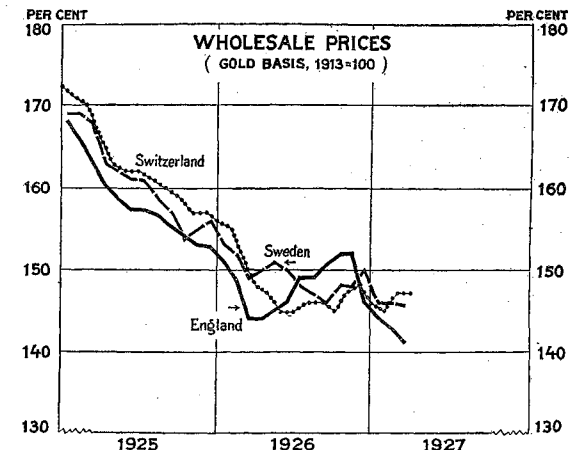
Federal Reserve Board's indexes of factory employment and production, without seasonal adjustment

ties, and has had the effect of increasing the purchasing power of industrial workers, both by means of wage advances and by the increase in the buying power of money wages at a reduced level of commodity prices. As a consequence, there has been an increase in consumers' demand for all kinds of commodities, and particularly for articles of comfort and luxury. It is the growth in the demand for articles of this character that accounts largely for the rapid increase in recent years in the output of automobiles, rubber tires, and gasoline, electric appliances, and silk goods. The exceptional volume of building activity, which represents in part the demand for better equipped and more modern residences, has also been influenced by the larger buying power at the disposal of industrial workers.

Increased efficiency and the large volume of production, therefore, have been important factors in the decline in prices of industrial commodities. The factors which have caused the recent price declines in the United States have been operative also in foreign countries, and prices in all the countries with stable currencies have moved downward since 1925, as is shown by the chart for England, Switzerland, and Sweden. In foreign countries, however, business depression has also been an influence reducing the prices of industrial commodities.

It would appear, therefore, that the causes of the general price recession in recent years lie in industrial and trade conditions rather than in financial developments.

The return of most foreign countries to a gold basis has not resulted in competitive bidding for gold sufficient to cause a credit strain, and there has been no evidence during the past three years of tightness in credit conditions that would help to account for the decline in the price level. On the contrary, during the past two years, as was pointed out in last month's review, rates in most of the money



markets of the world have tended downward. The latest developments in this direction have been the reduction of discount rates on April 14 at the Bank of France from 5½ to 5 per cent, on April 21 at the Bank of England from 5 to 4½ per cent, on April 22 at the Swedish Riksbank from 4½ to 4 per cent, and on April 27 at the National Bank of Belgium from 6 to 5½ per cent. Since the beginning of the year there have been no less than 19 reductions in rates at the central banks in 12 different foreign countries.

In this country money rates have remained fairly steady after the seasonal decline during the early weeks of the year, the level of rates being generally somewhat lower than at the same time in 1926. This comparatively easy condition in the money market

Growth of member bank credit

has prevailed, notwithstanding a continuous growth of bank credit which carried the total volume of loans and investments of reporting member banks to the highest level on record. The recent growth in member bank credit has reflected in part the seasonal demand for loans by commerce and industry, and in part the increase in the credit requirements of the security markets, arising from the rise in security values. Member bank holdings of investment securities, and particularly of United States obligations, have also increased since the beginning of the year.

This growth of member bank credit has not been accompanied by an increased demand for reserve bank credit, the volume of which, after the seasonal decline in January, has been fluctuating around \$1,000,000,000, the lowest level in nearly two years. The ability of the member banks to extend their own operations, without obtaining additional accommodation from the reserve banks, has been due primarily to the receipt of gold from abroad. Net gold imports during the first three months of the year amounted to about \$75,000,000, and the addition of this gold to the funds available to member banks accounts for the growth of member bank credit without any advance in money rates and without enlarged use of reserve bank credit.

CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

All banks in the United States, including both members of the Federal reserve system and nonmembers, increased their loans and investments by \$1,200,000,000, or about 2.4 per cent, during 1926, and held at the end of the year loans and investments of over \$52,000,000,000. Figures showing the principal resources and liabilities of all banks at the end of 1926 are given in detail elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN, both by Federal reserve districts and by States, with comparative figures for preceding call dates.

REARRANGEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

In this issue of the BULLETIN the statistical data presented have been rearranged and a number of additional tables have been introduced. Under the heading "Financial, industrial, and commercial statistics for the United States," following immediately after the national summary of business conditions, have been brought together all the figures previously shown under the heading "Business statistics for the United States," many of the figures previously carried under the heading "Banking and financial statistics," and some United States figures heretofore shown in comparative tables under "Foreign banking and business conditions."

In addition to this rearrangement of figures, there are presented under the new heading a number of tables which were not previously available in the BULLETIN. The aim of this section is not only to bring together the statistics which underlie the national summary of business conditions, but also to make it possible to obtain in one place a general view of the most important financial, industrial, and commercial developments in the United States. More particularly, it has been the purpose to show in a standardized form for a considerable period of time the figures relating most directly to the use of reserve bank credit and to the general banking and credit situation in the United States. Some additional data not previously published are also introduced, showing the volume of production in individual lines of manufacture, and the volume of building by types of building.

The figures included are in all cases the latest that are available on a monthly basis at the time when the BULLETIN goes to press. The monthly data for reserve bank credit and for member bank credit are averages for the month, based on daily or weekly figures, as the case may be. Averages have been used, rather than figures relating to single dates, because averages are not so much influenced by transitory conditions and are therefore more

representative and afford a better measure of changes from time to time.

Comments on the current situation, as indicated by the charts and tables, will be presented, as heretofore, in the review of the month and in the national summary of business conditions, and in addition special articles will appear whenever a more detailed or longer

time analysis of some aspect of the business and credit situation in the United States or abroad will be deemed appropriate. The standardized detailed articles on business conditions in the United States which have appeared following the national summary have been discontinued.

BRANCH BANKING DEVELOPMENTS IN 1926

In June of 1924, and again in December of 1925 and of 1926, the board secured, through the Federal reserve agents, reports covering branch banking developments in the States. Similar reports will in the future be required semiannually in June and December covering such developments during the preceding six months, and on the basis of these reports a continuous office record will be maintained of branches established, discontinued, and operated by all classes of banks—national, State member, and nonmember. These reports will give for each bank operating a branch or branches, the location of the branch and the method and date of its establishment—as by conversion of an existing bank, or by original establishment of a branch *de novo*—the method of its acquirement by the present operator—as by merger or consolidation—and the method of its discontinuance. Data for nonmember State banks have been supplied by State banking authorities, covering State commercial banks and trust companies, savings banks, and private banks in so far as information is available.

Some delay is unavoidable in securing these data, and in the present instance it may be noted that developments since December, in anticipation of or consequent upon the passage on February 25, 1927, of the act amending our national banking laws, the McFadden Bank Act, have effected considerable changes in the classification of banks operating branches. Of these changes the most considerable is the nationalization of one large California branch system, following a merger. Other changes include the approval by the comptroller in the case of several national banks of the conversion of additional offices, or "teller-window" branches, into full-power branches. These changes, however, affect principally either the classification of parent banks as National or State, or simply the legal status of branch offices originally authorized by the

comptroller in the exercise of his administrative authority under the national bank act.

Legal status of branch banking.—As regards the legal status of branch banking under State banking codes and administrative practice, reference may be made to the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for June, 1926, which classifies the States as permitting, or prohibiting, or not providing expressly by statute for the establishment of branches by State banks. The branch banking area, including States which permit the establishment of branches either freely within the State or under restrictions as to location of branch in the home city of the parent bank or territory contiguous to the home city, remains practically as defined in the account of branch banking given in the BULLETIN of last June. A New Jersey statute authorized State banks to establish branches, conditionally upon legislation by Congress authorizing establishment of branches by national banks. To April 29, under the amending act of February, 11 national banks had been authorized by the comptroller to establish 16 branches, and applications of State banks, also, for permission to establish branches had been filed with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. In other States, to April 29, under the new act, 35 branches of 18 national banks had been authorized by the comptroller. Under an administrative ruling of the comptroller, national banks had been permitted, prior to approval of the act of February 25, to establish limited-power branch offices in the home city of the parent bank in States which permitted State banks to establish such branches. One effect of the new act is to legalize home-city offices by express statutory provision as full-power branches and to authorize the establishment of such branches by national banks in cities of 25,000 or more population—not more than one branch in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population or more than two branches

in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, no limit as regards the number of branches being imposed upon banks located in larger cities, except that the determination of the number of branches for these larger cities is within the discretion of the comptroller. National banks may acquire branches, also, by direct merger of State banks operating branches without prior nationalization of the merged bank. No national or member State bank will be permitted to establish a branch in any State which does not permit State banks to establish home-city branches, and no member bank may in the future establish branches outside the home city, although it may retain such branches in operation, provided they were established prior to February 25, 1927.

Extent of branch banking.—At the end of 1926, according to reports secured through the Federal reserve agents, there were 789 banks in the United States that were operating branches, or about 3 per cent of the total number of banks in the country. The more important figures with regard to these banks are given in summary form below and in detail for classes of banks, cities, and States in tables which appear at the end of this BULLETIN.

BRANCH BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES

	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1925	June 30, 1924
Number of banks:			
Total.....	27,377	28,257	28,996
Operating branches.....	789	786	714
Only in home city.....	473	466	391
In and outside home city.....	48	55	40
Only outside home city.....	268	265	283
Number of branches operated:			
Total.....	2,777	2,645	2,293
In home city.....	1,928	1,810	1,508
Outside home city.....	849	835	785
Distribution of branch systems by size:			
More than 10 branches.....	50	48	-----
6 to 10 branches.....	38	39	-----
3 to 5 branches.....	124	118	-----
2 branches.....	131	135	-----
1 branch.....	446	446	-----

It will be noted that the number of banks operating branches remained almost constant during 1926, increasing by only three banks, and that the number of branches operated increased by 132, almost all of the additions representing branches in the home city. A large majority of the existing branches, in fact, are located in the home city of the parent bank, and more than half of them are in the larger cities of the country. There were in December

only 50 systems in the country having more than 10 branches, the largest system at that time having a total of 100 branches. The recent merger of two California systems has introduced a new maximum size since December, this system having altogether at the end of April 278 branches in operation or authorized to be established.

It will also be noted that more than half of the branch systems, so-called, are one-branch systems and that only 88 of the 789 parent banks were operating with more than five branches in December, 1926. Detailed tables given elsewhere show that the proportion of home city branches is large for banks located in the larger cities, while the proportion of outside branches is large for banks located in the smaller cities, where they very commonly represent the extension of banking services to rural communities through the agency of one or two branch offices located in neighboring towns. The proportion of outside branches for parent banks located in large cities is affected by State legislation as, for example, in New York, where the establishment of outside branches is prohibited.

More than half of the banks operating branches are in the six States of California, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Louisiana, which have altogether 431 such banks operating a total of 2,035 branches. These banks have total deposits of about \$16,000,000,000, or about 80 per cent of all the deposits held by banks operating branches and about one-third of the deposits held by all banks in the United States. The deposits of the banks operating branches in these States are given in the table on opposite page, by classes of banks, with corresponding figures for all banks in the State and in the United States as a whole.

Of deposits in California member State banks at the end of December, 96 per cent were in banks operating branches, the corresponding proportion for member State banks in New York being 92 per cent, in Ohio 88 per cent, and in Michigan 82 per cent. For national banks the proportion was 42 per cent in California, 58 per cent in New York, 50 per cent in Michigan, and 60 per cent in Massachusetts. It will be understood that these percentages were exceptional, and that in a majority of the States in which one or more banks were operating branches the proportion of deposits reported by such banks was in comparison with total deposits of all banks inconsiderable.

BANKS OPERATING AND NOT OPERATING BRANCHES, BY STATES, DECEMBER, 1926

	Number of banks		
	Total	Operat- ing branches	Not operating branches
United States.....	27,423	789	26,634
Alabama.....	357	5	352
Arizona.....	47	7	40
Arkansas.....	465	2	463
California.....	626	88	538
Delaware.....	48	5	43
District of Columbia.....	43	10	33
Georgia.....	59	22	537
Indiana.....	1,084	4	1,080
Kentucky ¹	610	4	606
Louisiana.....	234	40	194
Maine.....	145	24	121
Maryland.....	244	36	208
Massachusetts.....	445	78	367
Michigan.....	739	68	671
Minnesota.....	1,238	2	1,236
Mississippi.....	326	11	315
Nebraska.....	1,043	2	1,041
New Jersey.....	562	13	549
New York.....	1,156	105	1,051
North Carolina.....	489	40	449
Ohio ¹	1,084	52	1,032
Oregon.....	265	1	264
Pennsylvania.....	1,668	83	1,585
Rhode Island.....	37	9	28
South Carolina.....	301	7	294
Tennessee.....	530	22	508
Virginia.....	509	37	472
Washington.....	362	5	357
Wisconsin.....	980	7	973
Other States ²	11,227		11,450

¹ Figures for June, 1926.

² Includes States expressly prohibiting branch banking—Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah; and other States in which no branches are in operation—Iowa, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

PROPORTION OF DEPOSITS HELD BY BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES, DECEMBER, 1926
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Number of banks		Total deposits	
	Total ¹	Operat- ing branches	All banks ¹	Banks operating branches ¹
United States, total.....	28,025	789	54,629,210	19,657,282
National banks.....	7,906	141	20,851,667	5,692,203
State member.....	1,354	195	13,656,498	9,805,544
Nonmember State ²	17,650	394	12,410,173	2,389,840
Mutual savings.....	620	50	7,577,623	1,751,958
Private.....	495	9	133,249	17,737
California, total.....	625	88	3,399,689	2,468,889
National.....	268	16	981,716	407,597
State member.....	31	16	1,441,776	1,390,656
All other.....	326	56	976,197	670,636
New York, total.....	1,153	105	15,140,952	9,229,514
National.....	546	26	4,925,958	2,834,272
State member.....	109	38	5,176,666	4,787,156
All other.....	498	41	5,038,328	1,608,086

¹ Nonmember bank figures in these columns are for June, 1926.

² Commercial banks and trust companies.

PROPORTION OF DEPOSITS HELD BY BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES, DECEMBER, 1926—Continued
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Number of banks		Total deposits	
	Total	Operat- ing branches	All banks	Banks operating branches
Michigan, total.....	785	68	1,744,567	1,023,523
National.....	134	11	470,353	236,848
State member.....	157	34	873,356	715,539
All other.....	494	23	400,858	167,136
Ohio, total.....	1,079	52	2,506,573	1,202,461
National.....	347	5	738,206	75,708
State member.....	83	22	1,090,517	959,272
All other.....	649	25	677,850	167,481
Massachusetts, total.....	444	78	3,614,274	1,421,359
National.....	155	16	1,153,675	692,498
State member.....	26	16	504,062	438,748
All other.....	263	46	1,956,537	290,113
Louisiana, total.....	239	40	433,109	258,571
National.....	33	1	108,878	11,698
State member.....	11	8	191,474	176,178
All other.....	195	31	132,757	70,695
Other States, total.....	23,700	358	27,790,046	4,052,965
National.....	6,423	66	12,472,881	1,433,582
State member.....	937	61	4,378,647	1,337,995
All other.....	16,340	231	10,938,518	1,281,388

Branch banking in California.—In the State of California, in which branch banking has had the most extensive development, there are 11 banks operating more than 10 branches, of which 2 are national banks, 5 are State member banks, and 4 are nonmembers. The total number of branches embraced in the California systems is 668, divided about equally between branches in the home city and branches outside the home city; nearly 90 per cent of these branches are operated by parent banks located in cities having a population in excess of 100,000. There are, however, 66 branches operated by 43 banks that are located in places with a population under 25,000. Detail for branch banking in California is given in the two accompanying tables:¹

CALIFORNIA BRANCH SYSTEMS, CLASSIFIED AS OPERATING BRANCHES IN AND OUTSIDE THE HOME CITY OF THE PARENT BANK

Character of system and class of bank	Number of parent banks	Number of branches		
		Total	In home city	Outside home city
Total.....	88	668	331	337
Systems operating branches:				
In home city only.....	32	92	92	-----
In and outside the home city.....	15	503	239	264
Outside the home city only.....	41	73	-----	73

¹ Similar data for other States are on file in the offices of the board. Less detailed classifications for States and individual cities are given on pp. 386-389 of this BULLETIN.

CALIFORNIA BRANCH SYSTEMS, CLASSIFIED AS OPERATING BRANCHES IN AND OUTSIDE THE HOME CITY OF THE PARENT BANK—Continued

Character of system and class of bank	Number of parent banks	Number of branches		
		Total	In home city	Outside home city
NATIONAL BANKS				
Total.....	16	85	75	10
Systems operating branches:				
In home city only.....	13	47	47	-----
In and outside the home city.....	1	34	28	6
Outside the home city only.....	2	4	-----	4
STATE MEMBER BANKS				
Total.....	16	355	143	212
Systems operating branches:				
In home city only.....	5	14	14	-----
In and outside the home city.....	5	325	129	196
Outside the home city only.....	6	16	-----	16
NONMEMBER BANKS				
Total.....	56	228	113	115
Systems operating branches:				
In home city only.....	14	31	31	-----
In and outside the home city.....	9	144	82	62
Outside the home city only.....	33	53	-----	53

CALIFORNIA BRANCH SYSTEMS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF CITY IN WHICH THE PARENT BANK IS LOCATED

Population of city of parent bank and class of bank	Number of parent banks	Number of branches		
		Total	In home city	Outside home city
Total.....	88	668	331	337
Under 2,500.....	23	39	1	38
2,500-25,000.....	20	27	5	22
25,000-50,000.....	4	5	4	1
50,000-100,000.....	9	19	16	3
100,000-1,000,000.....	32	578	305	273
1,000,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL BANKS				
Total.....	16	85	75	10
Under 2,500.....	2	2	1	1
2,500-25,000.....	3	3	3	-----
25,000-50,000.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
50,000-100,000.....	3	5	5	-----
100,000-1,000,000.....	8	75	66	9
1,000,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
STATE MEMBER BANKS				
Total.....	16	355	143	212
Under 2,500.....	1	1	-----	1
2,500-25,000.....	4	7	-----	7
25,000-50,000.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
50,000-100,000.....	1	1	1	-----
100,000-1,000,000.....	10	346	142	204
1,000,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
NONMEMBER BANKS				
Total.....	56	228	113	115
Under 2,500.....	20	36	-----	36
2,500-25,000.....	13	17	2	15
25,000-50,000.....	4	5	4	1
50,000-100,000.....	5	13	10	3
100,000-1,000,000.....	14	157	97	60
1,000,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----

Method of establishment of branches.— Establishment of branches is generally in the States under the administrative control of the State superintendent or commissioner of banking, who is given more or less discretionary power in granting or denying applications of State banks for permission to establish branches. Subject to approval of the State officials, a bank may extend its system of branches either by de novo establishment of a branch or by acquiring an already existing bank through purchase, merger, or consolidation and converting the acquired bank into a branch office, or by acquiring, through merger, purchase, or consolidation, an already existing branch of another bank. Acquirement of a branch or branches by any bank may accordingly represent an increase in the total number of branches in the State without affecting the number of independent unit banks, or it may represent a corresponding reduction in the number of independent banks, or simply a transfer of existing branches from one bank to another. In any given case, the history of a branch may reveal several of these processes affecting its character and ownership, and in some cases the bank operating the branch at the present time may have no record of its earlier history. This obscurity of origin accounts in part for the number of "no report" cases shown in the table, which classifies branches as established de novo or by conversion. Approximately one-fourth of the branches reported in December last represented in their origin banks which had been converted into branches.

BRANCHES CLASSIFIED AS ESTABLISHED DE NOVO OR BY CONVERSION

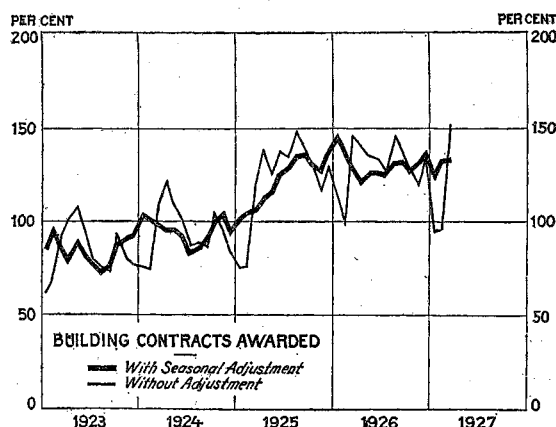
Class of bank	Number of branches, December, 1926			
	Total	Established de novo as branches	Converted banks	No report of method of establishment
Total.....	2,777	1,960	641	176
Member, total.....	1,767	1,254	436	77
National.....	404	297	83	24
State.....	1,363	957	353	53
Nonmember, State, total.....	1,010	706	205	99
Commercial and trust.....	923	648	204	71
Mutual savings.....	75	54	1	20
Private.....	12	4	-----	8
State, total member and non-member.....	2,373	1,663	558	152

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

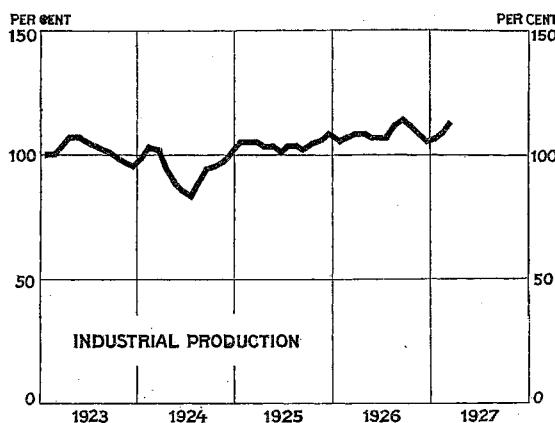
Industrial activity increased further in March and was larger than a year ago, while the general level of prices continued to decline. Distribution of commodities at wholesale and retail was somewhat smaller than a year ago.

Production.—Industrial production, after increasing continuously for three months, was larger in March, when allowance is made for usual seasonal changes, than in any month since last September. Output of bituminous coal, crude petroleum, and steel ingots, and mill consumption of raw cotton in March were larger than in any previous month. Since April 1, however, steel-mill operations have been somewhat curtailed, and bituminous coal output has been reduced by about 40 per cent since the beginning of the miners' strike on April 1. The consumption of silk and wool, sugar meltings, flour production, and the output of rubber tires increased in March. Production of automobiles has shown seasonal increases since the first of the year but has been in smaller volume than a year ago. The value of building contracts awarded in March was larger than at any previous time, and the production of building materials has increased con-

Trade.—Sales of department stores increased less than usual in March and were slightly smaller than last year, owing in part to the lateness of Easter. Sales of mail-order houses and chain stores, however, were somewhat larger than a year ago. Inventories of depart-



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 March



Index number of production of manufactures and minerals combined, adjusted for seasonal variations. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figure, March, 112

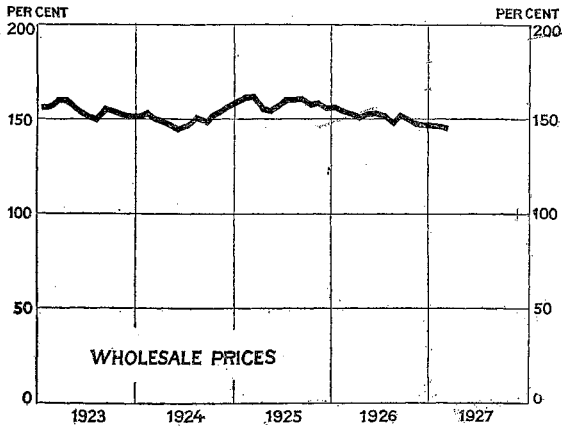
siderably in recent weeks. The largest increases in contracts, as compared with last year, were in the Middle Western States, while the largest decreases occurred in the Southeastern States. In the first half of April contracts awarded were in slightly smaller volume than in the same period of last year.

ment stores increased slightly more than is usual in March in anticipation of the expansion in retail trade before the Easter holidays, and at the end of the month they were in about the same volume as a year ago. Wholesale trade in March continued slightly smaller than in the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks of merchandise carried by wholesale firms were seasonally larger at the end of March than in February, but in most lines continued smaller than last year.

Freight-car loadings, which showed seasonal increases in March, declined in the first 10 days of April, owing to the smaller shipments of coal, but continued larger than in the corresponding period of previous years. Loadings of miscellaneous freight and of merchandise in less-than-carload lots were in large volume.

Prices.—The general level of wholesale commodity prices declined further in March, reflecting decreases in most of the important groups of commodities. Prices of nonagricultural commodities as a group declined to the lowest level since the war, while the average for agricultural products, which advanced somewhat from November to February, remained practically unchanged in March. During the first half of April prices of winter wheat, sugar, cotton, silk, bituminous coal, and

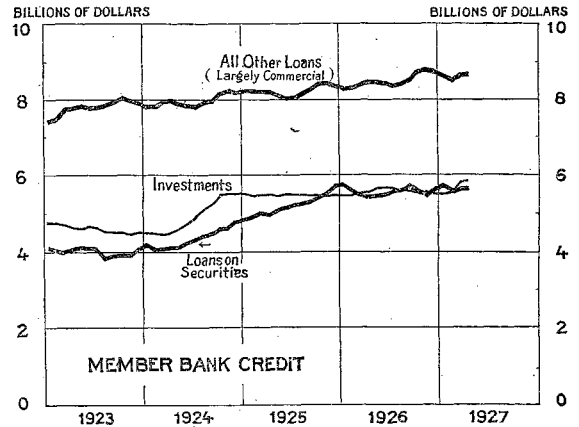
hides advanced, while those of hogs, crude petroleum, gasoline, and nonferrous metals declined.



Index of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1913=100, base adopted by bureau.) Latest figures, March, 145

Bank credit.—There was some decline in the volume of loans for commercial purposes and in loans on securities at member banks in leading cities between the middle of March and the middle of April. Member bank holdings of United States securities, which had increased considerably in the middle of March in connection with the operations of the Treasury, have declined by more than \$100,000,000 since that time, but are still about \$200,000,000 larger than in the early months of the year.

At the reserve banks total bills and securities, which have fluctuated near the \$1,000,000,000 level since the end of January, showed little change during the six weeks ending April 20. Discounts for member banks were in about the same volume on that date as on March 9,



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

while acceptances showed a decrease and holdings of United States securities increased.

During the first three weeks of April quoted rates on prime commercial paper and on acceptances were the same as in the latter part of March, while call money averaged somewhat higher.

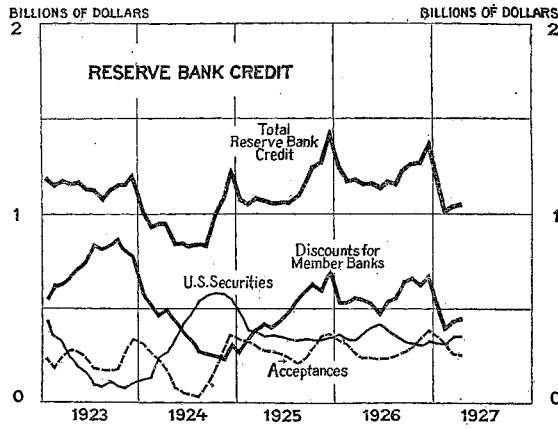
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRADE

Year and month	Industrial production ¹	Production of manufactures ¹	Production of minerals ¹	Building contracts awarded ¹		Factory employment	Factory pay rolls	Railroad car loadings ¹	Wholesale trade	Department-store sales ¹		Department-store stocks ¹		Bank debits outside of New York City ¹
				Unad-justed	Ad-justed					Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	
				Monthly average 1923-1925=100						Monthly average 1919=100				
1926														
January	106	108	93	111	146	96	107	118	78	114	130	125	141	126
February	107	109	98	99	136	97	112	127	76	104	135	131	140	128
March	108	108	108	146	128	97	113	126	85	130	130	142	141	131
April	108	108	107	139	120	96	110	132	80	133	130	143	139	131
May	107	107	103	134	125	96	109	126	82	137	132	138	138	124
June	107	107	104	133	125	95	109	127	84	130	130	131	138	127
July	107	107	105	126	124	94	104	130	82	99	133	125	133	136
August	111	112	109	146	129	94	108	126	87	105	134	130	130	126
September	113	113	111	137	130	96	108	128	97	131	144	142	132	126
October	111	111	116	126	126	96	112	127	94	158	139	153	137	126
November	108	106	118	119	130	95	109	132	86	156	138	156	138	123
December	105	103	120	131	136	94	108	132	78	234	146	128	137	126
1927														
January	106	105	117	94	123	92	102	122	75	114	130	124	139	125
February	109	107	120	96	131	94	109	132	73	106	138	131	139	133
March	112	110	122	151	131	94	110	131	83	128	128	142	140	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 April

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	548,866	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	665,506	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	310,657
February.....	1,007,624	393,636	305,013	306,707
March.....	1,029,319	427,716	254,618	344,921
April.....	1,038,857	447,286	248,429	341,081

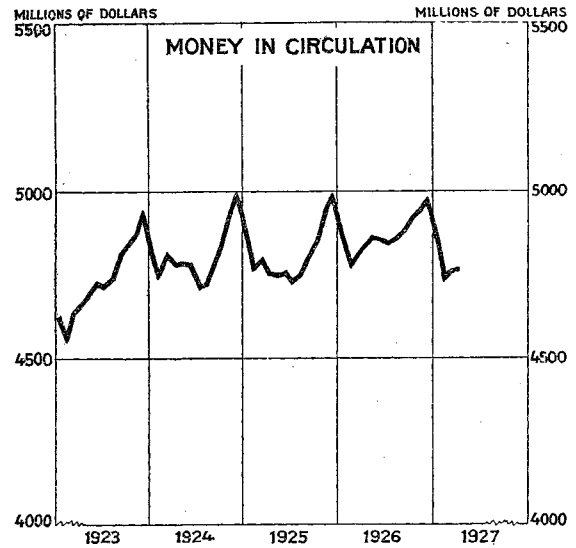
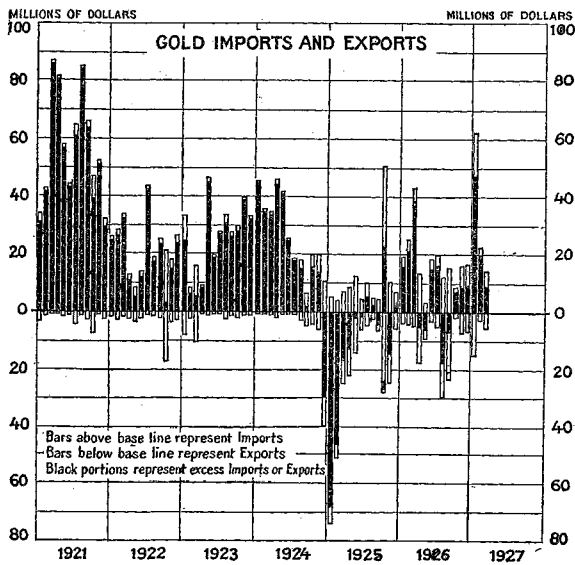
¹ Total holdings of bills and securities by all Federal reserve banks, including "other securities" and foreign loans on gold.

DISCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

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

Month	Total	Federal Reserve District												
		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	56,248	42,669	38,287	26,617	66,948	20,773	6,369	17,063	5,841	25,307	
March.....	558,795	35,151	140,813	59,901	56,611	43,558	40,006	75,507	26,126	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	28,236	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	47,366	38,384	52,547	28,536	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	16,133	47,958	
August.....	555,799	36,653	163,270	45,851	33,666	44,918	47,585	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	28,669	90,232	36,158	39,424	23,499	26,735	78,297	14,531	4,324	9,437	3,215	30,202	
March.....	427,716	35,538	114,391	41,819	31,888	22,221	31,389	70,691	14,374	4,609	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	53,381	
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	63,315	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	92,610	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	60,934	175,334	
November.....	2,279,135	155,409	856,416	139,260	184,749	72,626	73,938	332,040	82,771	53,070	91,393	61,148	177,315	
December.....	2,289,632	150,252	879,596	139,419	181,215	71,010	71,802	329,801	82,823	52,550	91,127	62,902	177,135	
1927—January.....	2,900,204	148,810	885,641	141,195	182,290	73,335	72,723	331,215	83,225	52,278	90,880	62,156	176,356	
February.....	2,266,460	149,134	856,053	139,360	183,035	72,276	72,531	329,680	83,754	50,759	91,425	63,763	174,690	
March.....	2,284,809	146,177	873,285	138,894	188,427	70,484	71,134	328,167	82,780	51,484	90,739	63,170	175,018	
April.....	2,301,120	148,394	882,386	140,451	188,122	71,211	72,766	332,363	83,827	50,371	90,832	62,587	177,810	

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND MONEY IN CIRCULATION



Based on averages. Latest figure, April, \$4,771,000,000, average of figures for April 1 and May 1

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	4,586
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	-----
July	3,786	4,049	4,491	4,390	4,500	-----
August	3,825	4,079	4,517	4,391	4,519	-----
September	3,859	4,109	4,531	4,400	4,511	-----
October	3,874	4,155	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 in United States Treasury and Federal reserve banks and gold coin in circulation.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Country of origin or destination	1927				1926	
	March		January-March		Calendar year	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
England	8	2	7,317	2	1,212	-----
France	2	-----	20,998	-----	351	18
Germany	-----	67	1	13,722	1	47,550
Canada	5,132	3,052	44,468	3,161	82,513	42,392
Central America	186	-----	354	3	1,516	3,855
Mexico	550	572	1,548	1,694	23,913	6,202
Chile	995	-----	3,631	-----	21,184	-----
Colombia	89	6	367	1,001	1,663	2,019
Ecuador	80	-----	261	-----	1,307	6
Peru	45	-----	458	-----	2,644	-----
Venezuela	30	-----	105	100	647	1,700
Australia	4,869	-----	4,873	-----	51,119	-----
British India	-----	-----	-----	65	5	578
British Malaya	-----	855	-----	1,290	-----	3,342
China and Hongkong	-----	889	647	1,381	6,540	4,495
Dutch East Indies	173	160	344	270	1,707	2,221
Japan	2,000	-----	10,000	-----	14,000	60
Philippine Islands	197	-----	463	-----	1,990	-----
All other countries	76	22	210	240	1,162	1,270
Total	14,383	5,625	96,047	22,928	213,474	115,708

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	4,752	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	4,780	4,725	4,854	4,784
June	4,370	4,706	4,815	4,774	4,871	-----
July	4,374	4,729	4,755	4,736	4,835	-----
August	4,337	4,696	4,665	4,720	4,858	-----
September	4,394	4,778	4,774	4,784	4,864	-----
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	-----

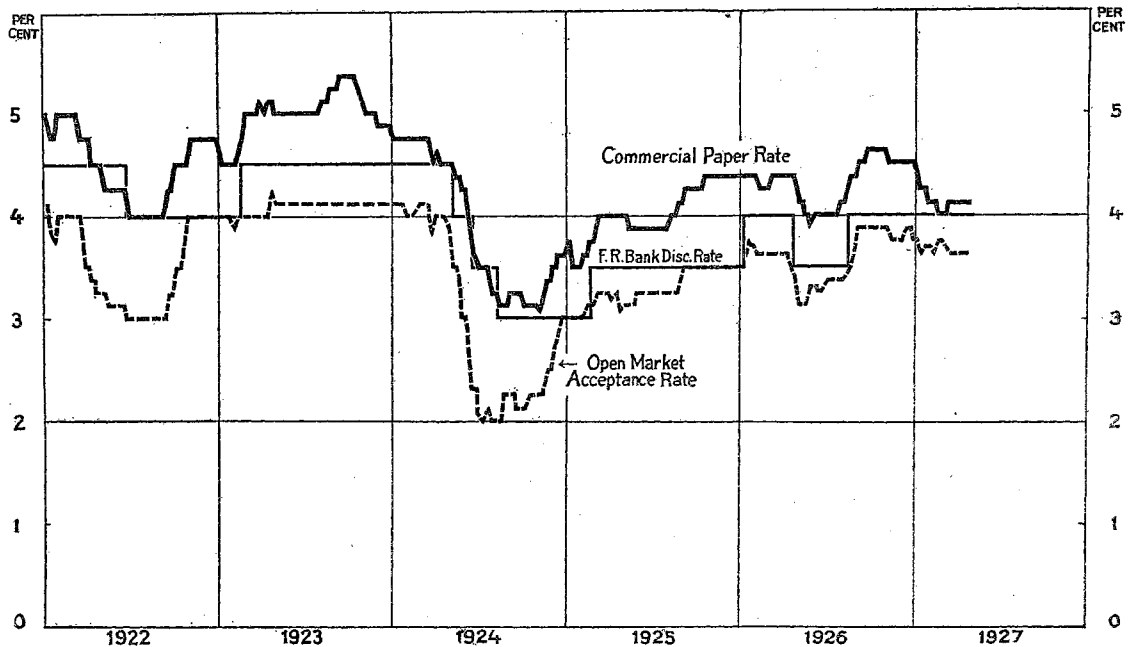
KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION

[In millions of dollars]

Kind of money	First of month figures			Averages ¹	
	March	April	May	March	April
				March	April
Gold coin and bullion	394	392	389	393	391
Gold certificates	1,035	1,020	1,019	1,027	1,019
Standard silver dollars	49	49	49	49	49
Silver certificates	377	373	377	375	375
Treasury notes of 1890	1	1	1	1	1
Subsidiary silver	271	272	273	272	272
United States notes	292	291	293	292	292
Federal reserve notes	1,710	1,707	1,724	1,709	1,716
Federal reserve bank notes	5	5	5	5	5
National bank notes	645	648	654	647	651
Total	4,779	4,758	4,784	4,768	4,771

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 May 1	Date established	Previous rate
Boston.....	4	Nov. 10, 1925.....	3½
New York.....	4	Aug. 13, 1926.....	3½
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.....	4	June 19, 1924.....	4½
Minneapolis.....	4	Oct. 15, 1924.....	4½
Kansas City.....	4	July 1, 1924.....	4½
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 May 1	Date established	Previous rate
1-15 days.....	3½	Sept. 1, 1926.....	3½
16-30 days.....	3½	Aug. 23, 1926.....	3½
31-45 days.....	3½	do.....	3½
46-60 days.....	3¾	do.....	3½
61-90 days.....	3¾	do.....	3½
91-120 days.....	3¾	do.....	3½
121-180 days.....	4	Aug. 16, 1926.....	3¾

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						
January.....	4¼-4½	3½-3¾	4.33	4.79	3.49	4.04
February.....	4¾	3¾	4.85	4.68	3.18	4.01
March.....	4¼-4½	3¾	4.55	4.72	³ 3.25	3.98
April.....	4¼-4½	3½-3¾	4.06	4.29	3.08	3.94
May.....	4	3½-3¾	3.81	4.05	3.17	3.93
June.....	4	3¼-3¾	4.15	4.20	³ 2.90	3.90
July.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.27	4.39	3.11	3.93
August.....	4¼-4½	3¾-3¾	4.52	4.76	3.27	3.95
September.....	4½-4¾	3¾	5.02	4.88	³ 3.47	3.96
October.....	4½-4¾	3¾	4.75	4.99	3.58	3.95
November.....	4½	3¾-3¾	4.56	4.70	3.35	3.91
December.....	4½	3¾-3¾	5.16	4.70	³ 3.11	3.83
1927						
January.....	4-4½	3½-3¾	4.32	4.52	3.23	3.80
February.....	4-4¼	3½-3¾	4.03	4.42	3.29	3.80
March.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.13	4.39	³ 3.21	3.80
April.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.18	4.45	3.39	3.87
Week ending—						
Apr. 2.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.40	4.42	3.34	3.84
Apr. 9.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.15	4.46	3.25	3.84
Apr. 16.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.44	4.44	3.31	3.87
Apr. 23.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.10	4.44	3.53	3.90
Apr. 30.....	4-4¼	3¾	4.00	4.44	3.49	3.89

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	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Prime commercial loans												
1926—April.....	4½-5	4½-5	4¾	5½-6	5½-6	5-6	4½-5	4½-5½	4¾-5	5-5½	4½-5	5-6
May.....	4-5	4½-5	4¾	5½-6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	4-5½	4¾-5½	4½-5½	4½-6	5-5½
June.....	4½-4¾	4-4¾	4¼-4¾	5½-6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	4-5	4¾-5	4-5	4½-6	5-5
July.....	4½	4-4¾	4¼-4¾	6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	4-5	4¾-5	4-5	5-6	5-5½
August.....	4½-4¾	4¼-4¾	4¼-4¾	6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	4½-5	4¾-5	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
September.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	4½-5	4¾-5	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
October.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
November.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5	5-5½	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
December.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5	5-5½	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
1927—January.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5½	4½-5½	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
February.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5½	4½-5½	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
March.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5½	4½-5½	5-5½	4½-6	5-5½
April.....	4¾	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5½-6	5½-6	4½-6	4½-4¾	4½-5	4½-5½	5-5	4½-6	4½-5½
Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral												
1926—April.....	4¾-5	5-5½	5	5½-6	5	4¾-8	4¾-5	4½-6	4¾	5-6	6	6
November.....	5	5	4¾-5	6	5½-6	5-6	5-5½	5-5½	5-6	5-6	6-7	5-6
December.....	5	5	4¾-5	6	5½-6	5-6	5-5½	5-5½	5-6	5-6	6-7	5-6
1927—January.....	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5	6	5½-6	5-6	4¾-5	5-5½	5-6	5-6	5-7	5-6
February.....	4¾	4½-5	4¾-5	6	5-6	5-6	4¾-5	5-5½	4¾-6	5-6	6-7	5-6
March.....	4¾	4½-5	4¾-5	6	5½-6	5-6	4¾-5	5-5½	4¾-6	5-6	6-7	5-6
April.....	4¾-5	4½-5	4¾-5	6	5-6	5-6	4½-5	5-5½	4½-6	5-6	5-7	5-6
Loans secured by warehouse receipts												
1926—April.....		5-5½	5-6	5-6	5½-6	5-8	5-5½	4½-6		5-6	4-6	6
November.....		5	5-5½	5-6	5½-6	5-6	5-5½	4¾-6	4¾-5	5-6	5-7	5-6
December.....	5-5½	4¾-5	5-5½	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4¾-5½	4¾-6	4¾-5½	5-6	5-7	6
1927—January.....	4¾-5	5	5-5½	5-6	6	5-6	4¾-5	4¾-6	4¾-5	5-6	5-6	5-6
February.....		5	5-5½	5-6	6	5-6	4¾-5½	4¾-5½	4¾-5½	5-6	5-6	5-6
March.....		5	5-5½	5-6	5½-6	5-6	4¾-5	4¾-5½	4¾-5½	5-6	5-6	5-6
April.....	5	5	5-6	6	6	5-6	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5	5-6	5-7	5-6
Interbank loans												
1926—April.....	4½	4½-5	4¾-5	5	4½-5	5-6	5	5-6	5-5½	5½-6	5-6	5-6
November.....	4½	4½-5	5	5	5½-6	5-6	5	5-5½	5-6	6	5	5-5½
December.....	4½	4½-5	5	5	4¾-5½	5-6	5	5-5½	5-6	6	5	5-5½
1927—January.....	4½	4½-5	4¾-5	5	5-5½	5-6	5	5-5½	5-6	6	5	5-6
February.....	4½	4½-5	4¾-5	5	5-5½	5-6	5	5-5½	5-6	6	5	5-6
March.....	4½	4½-5	4¾-5	5	5½-5½	5-6	5-5½	5-5½	5-6	6	5	5-6
April.....	4½	4½-5	4¾-5	5	5	5-6	5-5½	5-5½	5-6	6	5	5-6

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES

[1927]

City	Prime commercial loans			Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral			Loans secured by warehouse receipts			Interbank loans		
	February	March	April	February	March	April	February	March	April	February	March	April
Buffalo.....	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	4¾-5	5-5	5-5
Cincinnati.....	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6-7	6-7	6-7	5-6	5-6	5-6
Pittsburgh.....	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	5-6	5-6	5-6
Baltimore.....	5½-5¾	5-5½	5-5½	5½-6	5½-5¾	4½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5-5½	5-5½	5-5½
Birmingham.....	5-6	5-6	5-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	5-6	5-6	5-6
Jacksonville.....	4½-6	5-6	5-6	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-7	6-6	6-6
Nashville.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
New Orleans.....	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6-7	6-7	5½-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-5½	5-5½
Detroit.....	5-6	4½-6	4½-6	5-6	4½-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6
Little Rock.....	5½-6	5½-7	5-6	6-7	6-7	6-7	6-8	6-8	5-7	6-6	6-6	6-6
Louisville.....	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6
Helena.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-8	6-8
Denver.....	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5-6	5½-8	5½-8	5½-8	6-6½	6-6½	6-6½
Oklahoma City.....	5-6	5-6	5-6	6-7	6-7	6-7	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6
Omaha.....	4¾-6	4¾-6	4¾-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6-6½	6-6½	6-6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
El Paso.....	8	7-8	8	8	8	8	7-8	7-8	7-8	6-6	6-6	6-6
Houston.....	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-7	5-5	5-5½	5-5½
Los Angeles.....	6	6	6	6-7	6-7	6-7	7	7	7	6-6	6-6	6-6
Portland.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6-7	6-7	6-7	6-6	6-6	6-6
Salt Lake City.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6-6	6-6	6-6
Seattle.....	6	6	5-7	6-7	6-7	6-7	6-7	6-7	6-7	5-6½	6-6½	6-6½
Spokane.....	6-7	6-7	6-7	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			New York City	Other leading cities		
1926—January	709,758	965,431	579,180	2,254,369	75,472	242,439	182,331	500,242
February	702,463	952,498	574,884	2,229,845	127,771	222,835	174,296	524,902
March	714,907	936,878	567,727	2,219,512	93,553	278,442	191,243	563,238
April	706,419	935,860	569,929	2,212,208	90,329	238,281	201,184	529,794
May	691,061	958,684	564,293	2,214,038	82,003	208,484	206,363	406,850
June	713,944	952,529	566,473	2,232,946	54,944	196,811	220,373	472,128
July	699,557	951,417	572,903	2,223,877	117,229	197,725	221,125	536,079
August	679,145	964,171	571,988	2,215,304	111,296	224,147	215,007	550,450
September	711,833	965,294	578,811	2,255,938	128,173	299,449	209,261	636,883
October	682,329	969,406	583,111	2,214,846	84,406	355,892	195,211	636,509
November	672,948	963,186	580,514	2,216,648	71,162	350,687	191,127	612,976
December	725,298	960,263	579,291	2,264,852	99,611	347,515	200,647	647,773
1927—January	717,510	960,239	587,647	2,265,196	75,894	228,259	177,141	476,284
February	682,026	962,691	584,612	2,229,329	59,907	172,986	158,791	391,684
March	709,853	961,184	593,492	2,264,529	73,118	195,001	150,784	418,683
April	687,972	971,108	594,900	2,253,980	78,459	191,883	151,086	421,428

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—April	6,153,095	4,380,788	2,028,330	2,352,458	1,772,307	5,888,105	5,012,636	828,021	47,448
May	6,209,147	4,395,068	2,033,603	2,361,455	1,814,089	5,916,976	5,055,300	824,886	36,790
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	1,753,523	5,908,909	5,025,387	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	833,552	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	6,080,894	5,127,308	917,608	35,973
February	6,189,052	4,436,681	1,981,261	2,455,400	1,752,391	5,894,475	4,935,006	929,459	29,973
March	6,349,701	4,525,865	2,026,633	2,499,232	1,823,836	6,063,771	5,068,281	929,103	66,387
April	6,421,165	4,570,029	2,038,079	2,531,950	1,851,136	6,079,869	5,066,081	950,045	68,743
In other leading cities:									
1926—April	13,337,959	9,538,929	3,424,255	6,114,674	3,799,030	12,735,742	7,812,623	4,702,860	220,259
May	13,391,907	9,538,982	3,434,180	6,104,802	3,852,925	12,797,970	7,892,154	4,734,922	170,894
June	13,420,985	9,564,303	3,446,607	6,117,696	3,856,632	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	12,894,660	7,945,583	4,829,206	119,871
August	13,503,320	9,671,571	3,526,212	6,145,359	3,831,749	12,886,530	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	3,637,288	6,265,326	3,879,223	13,076,639	8,044,827	4,883,138	148,674
November	13,699,690	9,859,666	3,608,031	6,251,635	3,840,024	12,962,913	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	12,995,274	7,951,323	4,951,288	92,663
February	13,559,444	9,725,026	3,618,665	6,106,361	3,834,418	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	7,977,623	5,091,851	157,319
Total:									
1926—April	19,491,054	13,919,717	5,452,585	8,467,132	5,571,337	18,623,847	12,825,259	5,530,881	267,707
May	19,601,054	13,934,040	5,467,783	8,466,257	5,667,014	18,714,946	12,947,454	5,559,808	207,684
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	14,006,436	5,617,050	8,389,386	5,655,832	18,788,490	12,958,017	5,679,967	145,506
August	19,703,237	14,079,748	5,642,847	8,436,901	5,623,489	18,717,656	12,898,170	5,709,221	115,265
September	19,892,002	14,269,477	5,716,784	8,552,693	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	199,096
November	19,873,940	14,324,082	5,520,611	8,803,471	5,549,858	18,821,548	12,949,837	5,770,369	101,342
December	19,953,175	14,420,939	5,657,774	8,763,165	5,532,236	18,952,818	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	18,910,389	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	13,043,604	6,041,896	221,062

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]

Month	City											
	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleveland	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Due from banks:												
1926—January	37,909	101,482	69,977	27,336	19,108	16,052	154,366	35,084	20,066	45,567	27,395	51,178
February	35,215	96,667	62,687	25,818	17,542	13,811	149,257	30,490	18,996	41,692	25,860	52,089
March	37,888	96,886	67,948	27,398	16,694	13,780	150,144	28,235	20,576	39,894	23,438	50,080
April	44,456	108,123	69,035	28,615	16,426	13,049	153,225	28,563	21,829	38,373	22,962	50,132
May	42,582	101,225	63,658	27,117	16,538	14,037	165,357	30,210	21,579	39,537	22,968	48,381
June	44,282	107,617	65,922	30,018	15,778	12,226	168,279	29,300	21,620	37,831	24,447	51,295
July	39,468	104,846	58,791	27,113	14,862	12,826	157,130	27,859	22,558	46,989	23,372	53,980
August	38,732	91,973	53,441	25,607	14,083	11,833	148,873	26,235	19,252	46,947	19,679	50,277
September	40,253	102,495	59,256	25,090	15,934	12,274	151,706	25,582	20,264	44,939	24,415	53,917
October	36,983	111,081	53,385	27,646	16,341	14,420	155,581	28,037	22,264	43,654	28,156	53,016
November	41,031	102,636	56,828	27,057	13,465	12,688	154,580	29,503	22,794	50,466	29,069	50,605
December	37,755	96,640	55,079	24,340	17,680	12,082	152,680	28,400	22,239	43,733	26,309	54,380
1927—January	40,246	100,303	55,212	27,459	12,839	14,923	148,857	31,673	21,532	44,621	27,975	50,798
February	39,050	93,479	58,036	23,250	7,520	13,323	139,348	29,850	20,017	41,884	20,241	52,112
March	40,963	100,235	55,362	22,318	7,544	11,744	143,846	29,852	19,322	40,646	19,184	54,371
April	48,196	106,574	54,430	22,912	6,820	11,658	147,663	28,208	19,336	38,649	18,768	50,832
Due to banks:												
1926—January	134,453	1,125,909	184,843	46,708	37,343	22,424	375,921	95,549	58,578	105,224	34,798	105,511
February	127,188	1,083,501	179,098	46,931	36,983	20,306	377,337	92,001	55,753	103,038	32,090	102,393
March	130,312	1,116,084	178,180	45,931	33,523	19,403	387,489	84,896	54,832	94,047	27,557	94,420
April	135,075	1,086,318	180,893	47,470	31,672	17,788	383,232	84,286	47,331	91,007	26,720	89,010
May	131,158	1,071,846	180,040	45,049	32,177	16,315	379,873	83,691	50,378	91,626	25,149	87,764
June	126,416	1,097,672	179,362	46,344	29,668	15,505	381,543	81,441	48,613	93,669	24,860	94,849
July	130,199	1,066,912	174,699	49,529	30,812	15,438	373,312	83,870	46,733	108,780	25,516	101,182
August	119,858	1,040,250	167,796	48,949	29,173	14,802	371,742	82,664	43,113	110,499	24,072	106,473
September	119,490	1,061,770	169,984	49,932	30,147	16,554	374,605	80,331	45,627	103,734	26,679	109,046
October	125,816	1,066,954	170,767	48,214	31,654	17,927	359,722	79,292	50,364	98,413	32,764	107,215
November	128,262	1,052,188	165,589	46,647	33,067	18,363	349,234	78,936	52,698	97,038	33,771	105,774
December	126,533	1,078,048	163,054	45,143	33,095	18,257	347,137	79,495	50,771	96,657	32,340	107,533
1927—January	136,801	1,107,405	173,041	48,845	33,256	19,413	370,264	88,533	53,080	101,170	32,575	105,868
February	135,794	1,090,437	173,142	53,573	33,585	18,623	362,476	88,347	55,471	95,337	33,234	127,068
March	134,562	1,118,300	172,512	54,017	33,460	17,063	371,986	87,039	53,586	90,268	31,931	104,055
April	142,243	1,104,366	170,573	55,613	31,223	15,427	362,808	86,085	50,934	86,741	28,624	94,916

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES

[Weekly reporting member banks. Monthly averages of weekly figures for 1927]

[In thousands of dollars]

City	Due from banks			City	Due to banks		
	February	March	April		February	March	April
Buffalo	13,337	14,511	13,047	Buffalo	22,157	22,447	23,263
Cincinnati	15,919	15,710	16,338	Cincinnati	36,852	36,665	36,747
Pittsburgh	35,470	43,157	36,836	Pittsburgh	134,451	128,770	128,754
Baltimore	13,136	14,343	13,298	Baltimore	36,357	37,070	37,534
Birmingham	9,332	8,112	7,873	Birmingham	7,815	7,245	6,925
Jacksonville	14,160	14,285	14,118	Jacksonville	13,358	14,452	14,878
Nashville	5,765	4,304	4,218	Nashville	11,149	11,760	11,994
New Orleans	19,237	19,078	15,826	New Orleans	44,823	39,938	40,733
Detroit	33,621	37,754	37,779	Detroit	39,747	43,590	43,499
Little Rock	4,531	3,511	3,573	Little Rock	11,416	10,875	10,673
Louisville	11,853	10,543	10,410	Louisville	28,852	29,994	28,386
Memphis	16,645	16,036	13,771	Memphis	17,453	17,138	14,793
Helena	1,413	1,561	1,488	Helena	2,768	3,031	2,720
Denver	18,745	18,019	15,264	Denver	18,758	18,131	16,255
Oklahoma City	14,937	14,635	13,005	Oklahoma City	21,348	22,674	20,678
Omaha	16,789	17,683	15,314	Omaha	33,148	33,730	30,693
El Paso	3,446	3,048	2,850	El Paso	2,047	2,140	2,136
Houston	17,929	16,349	16,684	Houston	31,252	28,076	25,618
Los Angeles	46,084	50,859	53,001	Los Angeles	61,397	58,595	60,483
Portland	10,455	10,782	10,967	Portland	15,203	15,632	16,690
Salt Lake City	5,555	5,255	5,062	Salt Lake City	11,713	11,249	10,799
Seattle	16,101	16,544	16,502	Seattle	17,776	17,416	17,661
Spokane	4,310	4,289	3,698	Spokane	9,247	8,812	8,173

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												
January	156	152	156	186	177	129	178	133	165	135	154	158
February	155	150	153	184	179	128	177	132	164	133	152	157
March	152	144	151	181	175	128	176	132	164	128	148	155
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	148	152
August	149	138	151	175	180	127	172	131	161	122	145	153
September	151	141	152	175	182	127	172	131	161	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	168	123	167	121	157	119	144	146

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							
January	143	143	214	140	153	138	87
February	143	140	218	146	144	142	87
March	140	133	220	147	137	133	85
April	140	131	253	146	133	135	83
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	186	148	139	134	93
October	130	123	136	148	144	94	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	143	94	84
March	126	121	140	144	133	102	81
April	125	119	147	143	133	101	80

¹ Index numbers of Department of Agriculture.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

Class of issue	March, 1927		February, 1927		March, 1926	
	New	Re-funding	New	Re-funding	New	Re-funding
Total	451.7	102.9	603.4	245.6	560.3	38.8
Corporate issues	361.3	101.9	525.9	245.1	416.1	37.2
Bonds and notes—						
Long-term	242.8	91.3	255.0	219.4	218.2	34.9
Short-term	12.5	2.1	12.8	6.5	24.2	1.0
Stocks	106.0	8.5	258.1	19.2	173.8	1.3
Farm-loan issues	3.8		4.4		29.3	.2
Municipal issues	86.7	.9	73.1	.5	114.9	1.4
Total, new and re-funding	553.6		849.0		599.1	

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				
April	139.8	118.5	133.6	94.52
May	141.1	120.6	135.1	95.25
June	147.4	125.5	141.0	95.32
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
Week ending—				
Apr. 2	160.0	145.6	166.0	97.26
Apr. 9	162.6	148.2	168.5	97.02
Apr. 16	163.5	147.9	169.9	97.33
Apr. 23	171.4	149.3	164.9	97.32
Apr. 30	167.9	146.1	161.5	97.25

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]

	March, 1927		February, 1927		March, 1926	
	Government	Corporate	Government	Corporate	Government	Corporate
Total	92.1	16.0	80.2	12.0	26.3	21.6
New issues	92.1	14.0	70.2	11.3	23.3	21.6
Europe	42.0	6.8		1.5	3.8	14.9
Canada and Newfoundland	.5	4.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	6.7
Latin America	21.5	3.2	41.2	7.8	13.5	
United States insular possessions						
Asia and Oceania	28.1		23.0			
Refunding issues		2.0	10.0	.7	3.0	
Total, Government and corporate	108.2		92.2		47.9	

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	108	¹ 105	76	100	103	105	93	117
February.....	76	100	102	105	107	¹ 109	75	100	102	106	109	¹ 107	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	108	-----	81	106	95	103	108	-----	53	112	92	99	107	-----
May.....	81	107	89	103	107	-----	86	107	88	103	107	-----	53	108	93	104	103	-----
June.....	85	105	85	101	107	-----	90	104	83	101	107	-----	58	107	91	99	104	-----
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	93	97	90	111	-----
October.....	94	99	95	105	111	-----	94	98	95	107	111	-----	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	Leather and shoes	Cement, brick, and glass	Non-ferrous metals	Petroleum refining	Rubber tires	Tobacco manufactures
1926													
January.....	108	116	103	100	112	100	114	92	114	109	116	115	108
February.....	109	113	104	94	113	110	118	94	113	109	117	112	109
March.....	108	115	104	96	113	105	113	94	110	108	119	107	117
April.....	108	115	101	95	114	106	110	93	107	115	123	109	113
May.....	107	116	99	94	115	102	114	93	111	114	125	108	111
June.....	107	113	101	99	113	97	110	98	122	107	126	117	113
July.....	107	113	99	100	114	99	109	102	118	109	126	118	109
August.....	112	120	105	103	115	94	134	103	119	¹ 111	128	128	113
September.....	113	117	110	103	116	100	127	105	119	¹ 111	128	138	113
October.....	111	114	110	102	118	97	106	106	114	113	129	126	116
November.....	106	105	110	99	115	95	89	100	106	¹ 120	133	106	116
December.....	103	102	109	96	113	98	63	100	94	119	135	112	110
1927													
January.....	¹ 105	106	107	93	112	196	92	197	99	116	135	117	114
February.....	¹ 107	¹ 114	107	92	114	198	99	¹ 100	108	112	135	¹ 114	113
March.....	110	117	114	100	111	93	103	97	123	107	135	122	118

Month	Index of Production of Minerals, by Products								
	Total	Bituminous coal	Anthracite coal	Crude petroleum	Iron ore shipments	Copper	Zinc	Lead	Silver
1926									
January.....	93	115	3	100	-----	107	114	115	99
February.....	98	114	34	99	-----	109	119	117	99
March.....	108	106	129	99	-----	109	109	117	95
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	118	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	120	-----	¹ 111	114	113	¹ 98
March.....	122	139	89	124	-----	100	114	115	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

	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926		March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926
Iron and steel:				Leather and products:			
Pig iron.....	111	105	110	Leather, tanning—			
Steel ingots.....	117	115	116	Sole leather ¹	98	100	77
Textiles:				Upper leather—			
Cotton consumption.....	119	112	109	Cattle.....	84	82	84
Wool—				Calf and kip.....	85	90	93
Consumption.....	107	95	87	Goat and kid.....	107	117	121
Machinery activity ¹	86	89	87	Boots and shoes.....	99	100	95
Carpet and rug loom activity ¹	91	87	95	Stone, clay, and glass:			
Silk—				Cement.....	112	96	101
Deliveries.....	132	124	115	Brick—			
Loom activity ¹	115	110	117	Face brick.....	147	121	104
Food products:				Paving brick.....	89	61	87
Slaughtering and meat packing—				Plate glass.....	129	125	129
Hogs.....	90	77	84	Nonferrous metals:			
Cattle.....	103	108	107	Copper.....	108	112	103
Calves.....	106	110	107	Lead.....	116	113	117
Sheep.....	97	112	110	Zinc.....	114	114	109
Flour.....	104	92	99	Tin ¹	107	105	112
Sugar meltings.....	122	95	101	Chemicals and allied products:			
Paper and printing:				Petroleum refining—			
Woodpulp and paper—				Gasoline ¹	151	150	125
Newsprint.....	103	107	113	Kerosene.....	100	97	114
Book paper.....	116	117	116	Fuel oil ¹	118	122	108
Fine paper.....	106	102	115	Lubricating oil ¹	115	109	110
Wrapping paper.....	106	104	103	Coke production—			
Paper board.....	111	110	114	By-product.....	118	115	115
Wood pulp, mechanical.....	105	105	96	Beehive.....	63	59	82
Wood pulp, chemical.....	112	111	110	Rubber tires and tubes:			
Paper boxes.....	121	132	117	Tires, pneumatic.....	124	116	107
Newsprint consumption.....	112	123	117	Inner tubes.....	107	99	106
Lumber:				Tobacco products:			
Lumber cut.....	91	97	103	Cigars.....	95	93	102
Flooring.....	106	111	122	Cigarettes.....	137	129	131
Transportation equipment:				Manufactured tobacco and snuff.....	95	97	101
Automobiles.....	103	99	113				
Locomotives.....	71	65	95				
Shipbuilding.....	159	181	105				

¹ Without seasonal adjustment.

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—January	96.3	92.6	91.9	97.3	99.1	95.0	98.3	84.6	130.2	107.5	86.5	87.9	114.4	80.4	76.9
February	97.0	94.2	93.5	97.4	97.6	97.2	98.6	85.7	133.0	106.7	85.7	89.5	114.6	84.2	77.0
March	97.3	94.6	93.8	97.1	97.1	97.1	98.9	87.1	136.3	107.4	84.9	88.3	116.8	83.3	77.0
April	96.4	94.3	93.7	94.9	95.8	93.8	100.2	88.1	132.1	106.8	82.5	83.9	121.8	79.8	77.3
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	95.3	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
Pay rolls:															
1926—January	107.0	99.1	98.3	108.1	110.4	105.3	105.8	85.8	136.0	145.5	100.1	89.7	136.9	86.0	102.2
February	111.5	102.4	101.7	110.2	109.0	111.5	111.0	91.9	166.3	144.9	99.8	94.2	140.1	84.0	102.8
March	113.0	104.2	103.4	109.8	108.2	111.8	111.9	94.5	170.7	147.9	99.3	93.2	144.3	88.4	104.5
April	110.4	102.7	102.0	103.6	104.8	102.0	111.7	95.6	165.4	147.0	96.0	84.2	147.6	82.3	105.0
May	108.9	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	108.3	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	150.3	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

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.....	47	61	76	75	111	94	68	85	102	101	146	123
February.....	50	70	75	76	99	96	69	96	100	104	136	131
March.....	82	93	109	120	146	151	80	86	99	107	128	131
April.....	100	101	121	138	139	147	80	79	95	112	120	128
May.....	100	108	108	124	134	-----	81	88	95	115	125	-----
June.....	97	98	101	137	133	-----	80	80	91	125	125	-----
July.....	94	79	87	133	126	-----	85	76	83	128	124	-----
August.....	89	75	89	149	146	-----	83	72	85	135	129	-----
September.....	76	73	87	138	137	-----	78	76	90	135	130	-----
October.....	69	91	103	129	126	-----	67	88	100	129	126	-----
November.....	68	80	95	116	119	-----	79	90	103	127	130	-----
December.....	59	77	83	129	131	-----	73	91	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												
January.....	457, 159	24, 256	195, 564	20, 322	29, 905	30, 855	50, 841	51, 122	22, 255	6, 363	9, 946	15, 730
February.....	407, 900	18, 494	104, 508	43, 536	35, 033	25, 969	63, 553	53, 848	23, 551	6, 893	12, 736	19, 714
March.....	597, 879	32, 476	158, 454	45, 719	65, 121	57, 935	61, 081	91, 859	33, 527	15, 029	13, 897	23, 281
April.....	370, 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	123, 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, 033
October.....	515, 727	29, 297	127, 176	28, 843	55, 236	35, 250	34, 979	108, 944	40, 981	13, 712	22, 935	18, 374
November.....	487, 013	34, 584	118, 757	28, 609	38, 733	44, 318	40, 034	114, 456	30, 586	9, 752	11, 979	15, 155
December.....	537, 896	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, 923	69, 698	25, 697	5, 548	16, 173	14, 510
March.....	620, 738	42, 806	157, 873	52, 351	62, 733	34, 694	45, 921	121, 426	42, 704	16, 107	16, 342	27, 781

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						
January.....	190, 847	94, 677	71, 322	52, 922	13, 346	34, 045
February.....	178, 748	40, 422	68, 177	66, 711	20, 721	33, 121
March.....	262, 644	48, 677	108, 812	100, 603	29, 080	48, 063
April.....	265, 331	45, 653	89, 333	79, 228	38, 490	52, 589
May.....	244, 587	45, 977	70, 892	100, 961	39, 710	47, 688
June.....	237, 725	54, 515	67, 990	98, 200	40, 753	48, 639
July.....	184, 940	62, 764	67, 219	111, 445	42, 016	50, 545
August.....	223, 232	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, 046	47, 126
March.....	250, 078	48, 077	113, 766	106, 827	36, 522	65, 468

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Value of permits in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of cities	March, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927	March, 1926
United States.....	168	327, 099	244, 746	364, 012
Boston.....	14	10, 500	7, 171	10, 532
New York.....	22	121, 255	94, 603	130, 067
Philadelphia.....	14	18, 486	11, 249	20, 794
Cleveland.....	12	19, 506	11, 732	27, 431
Richmond.....	15	10, 915	10, 004	22, 006
Atlanta.....	15	10, 062	9, 805	14, 361
Chicago.....	19	73, 952	57, 341	66, 828
St. Louis.....	5	6, 799	7, 455	11, 587
Minneapolis.....	9	5, 124	1, 476	4, 284
Kansas City.....	14	8, 467	5, 272	9, 639
Dallas.....	9	8, 969	5, 778	10, 197
San Francisco.....	20	33, 064	22, 877	36, 286

¹ Figures for building contracts awarded are for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY LINES

[Index numbers, adjusted for seasonal variations. 1919=100]

	Total	Grain and grain products	Live-stock	Coal	Forest products	Merchandise l. c. l. and miscellaneous
1926—January	118	110	89	97	118	136
February	127	117	89	107	130	141
March	126	112	93	112	130	137
April	132	121	93	112	131	138
May	126	118	86	101	123	135
June	127	128	90	105	124	133
July	130	135	97	111	125	137
August	126	115	94	112	118	134
September	128	109	106	116	122	139
October	127	122	97	115	120	133
November	132	115	90	139	119	139
December	132	120	88	140	116	140
1927—January	122	108	86	116	115	136
February	132	122	88	130	119	143
March	131	112	92	130	119	141

AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENTS

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

	Total	Live-stock	Animal products	Grains	Cotton	Vegetables	Fruits	Tobacco
1926—January	108	99	96	92	114	106	80	344
February	88	81	93	79	74	94	77	273
March	85	91	116	65	64	123	92	88
April	75	83	119	52	52	95	89	58
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	106	88	118	158	48	101	204	66
September	144	102	104	124	213	136	295	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

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—January	78	77	79	79	43	86	111
February	76	71	75	85	50	87	110
March	85	81	75	93	73	106	133
April	80	79	76	77	59	103	123
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	73	53	82	104
March	83	79	70	90	73	107	130

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: March, 1927, compared with—		Stocks: March, 1927, compared with—	
	February, 1927	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1926
Groceries:				
United States	15.6	-2.4	-1.6	-5.3
Boston	16.4	-3.1		-1.0
New York	17.3	-6.3	-7.1	6.1
Philadelphia	17.2	1.9	-3.0	-12.6
Cleveland	15.8	-3.0	-5.2	-10.0
Richmond	11.6	-6.1	-0.5	1.4
Atlanta	11.7	-16.1	2.0	-12.1
Chicago	18.9	2.3	-10.5	-22.3
St. Louis	11.8	-15.6	0.9	-15.4
Minneapolis	14.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
Kansas City	20.6	11.3	0.3	-12.1
Dallas	6.4	-2.9	2.5	-4.5
San Francisco	11.5	-0.3		

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: March, 1927, compared with—		Stocks: March, 1927, compared with—	
	February, 1927	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1926
Dry goods:				
United States	14.8	-3.0	-1.6	-23.0
New York	11.0	-3.0		
Philadelphia	39.5	-12.7	-1.7	-31.7
Richmond	11.3	-7.3	-0.6	-21.8
Atlanta	3.4	3.7	5.4	-13.5
Chicago	20.2	-2.8	0.0	-23.7
St. Louis	33.7	0.6	-6.0	-25.3
Kansas City	-11.1	-7.8	3.2	-13.8
Dallas	-0.6	3.3	0.2	-2.9
San Francisco	-5.4	-1.4	0.9	-14.4
Shoes:				
United States	21.2	-9.6		
Boston	38.5	0.8	-8.4	7.3
New York	1.5	4.5	-8.9	4.0
Philadelphia	46.5	4.4	-3.8	10.7
Cleveland	51.3	-14.1	3.2	-0.6
Richmond	50.1	-0.3	-0.9	3.5
Atlanta	10.1	-14.5	1.8	36.4
Chicago	20.2	-16.6		
St. Louis	33.1	-15.3	-0.6	-13.6
Minneapolis	13.5	0.2	-20.3	-16.9
Dallas	70.0	-16.0	-10.0	-48.0
San Francisco	29.5	-4.9		
Hardware:				
United States	29.9	1.1	0.0	-3.1
New York	29.2	3.1	-2.2	-3.1
Philadelphia	40.8	-0.1	1.6	-3.8
Cleveland	22.8	0.7	3.0	-20.3
Richmond	14.8	6.6	0.7	-6.3
Atlanta	5.1	-23.5	-1.1	-5.3
Chicago	47.7	5.7	0.1	0.1
St. Louis	21.8	-4.1	7.1	-14.8
Minneapolis	36.0	-3.0	-2.0	-9.0
Kansas City	26.2	-0.1	4.8	-2.3
Dallas	29.8	8.6	0.1	-8.4
San Francisco	21.0	-4.8		
Drugs:				
United States	25.4	-1.9	1.1	1.2
New York	42.5	-1.3	-8.3	11.7
Philadelphia	16.2	-8.1	1.0	26.0
Cleveland	19.8	-0.9		
Richmond	16.3	-2.2		
Atlanta	20.5	-0.3		
Chicago	20.7	-7.8	1.2	0.7
St. Louis	14.5	3.2		
Kansas City	23.8	-0.4	2.9	1.3
Dallas	17.4	-3.8	-3.1	-7.1
San Francisco	19.1	2.8		

RETAIL TRADE

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

[Index numbers. 1 Average monthly sales 1919=100]

Month	Sales without seasonal adjustment									Sales with seasonal adjustment								
	De- part- ment stores (359 stores)	Mail- order houses (4 houses)	Gro- cery chains (27 chains)	5-and- 10-cent chains (5 chains)	Drug chains (9 chains)	Cigar chains (3 chains)	Shoe chains (6 chains)	Music chains (4 chains)	Candy chains (5 chains)	De- part- ment stores (359 stores)	Mail- order houses (4 houses)	Gro- cery chains (27 chains)	5-and- 10-cent chains (5 chains)	Drug chains (9 chains)	Cigar chains (3 chains)	Shoe chains (6 chains)	Music chains (4 chains)	Candy chains (5 chains)
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	130	111	279	207	192	147	143	124	204
April	133	120	329	202	191	150	166	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	103	210	133	131	329	227	194	157	159	145	214
August	105	98	296	204	183	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	153	151	334	257	206	162	158	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	186	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	106	107	332	191	201	137	110	98	194	138	118	344	256	222	162	164	119	230
March	128	132	386	213	224	153	125	108	216	128	113	357	222	222	158	126	120	213

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—January	114	131	124	112	108	103	88	119	85	96	129
February	104	93	108	103	106	91	92	119	76	93	117
March	130	119	131	138	127	130	108	145	94	111	153
1927—January	114	140	128	105	106	101	87	115	82	91	138
February	106	98	111	100	105	90	91	127	76	90	123
March	128	121	132	123	124	119	100	150	93	110	158
Sales (adjusted):											
1926—January	130	145	136	127	124	125	103	141	100	111	145
February	135	125	141	128	136	122	121	150	108	118	154
March	130	118	129	149	125	126	109	145	96	105	160
1927—January	130	155	140	119	121	122	106	136	96	105	155
February	133	131	145	124	135	121	120	161	108	113	162
March	123	121	130	133	123	115	101	150	95	103	160
Stocks (unadjusted):											
1926—January	125	110	125	167	111	113	111	143	96	109	127
February	131	113	128	183	125	120	112	151	101	118	132
March	142	124	142	201	137	128	122	160	110	128	141
1927—January	124	112	126	176	111	113	105	140	91	93	129
February	131	115	127	189	122	120	117	151	92	103	136
March	142	127	140	205	135	132	127	160	100	112	145
Stocks (adjusted):											
1926—January	141	122	140	187	133	135	123	160	108	126	139
February	140	121	138	195	134	128	116	163	104	125	137
March	141	124	139	197	136	123	121	161	106	127	138
1927—January	139	124	141	197	132	134	116	158	97	105	141
February	139	124	136	201	131	129	120	162	95	109	141
March	140	128	138	201	132	126	125	161	96	111	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.....	131	36,539	27	11,836	104	24,703
February.....	80	32,381	16	8,895	64	23,486
March.....	75	44,893	16	8,999	59	35,894
Total 3 months.....	286	113,813	59	29,730	227	84,083

BANK SUSPENSIONS,¹ IN MARCH, 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.....	1	842	-----	-----	1	842
New York.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	3	647	1	198	2	449
Richmond.....	3	153	-----	-----	3	153
Atlanta.....	12	28,465	2	4,056	10	24,409
Chicago.....	21	7,790	6	2,907	15	4,883
St. Louis.....	8	1,196	3	642	5	554
Minneapolis.....	13	2,657	-----	-----	13	2,657
Kansas City.....	7	1,728	-----	-----	7	1,728
Dallas.....	1	5	-----	-----	1	5
San Francisco.....	6	1,410	4	1,196	2	214
Total.....	75	44,893	16	8,999	59	35,894

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

² Comprises 11 national banks with deposits of \$5,501,000 and 5 State member banks with deposits of \$3,498,000.

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.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY CLASS OF ENTERPRISE

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Number				Liabilities		
	Total	Manufacturing	Trading	Agents, brokers, etc.	Total	Manufacturing	Trading
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	29,990	10,093	11,243
October.....	1,763	450	1,205	108	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
Total, 3 months.....	6,643	1,481	4,818	344	156,122	52,882	76,127

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY DISTRICTS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number			Liabilities		
	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926
Boston.....	234	210	240	7,961	3,412	3,250
New York.....	380	276	368	10,932	9,722	6,464
Philadelphia.....	83	68	65	3,967	8,272	1,777
Cleveland.....	193	162	214	4,725	3,494	3,739
Richmond.....	147	156	124	3,586	4,249	2,004
Atlanta.....	152	191	79	4,531	1,686	1,128
Chicago.....	322	260	298	11,840	3,738	4,063
St. Louis.....	111	127	78	1,089	2,006	2,809
Minneapolis.....	89	77	90	869	1,114	927
Kansas City.....	116	143	84	1,684	2,137	1,215
Dallas.....	59	103	75	1,415	2,023	809
San Francisco.....	257	262	269	5,293	5,086	2,440
Total.....	2,143	2,035	1,984	57,891	46,941	30,623

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GERMAN REICHSBANK

The annual report of the German Reichsbank for 1926 contains the following account of economic conditions in Germany during the year:

During 1926 the German currency situation on the whole remained satisfactory, notwithstanding the continued difficulties of the economic situation. The Reichsbank throughout the year sold for its own notes or other means of payment any required amount of foreign exchange, and was able also to purchase to their full amount all foreign exchange bills offered to it. No demand was made on the Reichsbank for gold for payments abroad, but the bank will, of course, not hesitate to make gold available for such purposes if the exchange situation should require it.

In the economic crisis, which had reached its climax in Germany during 1926, the weeding-out process under way ever since the stabilization of the currency made still further progress during the year under review. The crisis reached its peak during the first third of the year, then moderated gradually, until toward the end of the year there was a slight business revival in various lines. The necessary measures for reconstruction and reorganization, as well as for adjustment to consumption demand, were carried through with decision and foresight—a fact which bears witness to the sustained vigor of the German people. A series of events, some transitory and some lasting, undoubtedly helped business to weather the severe crisis; most important of all was the English coal strike; there were also the continued support which German credit obtained from abroad; the decline, as a result of foreign currency reforms, in the dumping of commodities on the German market by countries with depreciated foreign exchanges; and the increased purchasing power of the world market. Mention should be made here of certain signs of progress in the restoration of friendly relations between European countries accompanied by international economic agreements. There were also the lower tax rates adopted during the year under review, the program of providing employment, other measures of assistance, and, finally, the progress made in meeting reparations payments out of the proceeds of taxation.

The passing of the economic crisis is clearly seen in the number of dishonored drafts at the Reichsbank during 1926; in comparison with the total domestic bills accepted by the bank, they stood at 4.25 per cent in January, as against an average of 0.72 per cent in 1913 and 2.23 per cent in 1925, and declined slowly to 3.07 per cent in March, 1.57 per cent in June, 0.91 per cent in September, and 0.82 per cent in December.

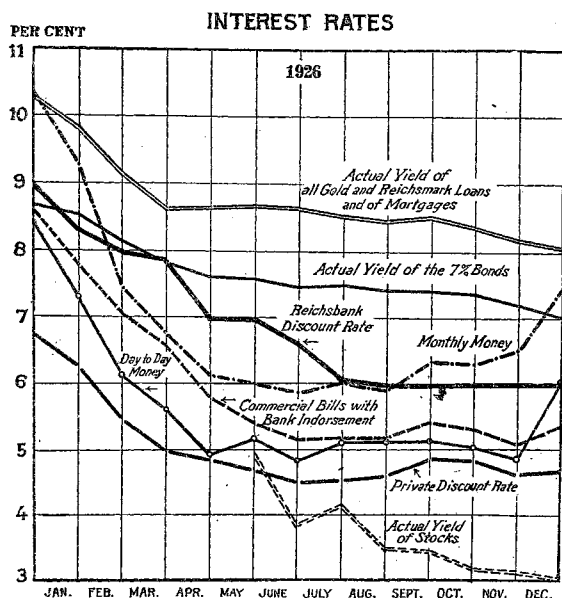
The price which had to be paid for the reorganization and reform of the German economic system was by no means small. The actual number of workers out of employment at the end of the year—2,000,000 as compared with 1,500,000 at the end of 1925—including those unemployed persons whose term of unemployment relief had expired, serves as a striking illustration of the seriousness of the difficulties, uncertainties, and dangers which have not yet been overcome. To one looking more deeply into the situation, the basic facts must still seem uncertain in spite of all the apparent progress, both because any disturbing factors growing out of the unsettled political situation affect the economic situation; and because the reconstruction of European trade, after 10 years' interruption, continues to be obstructed by the protective tariffs and the industrial nationalism of both old and new countries. Furthermore, there can be no doubt that the problem of reparations, which weigh heavily on German industry, and reparations payments and deliveries flowing out of Germany into the rest of the world, and directed not by economic considerations but by political motives, will inevitably be the source of increasingly serious disturbances to the free international exchange of commodities and to the prosperity, built thereupon, of economically interdependent nations.

The trend of economic development put upon the Reichsbank heavy tasks and responsible decisions in the matter of its credit and discount policy. The bank's constant concern was necessarily to encourage the tendency toward a further lowering of interest rates which was beginning to be apparent on the market, and thus to make it easier for the increasing supply of capital to provide a most effective stimulus to activity in agriculture, industry, and com-

merce. When, at the beginning of 1926, it became possible definitely to discard the temporary expedient of credit rationing, the Reichsbank, having due regard to the condition of the market, set about a further gradual reduction of its discount rate: on January 12, to 8 per cent; on March 27, to 7 per cent; on June 7, to 6½ per cent; on July 6, to 6 per cent. The rate for loans on collateral was reduced from 11 per cent to 7 per cent during the year; the rate for credit at the Gold Discount Bank from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. The interest and commission rates of the private banks and other financial institutions followed—at first, partly under pressure from the Reichsbank, which entered into negotiations

which still remained between rates in the money market and in the capital market showed that only partial success had been achieved in removing the difficulties which continued to obstruct the development of a rightly proportioned allocation of available funds to the long-term and the short-term credit market. The average rates were as follows:

	In 1913	In fourth quarter 1926
	Per cent	Per cent
Call money rate.....	4.12	5.30
Private discount rate.....	4.98	4.73
Reichsbank discount rate.....	5.88	6.0
Interest paid on mortgage and loans (about).....	4.50	8.20
Yield on stocks.....	3.97	3.11



to this end with the local institutions as well as with the various associations. With the exception of the rate on monthly money, money rates in the open market, which had continued to move in unison with the bank rate during 1925, declined sharply during the past year and at times reached rather low levels.

At the same time rates on long-term credits began to decline, as is indicated by the curve on the accompanying diagram of actual interest paid on mortgages and loans; and during the first quarter of the year, the yield of these securities declined by about one-sixth in the course of a few weeks. This decline continued during the entire year, although at a moderate rate. Similarly, the rate on long-term money throughout the country showed a decline. Nevertheless, the considerable spread

The course of interest rates was closely connected with the great abundance of short-term money. This abundance was further increased during the first half of the year by the business depression; by the clearing out of stocks of commodities, which later on was aided by the English strike; the increase of reserves in the hands of industry; the accumulation of new capital; the continuous import of capital from abroad; and chiefly the increasingly large sums of public funds held by government institutions. Another important factor was that the majority of banking firms and other lenders, in view of the short maturity of the funds put at their disposal, especially of the still unused portions of the loans floated both abroad and at home, and being still under the influence of the recent crisis, were most eager to invest their funds at the shortest possible maturities. The abundance of short-term money was so great at times that considerable amounts, for lack of investment opportunities, sought employment abroad, especially on the London bill market. The decline of interest rates in the money market began to slow down only when, after the middle of the year, the depression was relieved by a moderate revival in various branches of industry. In connection with the raising of the redemption fund installment of 293,000,000 reichsmarks, which, in conformity with the law providing for the liquidation of the Rentenbank, was payable at the end of November for the liquidation of rentenmark circulation, there came a slight tightening of the money market toward the end of the year.

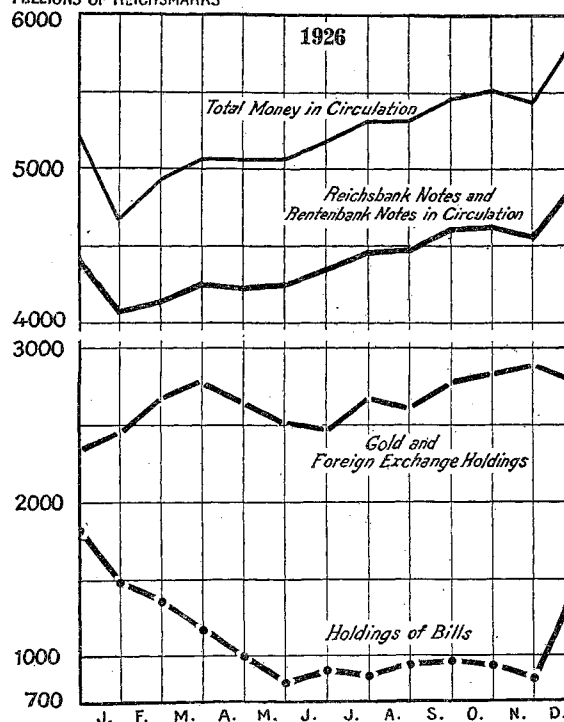
On the long-term capital market the Reichsbank intervened at the opportune moment at the beginning of the year to aid the latent tendency toward improvement by means of

carefully planned purchases of mortgage bonds for its own and for depositors' account, and by purchases of mortgage securities through the Gold Discount Bank. This was referred to in the report of last year and will be discussed further on. The easing of the tension hitherto prevailing on the capital market then began to show marked progress. Capital issues revived to a degree hardly anticipated; foreign capital also began to take an active part in the German security market. In spite, however, of the remarkable increase of capital issues, one must be careful not to overestimate either the actual power of absorption of the German capital market or the creation of new capital at home, all the more so because the reparations deliveries provided for in the Dawes plan continue to absorb a large part of the newly created savings. Large amounts of the new capital issues, as well as of securities purchased on the stock exchange, have been bought not for permanent investment but temporarily with funds available for only a short time, and generally with the expectation of being able by this means to make a profit on the market or to obtain a higher rate of interest. Certainly, the development of the capital market during the past year, influenced as it was by the abundance of funds on the money market, should not delude anyone as to the necessity of employing available long-term capital very sparingly for current business purposes; because, as developments show, the demands for capital by central governments, municipalities, and other public bodies are very large, and the assistance of foreign capital which at times is indispensable can not always be counted on. That the development of a sound consolidation of capital requirements is still far from being realized is clearly shown by the above-mentioned changes in the yield of stocks and securities which bear fixed rates of return, especially if one compares them with their pre-war conditions. While during 1913 the actual yield on capital invested in securities bearing a fixed rate of interest was about one-half of 1 per cent higher than the actual yield of stocks, which at that time stood at about 4 per cent, this difference at the end of 1926 was about 5 per cent, since the yield on stocks was about 3 per cent and the yield on securities bearing a fixed rate of interest was 8 per cent. Thus, although the nominal yield on stocks was considerably lower than in 1913, the average level of the yield on securities bearing a fixed rate of interest was considerably higher than the level at the end of 1913.

For the Reichsbank, the development of conditions on the money market and on the capital market brought about a progressive decrease in its domestic discount business. The steady, copious stream of foreign credits caused the bank to be called upon more for the purchase of foreign exchange bills than for rediscounts. The accompanying chart shows the increasing

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS AND MONEY IN CIRCULATION

MILLIONS OF REICHSMARKS



divergence, especially noticeable in the early months of the year, between the development of the domestic bill portfolio and that of the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Reichsbank.

In this respect even the economic improvement which began in the last four months of the year, and from which a contraction of the money market might have been expected, brought no change. Not until December did the demand for rediscounts and loans on collateral show a passing accession of strength in connection with the above-mentioned tightening of the money market.

While the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Reichsbank rose from 2,230,600,000 reichsmarks at the end of 1925 to 2,794,500,000

reichsmarks at the end of 1926, the total domestic rediscounts granted by the Reichsbank declined from 1,826,600,000 reichsmarks at the end of 1925 to 784,300,000 reichsmarks on August 23, then fluctuated between 800,000,000 and 950,000,000 reichsmarks until the middle of December, and at the end of the year showed a sharp temporary rise to 1,412,900,000 reichsmarks. The stream of foreign exchange bills flowing into the Reichsbank resulted in an expansion of the circulation; the circulation of Reichsbank notes and Rentenbank notes together rose from 4,436,200,000 reichsmarks at the end of 1925, with some fluctuations to 4,899,600,000 reichsmarks at the end of 1926. The total monetary circulation, including Reichsbank notes, Rentenbank notes, notes of the private banks of issue, and subsidiary currency, rose from 5,208,000,000 to 5,829,800,000 reichsmarks.

In the above-mentioned total of domestic rediscounts at the end of 1925 were included 473,100,000 reichsmarks, representing such amounts as had been rediscounted with public bodies in order to furnish them with interest-bearing investments for their liquid funds. This kind of rediscounting, since from the first it was a measure intended for only a short transition period, was discontinued in the course of the first half year, partly because the cash reserves available for investment by the public bodies concerned had declined, and also because with the reduction of the domestic bill portfolio that part of the note cover which, according to section 28b of the banking law, must consist of bills and checks, came on several occasions perilously near to its legal minimum. Moreover, the Reichsbank was continually obliged to employ a considerable part of the foreign exchange bills presented to it—so far as these were not converted into gold—for the purchase of bills on the foreign market in order to maintain the required note cover in bills and checks, either in domestic or in foreign bills. Not only did the supply of domestic bills eligible for note cover decline in amount, but the maturity of the paper offered for rediscount constantly became shorter; in the second half of the year it averaged only about 30 days as against 38 days at the beginning of the year; bills presented for rediscount by the financial houses, as a rule, ran scarcely more than 22 days, while those of the Berlin banks had a maturity of only about 13 days. Thus, a great part of the bill portfolio consisted of paper discounted shortly before its maturity.

In order to safeguard agriculture from a recurrence of the great injury which had resulted the year before from forced sales of the grain harvests and from the accompanying fall of prices on the grain market, the Reichsbank announced its willingness to extend credits for financing crops. This action enabled the farmer to pledge his crops as security for loans of six months' maturity at the agricultural cooperatives; the commercial bills resulting from these transactions could be sold by the cooperatives to the Prussian Central Cooperative Association, to which the Reichsbank had given an extensive rediscount privilege. The abundance of funds on the money market enabled cooperatives sometimes to retain these credits for their own account; furthermore, the large volume of mortgage loans made to agriculture during the year, the rise of grain prices, and the various measures of assistance taken by the Government improved the agricultural situation so much in comparison with the previous year that the Reichsbank was called upon for only the most moderate amounts in carrying out the above-mentioned policy.

Agriculture was also greatly benefited through purchases of agricultural mortgage bonds made by the Reichsbank during the year to a nominal value of 55,300,000 reichsmarks with resources provided out of the pension reserve, and to a nominal value of 113,800,000 reichsmarks in trust for public administrative bodies. These purchases contributed greatly to the revival of the mortgage-bond market. This revival was further strengthened by the announcement of the Gold Discount Bank that it was prepared to accept agricultural mortgage bonds of the Rentenbank Kreditanstalt, which were issued at a rate considerably lower than the customary interest rate—for example, at 7 per cent on their par value and at a maturity of from three to five years. The issue of these mortgage bonds brought about a general lowering of interest rates on the mortgage market. Moreover, this short-term interim form of credit made it possible for agriculture to defer the final satisfaction of its long-term capital requirements to a time when the progressive building of new capital would in all probability have made interest rates more normal and more bearable for the farmer. For reasons of currency policy, the possibility of attracting foreign capital to finance these interim credits was not considered. The distribution of credits to agriculture was carried on by the various private and public

mortgage credit banks, which granted credit to the ultimate borrower at a rate of interest slightly above $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The actual payment of these credits to the borrower unfortunately suffered many delays because the land registry offices were too overburdened to be able always to record individual claims promptly in the register. This was the result of greater difficulties and a greater burden of work growing out of the legislation in respect to currency revaluation. At the end of the year altogether about 300,000,000 reichsmarks of mortgage bonds were issued, of which 200,700,000 reichsmarks were in the account of the Gold Discount Bank. It deserves to be mentioned in this connection that during the year under review, in the collateral loan business of the Reichsbank, the margin of lending¹ against the nominal value of reichsmark and gold mortgage bonds rose in rapid succession from 50 per cent to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent and again to 75 per cent, and an increasing number of securities new to the collateral loan business of the Reichsbank have been admitted to rediscount.

In the matter of influencing the relation between monetary supply and demand there were two highly important problems with which the Reichsbank had been deeply concerned, even during previous years; the complete lack of unity, the shortsightedness and mismanagement in the administration of the so-called public funds, and the excessive demands for foreign credits; both being primary causes of the unnatural and exaggerated liquidity of the money market. The amounts belonging in the strict sense to public funds, over which the Reich, the States, and the municipalities have control, and the revenues of the Reich administrations, such as the postal and railway systems and the funds arising out of social legislation, have been in very large volume since stabilization; they have constantly fed the money market and have tended to interfere with an accurate appraisal of the position of the market. In many cases the administration of these funds has been devoted to profitable investment for purely private industry. It is regrettable that through force of circumstances the great public departments, especially the State railways and postal system, should be separated financially from the Reich, and should thus have been compelled to create and maintain separate cash and working reserves. Whereas before the war there was perfect cooperation among the

various offices, and the management of their funds was centralized in the treasury of the Reich and of the various States respectively, so that it was possible to operate with a minimum of reserves, there is now to be observed an almost independent division of funds and of fiscal organizations. The centralization of funds and of fiscal agencies corresponding to the pre-war system would not only make their administration more consistent and more rational and avoid the existing disadvantages, but would also obviate the accumulation of such large cash holdings, and thereby would release more resources to productive business. It is especially desirable that the cash reserves of the Reich treasury—according to the principles of administration approved in pre-war times as well as according to the example of other great countries—should flow regularly through the local branches of the Reichsbank to the central treasury of the Reich, which should again be administered by the Reichsbank. Continuous streams from such great sources of accumulated wealth as the treasury of the financial administration and the public departments represent, permit a larger part of the circulating medium to return to the bank more quickly, by this means cause a general decline of notes in circulation, and thus increase the effective influence of the central bank of issue. Understood in this way, the coordination of public reserves in the giro account of the Reichsbank does not mean, as is often mistakenly asserted, a centralization of investment on the Berlin market; on the contrary, in the extensive network of Reichsbank branches throughout the country, the most complete decentralization and redistribution of funds is guaranteed.

If the financial administration of the Reich should, so far as possible, reduce its own large working capital, it must on the other hand be in a position to obtain temporary working credits in case of need. The authority which is granted the Reichsbank in section 25 of the bank law, to extend credit to the Reich, is inadequate because of its limitation to a maximum of 100,000,000 reichsmarks. The Reichsbank therefore suggested that the Reich, in case of emergency, might again resort to the sale of treasury bills on the open market. In order to facilitate the sale of these bills, the bank offered to admit them to rediscount at the Reichsbank in a limited amount. By the law of July 8, 1926, dealing with the revision of the bank statutes, it was provided that treasury bills issued by the Reich, which mature in three months at the latest, and for

¹ That is, the percentage of the par value which the Reichsbank lent.

which another guarantor of unquestioned financial standing besides the Reich has assumed responsibility, can be presented for rediscount, according to section 21, article 2; likewise, by section 21, article 3, their eligibility as collateral for loans has been established. The amount of treasury bills offered for rediscount and as collateral together can not exceed 400,000,000 reichsmarks. No occasion arose for the practical application of this regulation during the past year.

In regard to foreign credits, the Reichsbank found itself obliged during the period under review, as also during the preceding year, to issue emphatic warnings against the rapidity and the amount of foreign loans flowing into the country, and to do everything possible without injuring legitimate German business interests to check the too extensive and sharp demand for foreign credit. German loans during the year were negotiated abroad in a nominal value of almost 1,750,000,000 reichsmarks (against 1,250,000,000 reichsmarks in 1925); of this about 600,000,000 reichsmarks (as against 500,000,000 reichsmarks in 1925) represented public loans—loans issued by states and municipalities as well as those issued with state or municipal guaranty. Statistics for the corresponding amount of short-term foreign credits are not available.

Aside from the possible serious consequences to the currency and the economic situation, the extensive employment of foreign credits has a bearing also on the reparations situation. Foreign exchange bills arising out of foreign loans can not be regarded as the proceeds of an economic surplus resulting from the productivity of our country, as contemplated by the Dawes plan for the execution of reparations payments (I, V). Most certainly no conclusions as to the existence of funds available for transfer can be drawn from the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Reichsbank so far as these holdings arise not from a surplus of production but from foreign credits. The suspension of foreign credits during the first months of 1927 and the consequent extensive decline in the foreign exchange holdings of the Reichsbank have proved this.

The gold and foreign exchange policy of the Reichsbank is, of course, strongly influenced by each phase of the foreign credit situation. The growth in gold and foreign exchange holdings is shown in the chart on page 336. This increase took place entirely in gold holdings, which have risen from 1,208,100,000 reichsmarks at the beginning of the year to 1,831,400,000 reichsmarks, while the foreign exchange

holdings have remained at about the level shown at the end of the year; according to the balance sheets, at the end of 1925 they amounted to 1,022,500,000 reichsmarks and at the end of 1926 to 963,100,000 reichsmarks. In accordance with the principles explained in last year's report, the Reichsbank, as a matter of currency policy, has endeavored to provide the gold and foreign exchange note cover required by the bank law not only for its own note circulation but for the circulation of the Rentenbank as well.

Beginning August 23, 1926, it was found possible to give up the policy regarded necessary by the Reichsbank up to that time, of binding the reichsmark closely to the currency of the United States of America through the purchase and sale of dollars at the fixed rate of 4.20 reichsmarks per dollar. The quotation of the reichsmark accordingly became independent of the dollar quotation; with some fluctuations between the gold points it showed a slight premium over the dollar until October, and during the next few weeks until toward the end of the year, it moved in a course slightly below dollar parity. Some time before this, by the edict of May 1, 1926, the legal restrictions still in force on foreign exchange operations were almost entirely removed. The last remaining provisions, which concerned the so-called foreign exchange banks, have meanwhile also been revoked by a decree of February 22, 1927. Toward the end of 1926 the Reichsbank established an international clearinghouse business with foreign banks of issue, which permits the direct transfer of funds between the offices of the Reichsbank and those of foreign note-issuing banks; by the end of the year relations of this kind were established with the Austrian National Bank, the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian National Bank, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bank of Danzig. This new arrangement came into effect at the beginning of 1927; our experience with this and its further development will have to be discussed in next year's report.

Gold imports, which accompanied the import of capital into Germany, amounted during 1926 to 586,300,000 reichsmarks, from which must be subtracted a small export of 9,700,000 reichsmarks, leaving a net import of 576,600,000 reichsmarks. Of this about 546,000,000 reichsmarks came into the Reichsbank; 274,200,000 reichsmarks, it is true, had their origin in gold deposits maintained abroad, where the bank had been in the habit of placing such amounts of gold as were ac-

quired outside the country; the remainder came for the most part directly from the hands of arbitrage dealers. The arbitrage purchases assumed considerable importance, especially during the last five months of the year. With the weakening of the exchange value of

sterling at that time, the quotation of the pound in relation to Germany declined repeatedly to the gold export point, so that gold exports from England became a profitable operation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF POLAND

The annual report of the Bank of Poland, presented to the meeting of stockholders on February 10, 1927, contains the following account of economic and financial developments in Poland during the year 1926:

At the beginning of 1926 the crisis brought about by the depreciation of the zloty in the course of 1925 reached its culminating point. The year began under very difficult economic conditions. Unemployment, amounting to about 35 per cent of all industrial workers, continued as a disquieting symptom. The acute crisis had dissipated the general optimism which had grown up since the period of inflation, checked economic activity, and developed a spirit of economy which was imposed rigorously throughout every domain of life. The favorable harvest and the crisis in exchange furnished a check to importing and encouraged exporting. After September, 1925, the merchandise balance became favorable. This favorable balance strengthened the position of the Bank of Poland and aided in sustaining monetary stability, while it also furnished the money market with funds provided out of savings. These developments made it possible gradually to modify financial difficulties and to mobilize capital for industry, and they contributed to decrease unemployment and to increase fiscal receipts. After June the budget deficit, which had been considerable at the beginning of 1926, no longer appeared. For the first time since its independence, the Government was able to achieve a balanced budget.

Finances of the Government.—The budget had been too high during 1924 and 1925 and not proportioned to the actual resources of the country. The budget for 1924 showed a deficit of 12 per cent, that for 1925 of 13 per cent of the receipts, these deficits being occasioned by the issue of token currency and by loans which had not been provided for in the estimates. Through a series of measures taken by the Government toward the end of 1925 and during 1926, including a sharp reduction of governmental expenses, it has been possible to control this situation.

During 1926 not only was the increase in governmental expenses checked, but some

reduction was effected. The importance of the economies introduced in the budget appears clearly when one considers that the index of prices rose rapidly following the depreciation of the currency unit. It is true that the nominal amount of actual expenditures by the State during 1926 showed a slight increase over the year before, but the real value of these Government expenditures showed a considerable decrease, the level of prices on the market having risen during this period by 30 per cent. Expenditures during the first six months of the year exceeded receipts by 71,400,000 zlotys. Thereafter, beginning with July, receipts ran continuously in excess of expenditures.

One may attribute the more favorable situation of the treasury to improvement in general conditions, to the measures taken by the Government in respect to an increase of 10 per cent in taxation, to the rise in prices for monopoly products, and finally to the vigorous effort in the direction of reorganizing public enterprises. As a result, the budget of 1926 closed with a surplus of 53,600,000 zlotys, although for preceding years there were deficits amounting to 235,500,000 zlotys for 1925 and to 189,400,000 zlotys for 1924. The surplus of receipts made it possible for the treasury to repay outstanding foreign debts, to effect a considerable reduction in paper currency, to repay 25,000,000 zlotys of advances of the Bank of Poland, and finally to build up cash reserves, which are indispensable for a more rational management of finance in the future.

Agriculture.—After the difficulties caused by the poor harvest of 1924, the excellent harvest of 1925 had an exceedingly beneficial influence on the agricultural situation. This improvement coincided with the exchange crisis. The prices of grain were almost perfectly adjusted to the fluctuations of the dollar and to the level of international prices. This circumstance neutralized the disastrous effects on the Polish market of the fall in the world price of wheat during the second half of 1925—a price decline which resulted from abundant harvests. During 1926 the level of world prices for wheat

rose and brought about also a rise of prices in Poland.

The price of wheat and of rye was until autumn, lower in Poland than in America, and much lower than in other countries of Europe. The tendency toward a rise in prices for grain became evident in August at the end of the harvests, when the unsatisfactory results of these harvests became known. Toward the end of the year the price of wheat and of rye varied between prices in Europe and in America.

Unfavorable weather conditions worked against satisfactory results for our agriculture in 1926. The harvest for the year fell below estimates. The wheat and rye harvests were less than the average of the three years before the war, and less than the good harvest of 1925. The harvests of barley and of oats were better and not much inferior to the excellent yields of the year before. The potato harvest was very poor.

[In thousands of quintals ¹]

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes
1925.....	15,762	65,385	16,773	33,116	201,061
1926.....	12,814	50,114	15,546	30,498	248,789

¹ One quintal = 220 pounds.

The production of refined white sugar during 1925-26 was about 520,000 tons as against 441,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1924-25. For the export of sugar the figure was 266,700 tons in 1925-26, as against 203,000 tons during the preceding season.

To enable farmers to market their harvests and to safeguard them from losses which might have resulted from forced selling, extensive credits were placed at the disposition of agriculturists and at the same time certain reliefs in taxation were granted to them. This care exercised by the Government in harmony with the domestic and foreign situation was helpful to agriculture. Unfortunately, the essential cause of the difficulties of agriculture, especially the lack of cheap long-term credit, has not been eliminated during the current year.

Industry.—At the beginning of the year a general lowering in industrial production was evident, but beginning with February the condition improved. Production increased first in the textile industry, then more moderately in the clothing and leather industries. The metal industries made rapid progress beginning with June. Almost at the same time, consequent upon the strike of the coal miners in England,

favorable conditions arose for the production of coal.

Under conditions obtaining in the domestic capital market and because of the high cost of credits, industrial enterprises had to struggle with a lack of working capital, which retarded the development of production.

During the first months of the year the output of the mines and of the blast furnaces did not exceed the level of production in 1925.

The production of iron and zinc increased, owing to favorable conditions for export; coke found its outlet in the domestic market. Beginning with July a general increase of production was in evidence in nearly all branches of mining and at the blast furnaces, so that the output exceeded that of the first six months of 1925.

During the year the number of unemployed declined by about 200,000, or 40 per cent, and, if one takes into consideration the number of part-time workers, by about 50 per cent. The figure corresponds approximately to that for the first months of 1925, preceding the industrial crisis; it has been reduced to proportions not at all disquieting.

Domestic commerce.—The commerce of Poland found itself in serious difficulty at the beginning of the year as a result of business suspensions following the crisis, inadequacy of credit resources, lack of working capital, and the necessity for raising price levels under pressure of the exchanges. These conditions rendered any price stabilization exceedingly difficult.

The decline of the import trade had a depressing effect upon trade in general. Toward July, when the export trade became more active, the situation improved. The miners' strike in England and the very large exportation of coal which it induced created serious transportation difficulties. If one considers that the daily average of freight cars loaded on the principal railway systems in Poland increased to 18,557 cars in November last from 10,642 cars in January, one realizes with what difficulties the railway administration had to contend. This perplexing problem was solved partly by the loan of freight cars from abroad, partly by increase of rolling stock, and partly by measures which facilitated access to the sea. Experience has shown that the port of Danzig is inadequate for the needs of Poland's foreign commerce. More attention should be paid to constructing a port at Gdynia, as well as to organizing the export of coal by way of Tczew.

Toward the end of the year the Government purchased abroad five merchant vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 15,000 tons.

Foreign commerce and merchandise trade balance.—For the year as a whole the merchandise balance was favorable. The excess of exports amounted to 410,300,000 gold zlotys; the value of exports represented 145.8 per cent of the value of imports. The excess of exports over imports varied considerably during the year. It declined appreciably first in February and March, owing to the prohibition of exportation of wheat and to increase in importation of raw materials for industry. During the following months a favorable change took place, owing to a decline in the volume of imports and to a very remarkable increase in sales of coal abroad. Beginning with August, the effort to increase production throughout the country called for more frequent purchases of raw materials and industrial products abroad.

[In millions of zlotys]

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess imports (-) or exports (+)
1924.....	1,478.6	1,256.9	-212.7
1925.....	1,390.9	1,257.7	-333.2
1926.....	896.6	1,306.9	+410.3

As a consequence of the English miners' strike, the favorable balance of merchandise was assured by the sales of coal abroad at higher prices.

Balance of payments.—The balance of payments was much more favorable than during the year before, principally on account of the favorable merchandise balance. According to the figures of the Division of Financial Research of the Bank of Poland, the balance of payments gave a credit surplus of about 370,000,000 gold zlotys. Exportations not included in this merchandise balance, however, covering items not included in the customs statistics, amounting altogether to about 275,000,000 zlotys, were 40,000,000 zlotys less than the corresponding items of importation. In 1925 the unfavorable balance amounted to 130,000,000 zlotys.

In 1926 the importation of precious metals was interrupted. The treasury stopped the purchase of silver intended for minting, and the Bank of Poland decreased its purchases of gold abroad. The balance of import and the export of capital by emigrants was unfavorable.

The flight of capital from Poland to foreign countries assumed serious proportions. Not only did Poland float no foreign loan, but it even repaid a large part of former loans. In a number of instances repayment was made before maturity, especially during the last months of the year when, under the influence of a stabilized zloty and as a consequence of improvement in the general situation, resources in the domestic market became more abundant.

The favorable balance of payments permitted the repayment, during the last months of the year, of the credits granted to the Bank of Poland and to the Government in 1925 in the amount of 67,200,000 gold zlotys. Of this credit the remainder owed by the treasury amounted at the end of the year to 4,000,000 gold zlotys and will be paid off in January and February, 1927. Also, the Bank of Poland in June, July, and August, 1926, repaid its credit of \$10,000,000 to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The money market.—At the beginning of the year the total amount of money in circulation was about 800,000,000 zlotys, and during the year it rose to more than 1,000,000,000 zlotys. Approximately the volume of circulation varied with the wholesale price index of principal commodities, which rose from 142.1 in January to 176.9 in December, 1926, or by about 25 per cent. The larger amount of circulation was due to the declining tendency to hoard and to the strengthening of the currency situation. The increase applies only to bank notes.

The monetary circulation, consisting of silver, token coins, and fiduciary currency—that is to say, the total of the currency issued by the Government—exceeded the total of bank notes in circulation during the first part of the year. At the end of June the situation changed in favor of bank notes. The abnormal distribution of the circulation (as between money issued by the State and bank notes) tended to disappear, and this has already exercised a favorable influence both on the Bank of Poland and on the money market.

According to the decree of October 22, 1926, the paper money issued by the State is to be retired from circulation in the course of 20 years or to be gradually replaced by metallic currency. During the first 10 years fiduciary currency will be retired from circulation in installments of at least 5,500,000 zlotys every six months—that is, 110,000,000 zlotys altogether. Under this plan the total circulation in token money and fiduciary currency will not exceed 12 zlotys per capita—the amount

fixed by the currency decree of January 20, 1924. During the 10 years following, the Government is obligated to withdraw from circulation the remainder of the fiduciary currency or else to convert it into token coin. For this purpose there is to be provided each year in the budget 12,600,000 zlotys to be obtained from the tax on sugar.

The satisfactory results of the efforts at economic reconstruction and the increasing confidence in the resources of the country greatly stimulated savings. Funds derived from savings during the first part of the year were inconsiderable, because of the disquieting situation in the exchange market and the lack of confidence growing out of financial difficulties experienced by certain banking houses. In numerous instances capital took refuge in foreign exchange investments. It was not until June that the situation began to improve.

Participation by the Bank of Poland in the work of economic reconstruction has continued on a stationary basis; on the other hand, the part taken by the private banks has increased in comparison with the year before. Credits extended by branches of foreign banks have become larger. The same is true of the Government banks and the municipal banks, with exception of the postals savings bank, which has stopped granting credits to individuals and is investing its deposits in Government securities.

During the second part of the year the general situation of the private banks improved owing to the influx of capital. The liquidation of banks holding less than the required capital, which began in 1925, was continued. It will be continued also during 1927, in accordance with the law governing the liquidation of banks holding a capital of less than 1,000,000 zlotys.

During the first six months of the year prices of Government securities on the domestic market showed wide divergences. The price of the conversion loan in zlotys declined, while the price of other securities issued in foreign exchange or in gold zlotys rose. During the following months an upward movement was noted both for Government loans and for corporate shares, under the influence of the lowering of the private discount rate and as an effect of the more abundant resources in the money market. On the New York market Polish Government loans showed a general downward tendency at the beginning of the year, followed by a recovery which was almost uninterrupted after July.

Discount rates.—Some lowering of the high cost of credits resulted from an increase of liquid funds in the market. The highest legal rate of interest authorized by the Government for private banks was about 24 per cent at the beginning of the year.

During the second part of the year the private discount rate was reduced several times—in July, for example, from 24 to 20 per cent; in September, to 18 per cent; and on January 1, 1927, to 15 per cent. On two occasions during the year the Bank of Poland reduced the official rate—on July 7 it reduced the discount rate from 12 to 10 per cent and the rate on advances from 14 to 12 per cent; and again, on December 13, it reduced the discount rate from 10 to 9½ per cent and the rate on advances from 12 to 11 per cent. By persistent efforts the difference between the private rate and the official rate was reduced from 12 to 5½ per cent.

Movement of exchanges.—Although the merchandise trade balance showed an excess of exports over imports beginning with September, 1925, the situation on the money market continued to be difficult during the first months of 1926. Part of the foreign exchange bills representing exports had to be used for payment of obligations growing out of earlier importations, and the remainder were not brought to the Bank of Poland because of a manifest tendency to hoard foreign exchange. The exchange value of the dollar, which was 8.25 zlotys at the end of December, 1925, declined during the period from mid-January to February 15 to about 7.30 zlotys, but this rate could not be long maintained.

Because of the decline in the reserves of foreign exchange, the currency policy of the bank was restricted during the next few months to avoiding any more pronounced depreciation of the zloty and to checking the exchange fluctuations. Not until June, when the political situation of the country became settled and a large part of those exchange bills which had been hoarded appeared on the money market, was the Bank of Poland able to resume the purchase of foreign exchange in any considerable amounts, such as would partly provide for the reconstruction of its exchange reserve.

At the end of May the rate on the bourse at Warsaw was 11 zlotys to the dollar. At this time the level of prices and of wages in Poland, expressed in gold, was much below the level of prices abroad. The task which devolved upon the Bank of Poland was to take advantage of the change in the situation, with the purpose of

checking the rising tendency of prices by inducing a fall in foreign exchanges, of reestablishing the impaired confidence in the zloty, and finally of preventing a too rapid adjustment of domestic prices to prices abroad.

The fall in foreign exchanges brought foreign bills into the exchange market in increasing abundance during June and July. Owing to improvement in general conditions, Polish exchange rose steadily; somewhat rapidly at first—the dollar declined to 9.20 zlotys on July 5; and then at a more moderate rate, the zloty being quoted at 9.07 per dollar by the end of July and at 9 per dollar by the end of August.

About this time the Bank of Poland repaid its credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and thereafter gave its best efforts to the rebuilding of its foreign exchange reserves. The increase in these reserves during the following months is clearly shown in the figures. Foreign exchange bills, after deduction of obligations contracted in foreign exchange, rose from 9,700,000 gold zlotys at the end of June to 44,200,000 at the end of July, to 87,800,000 at the end of September, and reached 125,200,000 gold zlotys at the end of December. To show how general was the practice of hoarding during the crisis through which the country had come, it suffices to note that purchases of United States bank notes by the Bank of Poland amounted to \$4,600,000 in June, \$4,900,000 in July, and \$2,600,000 in August, as against an average of \$1,500,000 during the preceding months.

Metallic and foreign exchange reserves.—The gold reserve increased steadily, although by a small amount, through purchases of gold in the domestic market. At the end of the year the bank purchased gold abroad to the amount of 2,500,000 gold zlotys. A large part of the gold reserves had been deposited in the course of the year with the Bank of England and served as guarantee for the credit extended by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In August, after repayment of these loans, the gold was placed at the free disposition of the Bank of Poland.

The character of the metallic reserves underwent some modification during the year. In accordance with the 1924 charter of the Bank of Poland, the metallic reserves might consist only of gold. The present revised charter authorizes the bank to include silver, which, however, may not exceed 5 per cent of its gold holdings.

The metallic reserve and foreign exchange holdings were doubled during 1926 and amounted to from 30 to 40 per cent of the note circu-

lation of the bank. During the last months of the year the ratio of cover was in excess of 40 per cent, the point at which, under the new charter of the bank, the stamp tax on circulation is removed.

The figure for bills of foreign exchange purchased by the Bank of Poland rose during the year to 827,000,000 gold zlotys; that for foreign exchange bills sold to 683,000,000 gold zlotys, of which 224,000,000 were applied to the needs of the Government.

Purchases of foreign exchange during the decline of exchange rates caused some losses to the Bank of Poland. Recovery of part of these losses was effected out of profits of the year under review. While gains and losses growing out of these operations can not be precisely determined until after definite stabilization of the zloty, an accounting at the present rate of exchange would show a considerable profit instead of a loss.

Stock exchange loans.—The stock exchange loans of the bank, suspended in December, 1925, on account of the wide fluctuations of the exchange, were resumed during the last six months of the year. Loans on securities were increased during this period, advances being made at the rate of 7 zlotys to the dollar. These loan operations had to do only with foreign exchange bills obtained by firms established in the country in so far as they grew out of credits extended abroad.

Credit operations.—One may distinguish two phases in the credit policy of the bank during the past year. During the first six months the activity of the bank was hindered by the currency crisis, which made necessary a reduction in the volume of the bank note circulation. The situation improved considerably during the following months, when the increase in its foreign exchange reserve enabled the bank to advance credits more freely. For credits granted, the figure rose by 8,000,000 zlotys during the first period and by 100,000,000 zlotys during the second period.

The quality of the portfolio of securities admitted to rediscount at the Bank of Poland has improved steadily. For loans not paid at maturity, in comparison with total discounts, the proportion was 6.24 per cent in January, 4.95 per cent in February, 3.10 per cent in May, 2.07 per cent in October, and 1.95 per cent in December.

Revision of the charter.—Two years of experience had demonstrated that in many respects the charter of the Bank of Poland, granted in 1924, no longer corresponded to the economic conditions prevailing in the country.

The amendments proposed had been the subject of deliberation by the authorities of the bank in collaboration with the Minister of Finance, and later with the members of the Kemmerer Commission. These amendments were approved on August 31 by the general assembly of shareholders and authorized by the Government and the President of the Republic. The new provisions were published in the Journal of Law on November 5, 1926.

The most important amendment deals with reserves in gold and in foreign exchange. Following the example of the more recently organized banks of issue, the present act (article 52) authorizes the lowering of the note cover below 30 per cent, but only after a resolution to that effect by the administrative council, passed by a majority of at least 9 votes of its members, and the vote of the president of the bank. The resolution must also be approved by the Minister of Finance. In this case the bank will pay into the treasury a tax on the excess of bank notes in circulation over the amount covered up to 30 per cent, according to the following schedule: Three per cent per annum if the cover is less than 30 per cent, 6 per cent per annum if the cover is less than 27 per cent, and 10 per cent per annum if the cover is less than 24 per cent. In case of decrease in the cover below 20 per cent, the tax of 10 per cent is raised by 1 per cent for each further decline of 1 per cent in the cover.

If the cover is 40 per cent or more, the bank pays no stamp tax on its circulation. Each time that the cover falls below the level of 40 per cent, but remains above 30 per cent, the stamp tax shall be in the proportion of 1 per cent per annum on the total issue. In this way the influence of the gold and foreign exchange reserves is made more effective, greater liberty of action being given to the bank in case of emergency.

Article 58 provides that warehouse certificates fully guaranteed by agricultural products, as well as bills of exchange given by agriculturists for the purchase of seed, chemical fertilizer, farm machinery, and livestock may have a maturity of six months instead of three months as formerly. The total amount of these

certificates and bills of exchange may at no time exceed 20 per cent of the portfolio of the bank.

Article 55 authorizes the bank to acquire for its own account Government securities as well as municipal securities and mortgages, on condition that not more than 10 per cent of the capital of the bank shall be used for the purchase of these securities. Advances on collateral may not be made in excess of 20 per cent of the amount of the portfolio of the bank. By the terms of article 53, the securities in the portfolio and the advances on these securities may be part of the cover of the bank-note circulation, which was not the case under the former charter.

Finally, to facilitate increase in the capital of the bank, which is at present 100,000,000 zlotys, article 4 provides that an increase in the capital of the bank up to an amount not to exceed 150,000,000 zlotys may be made, with the consent of the Minister of Finance by a resolution of the administrative council, passed by a majority of nine of its members and by the vote of the president of the bank. A further increase in capital may be effected only under a decision of the general assembly of shareholders, submitted for approval to the Minister of Finance.

Under the statutes bank shares are registered. Since, however, a majority of the shareholders hold only one or two or a few shares, article 5 authorizes the president of the bank, in order to facilitate the free exchange of shares and to avoid too much red tape in transfer, to exchange registered shares for shares issued to bearer. The certificates of these shares shall not be in denominations larger than 10 shares, and the number of shares issued to bearer may not exceed 5 per cent of the capital of the bank. By the terms of article 16, only holders of registered shares have the right to take part in the general assembly of shareholders.

The original law authorized the bank to accept deposits of bonds bearing fixed interest, with the consent of the Minister of Finance. Article 69 permits the deposit of these interest-bearing bonds only for account of employees or officers of the bank.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

The annual report to the shareholders of the Bank of Japan for the calendar year 1926, presented on February 19, 1927, contains the following summary of business and economic conditions during the year:

Surveying the business conditions of the past year, we find little or no fundamental change from those of the preceding 12 months. Money continued to exhibit an easy tendency. The sharp recovery of the yen, however, was reflected in foreign trade, where the excess of imports was greater than in the preceding year; commodity prices continued their downward course; trade activity slackened, and business profits diminished. The consequent deepening of the general depression was further intensified by the national mourning for the death of the Emperor toward the end of the year.

In the early part of the year the easy money and increased exports that had marked the preceding six months resulted in optimistic views of the future being entertained in certain quarters and brought about some activity on the stock exchanges. The sharp rise in the value of the yen, however, resulted in a downward movement in silk, cotton yarn, and other commodity prices; while, at the same time, repayment of banking loans was not always being carried out in a satisfactory manner. There were, on the other hand, an increased offering of import bills on the market and continually increasing issues of bonds and debentures. All these factors combined to produce a slight stringency in the money market. Toward the end of the first half year some activity in anticipation of an increase of exports developed, and an easing of money in the latter half was again witnessed on the share and other futures markets; but foreign trade did not thrive as had been expected. The downward movement of prices continued unchecked, and depression permeated all departments of trade and industry. The demand for new money was small, and market rates fell even below the official rate of our bank in some instances. Early in October the bank reduced the official discount rates by 0.2 sen (from 7.30 to 6.57 per cent); so the rate for commercial paper became 1.8 sen per diem (6.57 per cent, annual). Some of the Tokyo and Osaka banks followed suit by lowering their rates on certain kinds of advances, and some local associations of banks outside these two cities decreased the rates agreed upon for interest on deposits. Money eased to a still greater extent; the discount rate for ordinary commercial paper,

ranging from 1.9 sen to 2.3 sen (6.935 to 8.395 per cent) in September, declined in some cases to 1.8 sen (6.57 per cent) in October. The Government's October estimate of the rice crop did not reveal so satisfactory a situation as in the preceding year. A decrease was also recorded in the yields of wheat and barley, and, contrary to expectation, the prices of these crops and of cocoons fell below the 1925 levels. Consequently the purchasing power of the rural community was affected and inactivity prevailed in town and country; when to cap it all, the nation was confronted by the great sorrow on December 25. The demand for money for year-end purposes was therefore smaller than in other years, and quietness reigned in the money market during the last days of December. The year closed with money easier than it had been the year before; thus, discount rates in the Tokyo market were 0.1 sen lower (percentage rates being lower by 0.365) for commercial paper, and rates for overnight call money were from 0.2 sen to 0.3 sen lower (percentage rates being lower by from 0.73 to 1.095) than those of the corresponding period in 1925.

An increase in exports and a decrease in imports indicated a tendency for the excess of imports to decline during the first four months of the year; but conditions subsequently changed, and the usual favorable turn of trade did not take place until August. Taking into consideration the returns for Chosen and Taiwan, we find that total exports for the whole year amounted to 2,110,000,000 yen, total imports to 2,560,000,000 yen, and that the consequent adverse balance of trade came to 440,000,000 yen. These figures represent, in comparison with the returns of the preceding year, a decline of 170,000,000 yen in imports and of 250,000,000 yen in exports, and an increase of 88,000,000 yen in the adverse balance. This may be accounted for mainly by decreases in the importation of cotton and rice and in the exportation of raw silk, cotton yarns, and piece goods. Such an unfavorable result of the foreign trade was due, apart from the recovery of the yen, to the fall in the price of silver, the spread of civil war in China, and the collapse of the Mukden notes. Although a slight reaction took place in May and June, our exchange rate on the whole continued the upward movement of the preceding year. The increase in the Yokohama Specie Bank's telegraphic transfer rate on New York from \$0.435 to \$0.485 represents an appreciation of over 12 per cent

during the year. Silver had developed a weak tendency by the end of the preceding year, and the decline was hastened by the publication of the Indian currency reform scheme in August. The fall in the market level from 31 pence at the beginning of the year to 24 pence at the end constitutes a decrease of over 22 per cent.

The improvement in the exchange situation contributed in no small degree to the decline in domestic commodity prices. Continuing the tendency of the preceding year, price movements kept steadily on the decline; and, as a general rule, new low records were registered month by month. The index number for wholesale prices in Tokyo was about 12 per cent lower in December than in January, while the decrease in 1925 was 9.5 per cent; the total decline in these two years was over 20 per cent. Some commodities, of which raw silk and cotton yarns furnished conspicuous examples, depreciated in value not only on account of the improvement in the exchange situation, but also as a result of depression in foreign markets. Raw silk quotations declined from 2,000 yen a bale in the last days of 1925 to 1,470 at the end of 1926. The corresponding movement in cotton yarns was from 288 yen to 194 yen a bale. With the exception of coal and sugar, all other staple commodities shared the same fate.

The business depression was reflected in our bank's advances by decreases, on the whole, in comparison with the figures for the preceding year. The volume was at a minimum in May at 188,000,000 yen. Although subsequent increases brought it, by the end of the year, to 587,000,000 yen, it was 110,000,000 yen less than the corresponding figures for 1925. The note issue also fell to its lowest level in May, when the fiduciary issue disappeared altogether, and the amount outstanding came to only 1,040,000,000 yen. The circulation increased until it reached 1,569,000,000 yen at the end of the year, which, however, represents a decline of 62,000,000 yen in comparison with the figures of a year before, and was

about equal to the outstanding issue at the end of 1922, the year immediately preceding the great earthquake.

National loans, other than Government rice purchase notes, were issued to the extent of 504,000,000 yen during the year; and, as redemption, including purchases out of the sinking fund, amounted to 367,000,000 yen, the net increase in the debt was 136,000,000 yen. The Government persistently adhered to the policy of refraining from offering for public subscription other loans than those required for conversion purposes, and, aided by favorable monetary conditions, the results of these operations were fairly satisfactory. Redemption by means of the sinking fund was carried on both by purchase in the market and by drawing lots during the year.

It may be pointed out that signs of improvement in certain quarters were not entirely wanting in the past year. Money was easy and security prices maintained high levels. Share transactions and bank clearings showed an expansion, and the total capitalization of new business enterprises increased slightly above the levels of the preceding year. Nevertheless, the improvement in economic conditions was more apparent than real. Depression pervaded all lines of trade and industry with a severity felt more keenly than in 1925. The efforts of the Government and the people during these years have no doubt served good purposes in the economic improvement of the country, but a closer investigation will reveal the fact that much still remains to be done to better the position of the banks and to effect reforms in the management of business and industry. In the completion of this task it might be well for us to take advantage of the golden opportunity afforded by the present easy monetary conditions. At this juncture the necessary steps should be taken to secure the development of the national resources through readjustment and adoption of new business methods, and the bank will endeavor to conform its measures to the aims referred to above.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1927			1926		1927			1926
	March	February	January	March		March	February	January	March
Bank of England (millions of pounds sterling):									
Issue department—									
Gold coin and bullion.....	149.1	148.8	150.1	145.3					
Notes issued.....	168.8	168.6	169.8	165.1					
Banking department—									
Gold and silver coin.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4					
Bank notes.....	30.9	31.9	32.8	22.3					
Government securities.....	32.7	29.9	28.1	37.0					
Other securities.....	83.7	71.3	72.4	86.6					
Public deposits.....	32.9	17.8	13.7	35.4					
Other deposits.....	97.4	98.4	102.8	93.6					
Ratio of gold and note reserve to deposit liabilities (per cent).....	24.8	25.6	29.3	18.4					
Bank notes in circulation ¹	81.6	80.4	80.8	86.5					
Currency notes and certificates.....	288.1	281.4	280.2	295.3					
Bank of France (millions of francs):									
Gold reserve ²	3,684	3,684	3,684	3,684					
Silver reserve.....	342	342	341	331					
Gold, silver, and foreign exchange.....	1,950	1,827	1,684	.....				
Credits abroad.....	76	86	87	570					
Loans and discounts.....	5,252	5,195	5,651	5,760					
Advances to the Government.....	28,150	29,600	32,550	35,000					
Miscellaneous assets.....	11,104	9,075	7,225	3,502					
Note circulation.....	52,385	51,697	52,172	51,492					
Total deposits.....	3,837	4,845	5,966	2,834					
German Reichsbank (millions of reichsmarks):									
Gold at home.....	1,750	1,741	1,706	1,228					
Gold abroad.....	101	93	128	263					
Reserves in foreign exchange.....	203	204	421	481					
Bills of exchange and checks.....	1,963	1,644	1,415	1,216					
Miscellaneous assets.....	426	506	570	923					
Deposits.....	616	539	575	625					
Reichsmarks in circulation.....	3,589	3,465	3,410	3,160					
Rentenmarks in circulation.....	1,129	1,149	1,151	1,573					
Bank of Italy (millions of lire): ³									
Gold reserve.....	.....	1,145	1,144	1,134					
Credit and balances abroad.....	.....	1,168	1,099	550					
Loans and discounts.....	.....	7,604	7,964	10,044					
Advances to the Government.....	.....	4,229	4,229	7,066					
Note circulation for commerce.....	.....	13,587	13,768	11,229					
Note circulation for the State.....	.....	4,229	4,229	7,066					
Total deposits.....	.....	2,434	2,733	2,334					
Bank of Japan (millions of yen):									
Gold at home and abroad.....	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,057					
Advances and discounts.....	554	330	398	299					
Advances on foreign bills.....	47	56	66	99					
Government bonds.....	303	270	276	287					
Total note and deposit liabilities.....	2,119	1,892	1,990	1,977					
Notes issued.....	1,310	1,232	1,390	1,181					
Total deposits.....	809	660	600	796					
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):									
Gold.....	59	57	53	15					
Foreign bills of the reserve.....	438	458	479	492					
Other foreign bills.....	146	144	139	58					
Domestic bills.....	81	59	53	92					
Treasury bills.....	174	176	176	183					
Note circulation.....	883	874	875	816					
Deposits.....	21	27	35	26					
National Bank of Belgium (millions of francs):									
Gold ⁴	3,164	3,122	3,108	274					
Foreign bills and balances in gold ⁴	2,080	2,126	2,114	30					
Domestic and foreign bills.....	2,266	2,406	2,389	1,306					
Loans to State.....	2,002	2,050	2,050	5,680					
Note circulation.....	9,368	9,115	9,077	7,495					
Deposits.....	455	732	732	373					
National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):									
Gold ⁵	1,218	1,205	1,198	42					
Foreign bills, etc.....	439	213	217	429					
Loans and discounts.....	1,059	1,072	1,109	1,229					
Advances to State.....	4,512	4,512	4,562	5,550					
Note circulation.....	3,382	3,246	3,224	3,466					
Deposits.....	2,424	3,260	3,266	2,876					
Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):									
Gold at home.....	85	85	85	.....				
Gold abroad.....	563	579	562	.....				
Loans and discounts.....	20	20	60	.....				
Note circulation.....	270	259	242	.....				
Deposits.....	213	236	225	.....				
Czechoslovak National Bank (millions of Czechoslovak crowns):									
Gold and silver.....	1,050	1,048	1,038	.....				
Foreign balances and currency.....	1,897	2,021	2,075	.....				
Loans and advances.....	85	133	178	.....				
Assets of banking office in liquidation.....	562	571	573	.....				
Note circulation.....	7,028	6,917	6,969	.....				
Deposits.....	1,262	1,726	1,868	.....				
Bank of Danzig (millions of Danzig gulden):									
Balances with Bank of England.....	14	14	14	18					
Foreign bills, etc.....	14	14	16	19					
Loans and discounts.....	21	21	19	15					
Note circulation.....	35	35	34	34					
Deposits.....	2	3	2	3					
National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):									
Gold.....	193	202	202	209					
Foreign bills, etc.....	36	36	31	60					
Loans and discounts.....	129	127	133	130					
Note circulation.....	361	356	361	411					
Deposits.....	23	25	29	36					
National Bank of Egypt (thousands of Egyptian pounds sterling):									
Gold.....	.....	3,613	3,584	3,419					
English Government securities.....	.....	24,005	23,705	27,404					
Egyptian Government securities.....	.....	25,135	25,001	30,753					
Note circulation.....	.....	30,314	30,111	33,656					
Government deposits.....	.....	20,817	20,497	25,039					
Other deposits.....	.....	17,701	17,194	14,541					
Bank of Estonia (millions of Estonian marks):									
Gold.....	.....	.....	.....	6495					
Cash in foreign currency.....	.....	.....	.....	35					
Foreign correspondents' account.....	.....	.....	.....	282					
Foreign bills.....	.....	.....	.....	213					
Loans and discounts.....	.....	.....	.....	5,897					
Note circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	1,941					
Deposits and current accounts.....	.....	.....	.....	795					
Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):									
Gold.....	326	326	327	332					
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	1,185	1,127	1,048	1,182					
Foreign bills.....	51	63	90	65					
Domestic bills.....	556	533	524	551					
State debts.....	124	124	124	262					
Note circulation.....	1,473	1,447	1,330	1,386					
Demand liabilities.....	406	408	484	582					

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.

⁶ Including gold held abroad.

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

	1927			1926		1927			1926
	March	February	January	March		March	February	January	March
National Bank of Greece (millions of drachmae):					Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):				
Gold and balances abroad.....				1,794	Gold.....	9	9	9	9
Government loans and securities.....				3,730	Balances abroad.....	172	186	187	391
Loans and discounts.....				3,209	Bills.....	218	213	211	151
Note circulation.....				4,231	Note circulation.....	1,785	1,783	1,783	1,842
Total deposits.....				4,000	Deposits.....	64	48	54	70
National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengö):					National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):				
Gold.....	169	169	169	85	Gold.....	145	145	145	140
Foreign bills, etc.....	105	110	103	154	Bills.....	8,995	8,982	8,988	8,249
Loans and discounts.....	209	190	207	139	Advances to State.....	10,679	10,679	10,679	10,679
Advances to treasury.....	119	122	128	154	Note circulation.....	21,036	20,990	20,902	20,343
Other assets.....	255	262	255	263	Deposits.....	8,948	9,130	9,310	8,366
Note circulation.....	418	416	435	380	State Bank of Russia (note-issuing department; thousands of chevrontsi):				
Deposits.....	252	260	241	189	Gold.....	16,588	16,442	16,441	14,751
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	159	149	159	196	Foreign currency.....	8,374	8,186	7,532	5,043
Bank of Java (millions of florins):					Loans and discounts.....	59,733	61,067	61,672	54,980
Gold.....	190	195	196	202	Bank notes.....	85,731	85,881	85,659	72,409
Foreign bills.....	21	19	21	20	National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (millions of dinars):				
Loans and discounts.....	79	85	95	51	Gold.....	87	87	87	78
Note circulation.....	304	305	312	328	Foreign notes and credits.....	300	324	321	347
Deposits.....	47	57	69	54	Loans and discounts.....	1,322	1,340	1,378	1,323
Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):					Advances to State.....	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966
Gold.....	24	24	24	24	Note circulation.....	5,476	5,502	5,504	5,683
Foreign exchange reserve.....	30	29	28	34	Deposits.....	701	710	746	616
Bills.....	71	71	70	70	South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds sterling):				
Loans.....	55	53	55	51	Gold.....	8,868	8,151	7,779	7,751
Note circulation.....	29	28	28	30	Foreign bills.....	6,028	6,295	5,023	5,412
Government deposits.....	89	81	77	79	Domestic bills.....	702	1,028	2,560	1,103
Other deposits.....	40	43	56	54	Note circulation.....	7,253	8,158	7,995	7,526
Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):					Deposits.....	5,568	6,280	4,962	6,177
Gold.....	31	31	32	30	Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Foreign currency.....	42	39	38	38	Gold.....	2,588	2,582	2,563	2,537
Loans and discounts.....	59	57	53	48	Silver.....	698	691	688	667
Note circulation.....	91	90	87	90	Balances abroad.....	38	38	35	30
Deposits.....	39	36	34	23	Bills discounted.....	567	582	656	703
Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):					Checks and drafts.....	1,430	1,437	1,601	1,481
Gold.....	419	414	414	429	Note circulation.....	4,526	4,309	4,311	4,331
Foreign bills.....	147	141	178	177	Deposits.....	975	992	965	1,118
Loans and discounts.....	227	243	216	209	Bank of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Note circulation.....	782	814	819	821	Gold.....	222	223	224	230
Deposits.....	51	31	30	35	Foreign bills, etc.....	179	184	197	180
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Loans and discounts.....	288	254	250	331
Gold.....	147	147	147	147	Note circulation.....	525	485	471	527
Foreign balances and bills.....	45	49	54	87	Deposits.....	92	103	126	141
Domestic credits.....	374	398	446	296	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Note circulation.....	324	319	318	350	Gold.....	458	446	437	418
Foreign deposits.....	15	16	36	6	Funds on demand abroad.....	41	26	24	33
Total deposits.....	240	275	303	137	Loans and discounts.....	347	354	384	339
Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of libras):					Note circulation.....	838	800	781	808
Gold.....	4,087	4,091	4,092	4,010	Deposits.....	81	89	132	70
Gold against demand deposits.....	329	325	324	412	Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesos):				
Foreign exchange reserve.....	704	709	709	728	Gold.....			58,465	54,938
Bills.....	1,920	2,052	2,003	2,515	Loans and discounts.....			96,332	83,193
Note circulation.....	5,847	5,998	5,965	6,375	Note circulation.....			67,086	64,995
Deposits.....	663	655	653	824	Deposits.....			70,528	56,357
Bank of Poland (millions of zloty):									
Gold.....	152	149	144	134					
Foreign exchange, etc.....	235	220	187	49					
Loans and discounts.....	393	369	358	369					
Note circulation.....	668	634	585	389					
Current accounts—									
Private.....	175	149	128	79					
Treasury.....	36	64	29	29					
Liabilities in foreign currency.....	36	34	35	62					

† 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
	March	February	January	March		March	February	January	March
Chartered banks of Canada (millions of dollars):					Four private banks of Italy (millions of lire):				
Gold coin and bullion ¹		73	72	61	Cash.....				1,179
Current loans and discounts.....	1,243	1,255	1,255	1,171	Bills discounted.....				8,819
Money at call and short notice.....	439	432	432	375	Due from correspondents.....				4,962
Public and railway securities.....	508	496	496	577	Due to correspondents.....				12,672
Note circulation.....	165	160	160	164	Deposits.....				2,478
Individual deposits.....	2,262	2,273	2,273	2,231	Tokyo banks (millions of yen):				
Gold reserve against Dominion notes.....	93	93	93	95	Cash on hand.....	212	123	134	112
Dominion notes circulation.....	173	172	172	183	Total loans.....	2,492	2,628	2,647	2,445
Joint-stock banks of Denmark (millions of kroner):					Total deposits.....	1,977	1,975	1,973	1,936
Loans and discounts.....	1,940	1,953	1,953	2,100	Total clearings.....	3,222	2,807	3,122	3,295
Due from foreign banks.....	53	53	53	68	Joint-stock banks of Norway (millions of kroner):				
Due to foreign banks.....	146	155	152	152	Loans and discounts.....		1,706	1,723	2,010
Deposits and current accounts.....	2,018	2,011	2,257	2,257	Due from foreign banks.....		65	79	157
Nine London clearing banks (millions of pounds sterling):					Due to foreign banks.....		214	227	329
Money at call and short notice.....	119	117	125	110	Rediscouunts.....		158	159	210
Advances and discounts.....	1,106	1,122	1,142	1,064	Deposits.....		2,119	1,925	1,908
Investments.....	239	243	252	247	Joint-stock banks of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Deposits.....	1,632	1,653	1,694	1,588	Loans and discounts.....	4,241	4,263	4,260	4,302
Joint-stock banks of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):					Foreign bills and credits abroad.....	187	164	170	171
Loans and discounts.....	7,251	7,199	6,774	6,774	Due to foreign banks.....	125	125	132	135
Due from abroad.....	308	372	140	140	Rediscouunts.....	115	92	91	167
Due to abroad.....	325	317	346	346	Deposits.....	3,555	3,549	3,534	3,583
Deposits.....	6,343	6,390	5,628	5,628	Swiss Cantonal banks (millions of francs):				
Three commercial banks of France (millions of francs):					Loans and discounts.....		1,734	1,731	1,692
Bills and national defense bonds.....			15,030	13,791	Mortgages.....		2,792	2,787	2,668
Loans and advances.....			5,092	4,646	Foreign bills.....		24	25	23
Demand deposits.....			21,954	19,816	Due from banks and correspondents.....		279	263	249
Time deposits.....			317	295	Commercial deposits.....		687	687	636
Six Berlin banks (millions of reichsmarks):					Savings deposits.....		1,542	1,532	1,436
Bills and treasury notes.....	1,427	² 1,558	³ 1,243	³ 1,243					
Due from other banks.....	816	² 787	³ 631	³ 631					
Miscellaneous loans.....	4,563	² 4,024	³ 3,024	³ 3,024					
Deposits.....	6,274	² 5,967	³ 4,530	³ 4,530					
Acceptances.....	361	² 324	³ 241	³ 241					

¹ Not including gold held abroad.² Figures are for December, 1926.³ Figures are for February, 1926.

DISCOUNT RATES OF 31 CENTRAL BANKS

[Prevailing rates, with date of last change]

Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—
Austria.....	6	Feb. 5, 1927	Estonia.....	8	Oct. 1, 1926	Japan.....	5.84	Mar. 9, 1927	Portugal.....	8	July 27, 1926
Belgium.....	5½	April 27, 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
Czechoslovakia.....	5	Mar. 8, 1927	Germany.....	5	Jan. 11, 1927	Lithuania.....	7	Feb. 1, 1925	South Africa.....	5½	Nov. 21, 1924
Danzig.....	5½	July 29, 1926	Greece.....	11	July 7, 1926	Netherlands.....	3½	Oct. 2, 1925	Spain.....	5	Mar. 23, 1923
Denmark.....	5	June 24, 1926	Hungary.....	6	Aug. 26, 1926	Norway.....	4½	Oct. 27, 1926	Sweden.....	4	Apr. 22, 1927
England.....	4½	Apr. 21, 1927	India.....	7	Feb. 10, 1927	Peru.....	6	Apr. 1, 1923	Switzerland.....	3½	Oct. 22, 1925
			Italy.....	7	June 18, 1925	Poland.....	8½	Mar. 11, 1927	Yugoslavia.....	6	June 23, 1922

Changes: Bank of France from 5½ to 5 per cent on Apr. 14, 1927; Bank of England from 5 to 4½ per cent on Apr. 21, 1927; Bank of Sweden from 4½ to 4 per cent on Apr. 22, 1927; National Bank of Belgium from 6 to 5½ per cent on April 27, 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	4.54	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

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	7¼-7¾	7½-10½	10½-11½	7 -11	4½-5½	6.57-8.76	4.38-7.30
March	6.75	4.25	8.00	7¼-7¾	7½-10½	10 -11½	6½-7	4½-5½	6.57-8.40	4.75-7.67
April	6.75	4.25	8.00	6½-7¼	6¾-10½	10 -11½	7	4½-5½	6.75-8.76	6.02-7.30
May	6.65	5.15	8.00	6¾-6¾	6¾-9½	9½-10½	7	4½-6	6.75-8.76	4.75-7.30
June	6.65	5.73	8.17	6¼-6¼	6¾-9½	9 -10	7	4½-6	7.12-8.76	5.11-8.76
July	6.70	6.00	8.50	6 -6¾	6½-9¼	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	8¼-10	6 -7	4½-6	6.75-8.40	5.84-7.48
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	4.75-7.48
December	4.34	5.77	9.25	6¾-6¾	7½-9¾	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		
March	4.19	3.89	9.25					4½-6		

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 National Suisse—and are quoted in the same way.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

Month	UNITED STATES (In thousands of dollars)			GERMANY (In thousands of reichsmarks)			GREAT BRITAIN (In thousands of pounds sterling)			NETHERLANDS (In thousands of guilders)			SOUTH AFRICA (In thousands of pounds sterling)	
	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 (-)	Pro-duction	Net exports
1925														
January	5,038	73,526	-68,488	82,857	2,476	80,381	2,266	4,799	-2,534	6,586	5,679	907	3,508	1,391
February	3,603	50,600	-46,997	46,051	2,775	43,276	4,414	3,823	591	9,047	6,365	2,682	3,208	1,718
March	7,377	25,104	-17,727	62,602	2,043	59,959	1,862	3,015	-1,152	72	629	-557	3,499	5,401
April	8,830	21,604	-12,734	68,087	2,586	65,501	1,031	1,992	-961	213	12,560	-12,347	3,337	2,957
May	11,393	13,390	-1,997	78,755	2,764	75,991	2,650	2,634	16	12	12,584	-12,572	3,458	2,171
June	4,426	6,713	-2,287	54,273	2,824	51,449	5,620	1,616	4,004	30	24,131	-24,101	3,309	5,667
July	10,204	4,416	5,788	22,197	2,821	19,376	8,932	3,271	5,661	296	36,395	-36,099	3,476	4,337
August	4,862	2,136	2,726	121,644	2,463	119,181	2,803	2,701	101	2,560	5,081	-2,521	3,424	4,390
September	4,128	6,784	-2,656	30,441	3,760	26,681	834	2,738	-1,903	2,315	846	1,969	3,407	3,899
October	50,741	28,039	22,702	37,770	4,518	33,252	5,412	10,175	-4,763	12,170	1,818	10,352	3,464	3,765
November	10,456	24,360	-13,904	33,542	4,253	29,289	3,506	8,542	-5,036	22,895	18	22,877	3,361	1,943
December	7,216	5,968	1,248	3,050	3,410	-360	2,179	4,368	-2,189	23,706	102	23,694	3,318	3,233
Total	128,272	262,640	-134,367	641,269	37,293	603,976	41,609	49,675	-8,165	79,991	105,710	-25,719	40,768	40,877
1926														
January	19,351	3,087	16,264	23,163	3,454	19,709	4,525	2,448	2,077	16,455	86	16,369	3,366	4,100
February	25,416	3,851	21,565	58,902	3,108	55,794	3,454	1,504	1,890	387	1,202	-815	3,203	3,060
March	43,413	4,225	39,188	40,138	3,223	36,915	1,290	2,620	-1,330	1,539	50	1,489	3,544	1,742
April	13,116	17,834	-4,718	5,847	2,537	3,310	1,477	717	760	216	70	146	3,412	6,110
May	2,935	9,343	-6,408	3,517	2,909	608	3,840	1,408	2,432	672	497	175	3,587	3,699
June	18,890	3,346	15,544	2,398	2,649	-251	3,309	1,003	2,307	2,512	126	2,386	3,600	4,316
July	19,820	5,070	14,750	2,626	2,608	18	4,009	1,276	2,733	822	5,009	-4,187	3,656	4,658
August	11,979	29,743	-17,764	44,632	2,662	41,970	3,877	1,841	2,037	335	149	189	3,583	3,231
September	15,987	23,081	-7,094	99,108	2,946	96,162	2,494	1,031	1,463	1,990	1,632	358	3,573	1,785
October	8,857	1,156	7,701	152,572	3,649	148,923	3,476	4,369	-893	1,443	372	1,071	3,621	5,976
November	16,738	7,727	9,011	69,110	3,788	65,322	3,814	5,053	-1,239	1,154	433	721	3,563	2,749
December	17,004	7,196	9,808	77,277	3,603	73,674	2,986	3,824	-838	269	6,500	-6,231	3,538	2,169
Total	213,504	115,708	97,796	579,290	36,609	542,681	38,551	27,153	11,398	27,799	16,128	11,671	42,285	43,594
1927														
January	59,355	14,890	44,465	59,142	2,203	56,939	2,366	3,736	-1,370	3,241	183	3,058		
February	22,309	2,414	19,895				5,601	3,181	2,420	1,023		1,023		
March	14,383	5,625	8,758				1,546	1,417	130	1,213	98	1,115		

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN
(Amounts in pounds sterling)

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM INDIA
(Amounts in rupees)

Country of origin or destination	Imports		Exports		Country of origin or destination	Imports		Exports	
	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	February, 1927		January, 1927	December, 1926	January, 1927	December, 1926
All countries	1,546,461	5,600,690	1,416,623	3,180,866	All countries	7,002,915	10,046,197	9,579	243,145
Belgium					England	1,300,215	2,596,666		
France	1,315	51,502	37,145	214,200	France				
Netherlands		26,850	68,245	117,000	United States				
Russia	21,000	30,000			Aden and dependencies	363,130	254,247		
Spain and Canaries			136,425	753,000	Arabia	76,188	27,215		
Switzerland			45,700		Bahrain Islands	65,087	65,764		
United States	10,309		300,500	1,186,000	British Oceania				
South America	886	913	60,000	1,000	Ceylon	17,592	7,200		
British India			359,823	309,720	China	36,088	71,961		
British Malaya			95,040	125,240	Mesopotamia	680,820	441,804		
Egypt			28,910	76,070	Straits Settlements	24,223	16,371	7,257	23,608
Rhodesia	137,063	135,087			Java				218,120
Transvaal	1,180,166	2,454,938			Egypt	965,557	838,055		
West Africa	133,873	128,873	297	1,205	Natal	3,473,809	5,726,627		
All other countries	61,849	406,537	284,538	397,431	Mauritius and dependencies			2,322	1,417
Net imports	129,838	2,419,824			All other countries	206	287		
Net exports					Net imports	6,993,336	9,893,052		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
RATES PUBLISHED BY THE TREASURY
 [In cents per unit of foreign currency¹]

Country	Unit	Par	April, 1927				March, 1927, average		April, 1926, average	
			Low	High	Average		Rate	Per cent of par	Rate	Per cent of par
					Rate	Per cent of par				
EUROPE										
Austria.....	Schilling.....	14.07	14.0600	14.0910	14.0736	100.02	14.0738	100.03	14.0662	99.97
Belgium.....	Belga.....	13.90	13.9000	13.9000	13.9000	100.00	13.9000	100.00	13.6742	19.04
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.7230	.7280	.7249	3.76	.7246	3.75	.7282	3.75
Czechoslovakia.....	Crown.....		2.9612	2.9621	2.9616		2.9616		2.9618	
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	26.6600	26.6700	26.6681	99.51	26.6456	99.42	26.1738	97.66
England.....	Pound.....	486.65	485.5400	485.7600	485.6546	100.00	485.4025	99.74	486.2185	99.91
Finland.....	Markka.....	2.52	2.5197	2.5214	2.5206	100.02	2.5205	100.02	2.5208	100.03
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	3.9100	3.9200	3.9188	20.30	3.9126	20.27	3.9885	17.55
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	23.7000	23.7100	23.7011	99.50	23.7137	99.55	23.8019	99.92
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	1.2907	1.3568	1.3295	6.88	1.2898	6.68	1.2762	6.61
Hungary.....	Pengo.....	17.49	17.4600	17.5000	17.4773	99.92	17.5074	100.10	17.6631	100.42
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.7000	5.5700	5.0204	26.01	4.5059	23.85	4.5200	20.83
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	39.9900	40.0100	40.0023	99.50	40.0137	99.54	40.1258	99.82
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	25.7200	26.0100	25.8592	96.49	26.0474	97.19	21.6181	80.66
Poland.....	Zloty.....	19.30	11.3400	11.4900	11.4226	59.18	11.3703	58.91	11.3292	58.70
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	5.1000	5.1300	5.1138	4.73	5.1170	4.74	5.1396	4.76
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.5818	.6450	.6157	3.19	.6128	3.18	.4080	2.09
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	17.4500	17.9400	17.6385	91.39	17.4088	90.20	14.2881	74.03
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	26.7600	26.7900	26.7788	99.92	26.7452	99.80	26.7904	99.96
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	19.2300	19.2400	19.2323	99.65	19.2359	99.67	19.3004	100.00
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....	19.30	1.7576	1.7590	1.7581	9.11	1.7593	9.12	1.7609	9.12
NORTH AMERICA										
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	100.0308	100.1611	100.0942	100.09	99.9019	99.90	100.0385	100.04
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	100.0000	100.0500	100.0260	100.03	100.0265	100.03	99.9213	99.92
Mexico.....	do.....	48.85	46.6667	47.0400	46.8681	94.02	47.0084	94.30	48.6571	97.61
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	96.1400	96.2400	96.1738	99.68	95.9811	99.48	90.7873	94.10
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	11.7000	11.8400	11.7965	36.36	11.8452	36.51	14.0085	43.18
Chile.....	Peso.....	12.17	12.0100	12.0800	12.0327	98.87	12.0041	98.64	12.1165	99.57
Uruguay.....	do.....	108.42	101.4900	102.3200	101.9750	98.60	101.2763	97.98	102.7138	99.32
ASIA										
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	² 48.11	45.0900	46.2500	45.5385	94.66	44.1341	91.74	51.4431	106.93
Do.....	Shanghai tael.....	³ 66.85	61.4500	63.1000	62.0138	92.77	60.5048	90.51	70.8746	106.02
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	³ 47.77	49.3100	50.4100	49.6865	104.01	48.6855	101.92	54.6377	114.38
India.....	Rupce.....	49.66	36.0800	36.2400	36.1423	74.28	36.3004	74.60	36.1823	74.36
Japan.....	Yen.....	48.85	47.2200	49.1200	48.3735	97.04	49.1411	98.68	46.6442	93.57
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	55.6500	56.0600	55.9535	98.54	55.9566	98.55	56.5535	99.60

OTHER RATES

[In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Country	Unit	Par	Recent quotations ⁴		Country	Unit	Par	Recent quotations ⁴	
			Rate	Date				Rate	Date
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	38.93	34.00	Apr. 25	Latvia.....	Lat.....	19.30	19.23	Apr. 13
Colombia.....	Peso.....	97.33	97.32	Do.	Lithuania.....	Litas.....	10.00	9.91	Do.
Danzig.....	Gulden.....	19.47	19.33	Feb. av.	Peru.....	Libra.....	486.65	364.00	Apr. 25
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	48.67	18.31	Apr. 25	Russia.....	Chervonetz.....	514.60	515.00	Do.
Egypt.....	Egyptian pound.....	494.31	497.62	Mar. 15	South Africa.....	Pound.....	486.65	486.82	Feb. 22
Estonia.....	Estmark.....		.27	Apr. 13	Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	19.30	18.75	Apr. 25
Java.....	Florin.....	40.20	40.16	Apr. 25					

¹ Noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York.

² Rate on franc.

³ 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 \$0.56399 for April, 1927, \$0.55620 for March 1927, and \$0.64760 for April, 1926. The corresponding London prices (converted at average rate of exchange) were \$0.57176, \$0.56096, and \$0.65009.

⁴ For these currencies, in the absence of Treasury quotations, rates are taken from the New York Journal of Commerce, except as follows: Danzig, League of Nations Bulletin; Egypt, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Estonia and Latvia, computed from rate published in London Economist; Lithuania, U. S. Consular Reports; South Africa, London Economist.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE PRICES

ALL COMMODITIES

[Pre-war=100]

Month	United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	Europe													
		Austria (gold basis)	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia ¹	Denmark ¹	England (Board of Trade)	Finland	France		Germany ² (Federal Statistical Bureau)	Hungary (gold basis)	Italy	Netherlands	Norway (Oslo)
									Statistical Bureau	Federal Reserve Board					
1925															
October.....	158	127	575	2,823	989	163	154	1,121	572	482	143	131	716	154	221
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	-----	976	139	141	1,095	641	600	135	-----	646	145	160
April.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	138	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Europe—Continued															
Month	Europe—Continued					Canada	Peru	Asia and Oceania					Africa		
	Poland ²	Russia ¹	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ¹			Australia	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India (Calcutta)	Japan (Tokyo)	New Zealand	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa
1925															
October.....	128	174	187	154	159	156	205	163	159	-----	158	200	162	153	124
November.....	137	175	186	155	157	161	204	165	158	-----	161	198	161	145	-----
December.....	155	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	178	186	146	146	151	200	154	173	156	146	170	150	126	128
February.....	197	179	182	146	145	150	204	153	172	-----	148	171	146	124	-----
March.....	-----	177	181	145	147	149	206	-----	175	-----	146	-----	-----	124	-----
April.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	147	-----	201	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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 numbers of commodity groups for most of the countries are also available in the office of the Division of Research and Statistics of the board, and may be had upon request.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Pre-war=100]

ENGLAND—BOARD OF TRADE

	1927			1926		
	March	February	January	December	November	March
All commodities.....	141	143	144	146	152	144
Total food.....	147	152	154	155	157	151
Cereals.....	148	149	149	151	156	144
Meat and fish.....	132	141	147	153	153	151
Other foods.....	161	166	163	161	161	156
Total, not food.....	137	137	138	141	150	141
Iron and steel.....	126	127	128	131	135	118
Other minerals and metals.....	131	134	138	149	185	130
Cotton.....	141	137	134	135	141	165
Other textiles.....	154	152	152	153	153	168
Other articles.....	141	142	144	143	144	147

FRANCE—STATISTICAL BUREAU

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
All commodities.....	641	632	622	627	684	632
All foods.....	643	630	618	610	657	548
Animal foods.....	621	583	566	572	593	537
Vegetable foods.....	640	641	631	610	695	546
Sugar, coffee, cocoa.....	679	689	688	675	697	565
All industrial material.....	641	634	625	641	706	700
Minerals.....	616	621	614	652	709	645
Textiles.....	742	696	667	664	748	914
Sundries.....	612	619	620	631	693	631

GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
All commodities.....	135	136	136	137	137	133
Total agricultural products.....	139	140	144	143	120	120
Vegetable foods.....	156	154	152	153	110	110
Cattle.....	111	117	120	120	119	119
Animal products.....	147	149	162	157	147	147
Fodder.....	144	142	141	141	97	97
Colonial goods.....	128	129	128	129	130	130
Total industrial raw materials and semi-finished products.....	129	129	128	128	131	131
Coal.....	135	135	135	135	132	132
Iron.....	125	125	127	127	124	124
Nonferrous metals.....	109	111	114	115	119	119
Textiles.....	141	139	136	138	156	156
Hides and leather.....	122	123	122	121	111	111
Chemicals.....	125	125	124	124	124	124
Artificial fertilizers.....	87	86	83	81	93	93
Technical oils and fats.....	133	132	132	131	131	131
Rubber.....	47	49	48	51	77	77
Paper materials and paper.....	149	149	149	147	158	158
Building material.....	151	150	148	147	143	143
Total industrial finished products.....	142	142	142	144	156	156
Producers' goods.....	129	129	130	130	136	136
Consumers' goods.....	151	151	152	154	172	172

SWITZERLAND—DR. J. LORENZ

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
All commodities.....	147	145	146	145	147	151
Consumers' goods.....	156	157	158	158	157	166
Agricultural products.....	124	118	117	119	118	111
Industrial products.....	145	142	145	149	146	149

ITALY—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

	1927			1926		
	March	February	January	December	November	March
All commodities.....	593	601	603	619	641	640
Total food.....	640	643	636	648	656	672
Vegetable foods.....	670	681	683	691	689	682
Animal foods.....	603	596	579	595	615	660
All industrial products.....	574	584	590	607	636	627
Textiles.....	540	551	546	544	572	666
Chemicals.....	546	552	550	557	567	583
Minerals and metals.....	580	593	612	668	744	622
Building materials.....	640	653	662	677	684	690
Other vegetable products.....	593	603	611	624	632	632
Sundries.....	612	618	627	627	634	614

SWEDEN—BOARD OF TRADE

	1927		1926			
	February	January	December	November	October	February
All commodities.....	146	146	150	148	148	152
Vegetable products.....	147	148	146	146	144	142
Animal products.....	136	136	147	145	144	153
Fuels and oils.....	125	127	144	124	123	124
Raw materials for the manufacture in iron and metal industry.....	122	124	126	127	127	126
Paper pulp and paper.....	166	168	171	171	171	175
Raw materials for manufacture in leather industry.....	120	122	122	122	123	126
Raw and manufactured chemicals.....	170	170	170	171	170	173
Raw materials.....	138	140	147	142	141	144
Semifinished materials.....	146	145	147	148	148	150
Finished materials.....	151	151	154	152	151	157
Producers' goods.....	135	134	140	136	136	139
Consumers' goods.....	155	157	159	159	158	162

AUSTRALIA—BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
All commodities.....	153	154	155	155	154	160
Metals and coal.....	180	181	181	179	176	174
Textiles.....	138	133	127	128	131	157
Agricultural products.....	170	178	189	191	188	185
Dairy products.....	145	144	141	134	135	148
Groceries and tobacco.....	165	166	166	168	168	168
Meat.....	105	107	98	101	99	109
Building materials.....	147	151	153	152	155	149
Chemicals.....	180	180	180	180	180	174

INDIA (CALCUTTA)—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
All commodities.....	148	146	146	146	144	154
Cereals.....	142	143	133	139	140	139
Pulses.....	156	155	160	162	157	145
Tea.....	138	140	153	158	150	203
Other foods.....	167	165	169	165	157	171
Oil seeds.....	143	141	137	132	133	131
Raw jute.....	91	93	89	87	86	172
Jute manufactures.....	139	139	143	133	146	170
Raw cotton.....	150	127	119	121	136	156
Cotton manufactures.....	163	156	153	154	161	187
Other textiles.....	128	122	124	127	127	116
Hides and skins.....	123	117	118	109	107	123
Metals.....	140	138	138	139	135	146
Other articles.....	150	149	152	157	145	142

1 First-of-month figures.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Pre-war=100]

	United States (51 cities)	European countries											Other countries					
		Austria (Vienna) ¹	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	England ³	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands	Norway	Russia ³	Switzerland	Canada ³	Australia	India (Bombay)	New Zealand	South Africa
1925																		
Oct.	158	-----	144	2,698	172	433	151	1,597	646	149	228	215	168	147	157	148	155	119
Nov.	164	-----	146	2,698	172	444	147	1,676	649	149	223	217	168	151	156	149	156	117
Dec.	162	-----	148	2,785	174	463	146	1,718	660	148	221	224	167	156	155	151	164	116
1926																		
Jan.	161	119	141	2,773	171	480	143	1,760	681	148	216	226	165	157	155	151	154	116
Feb.	158	117	141	2,771	168	495	142	1,738	676	148	212	230	163	155	154	150	153	117
Mar.	157	114	137	2,719	165	497	141	1,805	654	147	205	234	161	154	159	151	152	118
Apr.	159	114	139	2,652	159	503	142	1,821	645	146	198	241	161	153	163	150	151	119
May	158	113	146	2,808	158	522	142	1,817	664	146	195	250	159	152	163	150	151	119
June	157	116	155	2,717	158	544	143	1,870	657	146	194	243	159	149	162	152	151	118
July	154	115	177	2,713	161	574	145	1,849	654	146	198	236	159	149	159	155	149	117
Aug.	153	117	187	2,637	161	587	146	1,871	660	146	196	234	157	150	157	153	149	117
Sept.	155	116	184	2,641	162	590	145	1,890	652	145	193	231	158	147	155	152	148	117
Oct.	157	117	194	2,597	163	624	145	1,933	654	146	191	230	160	147	153	153	147	120
Nov.	158	117	204	2,613	169	628	148	1,986	630	147	186	234	159	148	155	152	146	119
Dec.	159	118	206	2,598	169	599	150	1,973	631	146	184	235	159	151	158	154	149	117
1927																		
Jan.	156	119	207	2,586	167	592	151	-----	625	147	174	235	158	153	158	155	148	116
Feb.	153	119	210	2,569	164	585	152	-----	642	147	177	236	157	151	153	152	146	117
Mar.	151	118	-----	-----	162	581	151	-----	-----	146	173	238	156	149	-----	152	-----	-----
Apr.	-----	-----	-----	-----	155	-----	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	151	-----	-----

COST OF LIVING

[Pre-war=100]

	Mas-sachusetts	European countries													Other countries						
		Belgium	Czechoslovakia	England ³	Es-tonia	Fin-land	France (Paris)	Germany	Greece (Athens)	Hung-ary	Italy (Milan)	Neth-erlands	Norway	Poland	Spain	Swe-den	Swit-zerland	Canada ³	Aus-tralia	India (Bombay)	South Africa
1925																					
Oct.	162	533	875	176	108	1,228	-----	144	1,547	124	643	-----	152	189	175	168	149	-----	153	132	
Nov.	162	534	863	176	107	1,227	-----	141	1,610	123	643	-----	157	186	-----	168	152	-----	153	131	
Dec.	165	534	866	177	109	1,197	421	141	1,644	123	649	177	234	173	183	-----	168	154	155	155	131
1926																					
Jan.	164	527	854	175	110	1,166	-----	140	1,673	122	665	-----	170	188	174	167	155	-----	155	131	
Feb.	163	526	845	173	110	1,175	-----	139	1,664	121	661	-----	171	183	-----	165	154	-----	154	131	
Mar.	161	521	832	172	110	1,172	451	138	1,706	119	647	174	225	169	185	-----	163	154	187	155	131
Apr.	161	529	832	168	111	1,163	-----	140	1,731	119	642	-----	177	187	173	162	153	-----	153	131	
May	159	558	837	167	110	1,159	-----	140	1,741	118	652	-----	185	183	-----	160	152	-----	153	132	
June	159	579	861	168	110	1,175	485	141	1,791	116	650	171	218	184	183	-----	160	150	161	155	131
July	159	637	876	170	111	1,183	-----	142	1,808	117	649	-----	178	186	172	160	150	-----	157	130	
Aug.	158	681	878	170	110	1,213	-----	143	1,818	116	652	-----	181	178	-----	159	150	-----	155	130	
Sept.	158	684	878	172	108	1,203	539	142	1,833	114	647	164	217	189	187	-----	159	149	158	155	130
Oct.	158	705	888	174	107	1,197	-----	142	1,862	114	672	-----	193	190	171	160	149	-----	155	131	
Nov.	159	730	902	170	-----	1,193	-----	144	1,895	116	657	-----	197	191	-----	159	150	-----	154	131	
Dec.	159	741	912	179	-----	1,197	645	144	1,889	116	657	168	213	199	193	-----	159	151	157	156	129
1927																					
Jan.	158	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	-----	-----	-----	166	203	-----	157	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Apr.	-----	774	-----	165	-----	-----	-----	146	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ New index, on gold basis, July, 1914=100.² 1921=100.³ First of the month figures.

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.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Textual Changes in the Federal Reserve Act and the National Bank Act Made by the McFadden Act

There is published below a compilation of the textual changes made in the Federal reserve act and the national bank act by the recent amendments contained in the act of February 25, 1927, known as the McFadden Act. Italics indicate matter inserted by the new amendments and canceled words show old matter stricken out.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Section 3 of the act of December 23, 1913, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Federal Reserve Board may at any time require any Federal reserve bank to discontinue any branch of such Federal reserve bank established under this section. The Federal reserve bank shall thereupon proceed to wind up the business of such branch bank, subject to such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe."

Section 4 of the act of December 23, 1913, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, in the second subdivision of the fourth paragraph thereof, as follows:

"Second. To have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization unless it is sooner after the approval of this act until dissolved by an act of Congress; or unless its until forfeiture of franchise becomes forfeited by some for violation of law."

Section 9 of the act of December 23, 1913, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, in the first paragraph thereof, as follows:

"Any bank incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, desiring to become a member of the Federal Reserve System, may make application to the Federal Reserve Board, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized within the district in which the applying bank is located. Such application shall be for the same amount of stock that the applying bank would be required to subscribe to as a national bank. The Federal Reserve Board, subject to the provisions of this act and to such conditions as it may prescribe, pursuant thereto may permit the applying bank to become a stockholder of such Federal reserve bank."

"Any such State bank which, at the date of the approval of this Act, has established and is operating a branch or branches in conformity with the State law, may retain and operate the same while remaining or upon becoming a stockholder of such Federal reserve bank; but no such State bank may retain or acquire stock in a Federal

reserve bank except upon relinquishment of any branch or branches established after the date of the approval of this Act beyond the limits of the city, town, or village in which the parent bank is situated."

Section 13 of the act of December 23, 1913, amending section 5202, Revised Statutes, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, amending section 5202, Revised Statutes.

"That section 5202 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended be amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Eighth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of section 202 of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended by the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923."

Section 22 of the act of December 23, 1913, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, in subsection (a) thereof, as follows:

"SEC. 22. (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 accepting 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, or gratuity given, or property stolen, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national bank examiner."

Section 24 of the act of December 23, 1913, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, as follows:

"SEC. 24. Any national banking association not situated in a central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unincumbered farm land first lien upon improved real estate, including improved farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district or within a radius of one hundred miles of the place in which such bank is located, irrespective of district lines; and may also make loans secured by improved and unincumbered real estate located within one hundred miles of the place in which such bank is located, irrespective of district lines. A loan secured by real estate within the meaning of this section shall be in the form of an obligation or obligations secured by mortgage, trust deed, or other such instrument upon real estate when the entire amount of such obligation or obligations is made or is sold to such

association. The amount of any such loan shall not exceed 50 per centum of the actual value of the real estate offered for security, but no such loan made upon the such security of such farm land shall be made for a longer term than five years, and no loan made upon the security of such real estate as distinguished from farm land shall be made for a longer time than one year nor shall the amount of any such loan, whether upon such farm land or upon such real estate, exceed fifty per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans, whether secured by such farm land or such real estate, in an aggregate sum including in such aggregate any such loans on which it is liable as indorser or guarantor or otherwise equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in and unimpaired and 25 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund, or to one-third one-half of its time savings deposits, at the election of the association, subject to the general limitation contained in section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. and Such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time and savings deposits and to pay interest on the same, but the rate of interest which such banks may pay upon such time deposits or upon savings or other deposits shall not exceed the maximum rate authorized by law to be paid upon such deposits by State banks or trust companies organized under the laws of the State wherein such national banking association is located.

"The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section."

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK ACT

The act entitled "An Act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations," approved November 7, 1918, was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That any bank incorporated under the laws of any State, or any bank incorporated in the District of Columbia, may be consolidated with a national banking association located in the same county, city, town, or village under the charter of such national banking association on such terms and conditions as may be lawfully agreed upon by a majority of the board of directors of each association or bank proposing to consolidate, and which agreement shall be ratified and confirmed by the affirmative vote of the shareholders of each such association or bank owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, or by a greater proportion of such capital stock in the case of such State bank if the laws of the State where the same is organized so require, at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors after publishing notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the place where the said association or bank is situated, and in the legal newspaper for the publication of legal notices or advertisements, if any such paper has been designated by the rules of a court in the county where such association or bank is situated, and if no newspaper is published in the place, then in a paper of general circulation published nearest thereto, unless such notice of meeting is waived in writing by all stockholders of any such association or bank, and after sending such notice to each shareholder of record by registered mail at least ten days prior to said meeting, but any additional notice shall be given to the shareholders of such State bank which may be re-

quired by the laws of the State where the same is organized. The capital stock of such consolidated association shall not be less than that required under existing law for the organization of a national banking association in the place in which such consolidated association is located; and all the rights, franchises, and interests of such State or District bank so consolidated with a national banking association in and to every species of property, real, personal, and mixed, and choses in action thereto belonging, shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in such national banking association into which it is consolidated without any deed or other transfer, and the said consolidated national banking association shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights of property, franchises, and interests including the right of succession as trustee, executor, or in any other fiduciary capacity in the same manner and to the same extent as was held and enjoyed by such State or District bank so consolidated with such national banking association. When such consolidation shall have been effected and approved by the comptroller any shareholder of either the association or of the State or District bank so consolidated, who has not voted for such consolidation, may give notice to the directors of the consolidated association within twenty days from the date of the certificate of approval of the comptroller that he dissents from the plan of consolidation as adopted and approved, whereupon he shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by the shareholder, one by the directors of the consolidated association, and the third by the two so chosen; and in case the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to such shareholder he may within five days after being notified of the appraisal appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and the consolidated association shall pay the expenses of reappraisal, and the value as ascertained by such appraisal or reappraisal shall be deemed to be a debt due and shall be forthwith paid to said shareholder by said consolidated association, and the shares so paid for shall be surrendered and, after due notice, sold at public auction within thirty days after the final appraisal provided for in this Act; and if the shares so sold at public auction shall be sold at a price greater than the final appraised value, the excess in such sale price shall be paid to the said shareholder; and the consolidated association shall have the right to purchase such shares at public auction, if it is the highest bidder therefor, for the purpose of reselling such shares within thirty days thereafter to such person or persons and at such price as its board of directors by resolution may determine. The liquidation of such shares of stock in any State bank shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the law of the State in such cases if such provision is made in the State law; otherwise as hereinbefore provided. No such consolidation shall be in contravention of the law of the State under which such bank is incorporated.

"The words 'State bank,' 'State banks,' 'bank,' or 'banks,' as used in this section, shall be held to include trust companies, savings banks, or other such corporations or institutions carrying on the banking business under the authority of State laws."

Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, subsection "second" thereof as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"Second. To have succession ~~until ninety-nine years from July 1, 1922;~~ from the date of the approval of this Act, or from the date of its organization if organized

after July 1, 1922, unless such date of approval until such time as it shall be sooner dissolved by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless until its franchise shall become forfeited by reason of violation of law, or unless it shall be until terminated by either a general or a special Act of Congress hereafter enacted, or until its affairs be placed in the hands of a receiver and finally wound up by him."

Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, subsection "seventh" thereof, was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes according to the provisions of this Title: *Provided, That the business of buying and selling investment securities shall hereafter be limited to buying and selling without recourse marketable obligations evidencing indebtedness of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation, in the form of bonds, notes and/or debentures, commonly known as investment securities, under such further definition of the term 'investment securities' as may by regulation be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and the total amount of such investment securities of any one obligor or maker held by such association shall at no time exceed 25 per centum of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in and unimpaired and 25 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund, but this limitation as to total amount shall not apply to obligations of the United States, or general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof, or obligations issued under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act: And provided further, That in carrying on the business commonly known as the safe deposit business no such association shall invest in the capital stock of a corporation organized under the law of any State to conduct a safe deposit business in an amount in excess of 15 per centum of the capital stock of such association actually paid in and unimpaired and 15 per centum of its unimpaired surplus.*

"But no association shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking."

Section 5137 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, subsection "first" thereof, was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business."

Section 5138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5138. No national banking association shall be organized with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, \$100,000, except that banks such associations with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars

\$50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants, and except that banks such associations with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars \$25,000 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed three thousand inhabitants. No such association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a capital of less than two hundred thousand dollars: \$200,000, except that in the outlying districts of such a city where the State laws permit the organization of State banks with a capital of \$100,000 or less, national banking associations now organized or hereafter organized may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, have a capital of not less than \$100,000."

Section 5139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5139. The capital stock of each association shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars \$100 each, or into shares of such less amount as may be provided in the articles of association, and be deemed personal property, and transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association. Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired."

Section 5142 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5142. Any national banking association formed under this title may, by its articles of association, provide for an increase of its capital stock, and by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such associations, increase of its capital stock from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this title. But the maximum of such increase to be provided in the articles of association shall be determined to any sum approved by the said Comptroller of the Currency, and but no increase of its capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase is paid in; and notice thereof, duly acknowledged before a notary public by the president, vice president, or cashier of said association, has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency; and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of its capital stock, with and his approval thereof, and that it has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association: *Provided, however, That any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association, increase its capital stock, in accordance with existing laws, to any sum approved by the said Comptroller, notwithstanding the limit fixed in its original articles of association and determined by said Comptroller; and no increase of the capital stock of any national banking association either within or beyond the limit fixed in its original articles of association shall be made except in the manner herein provided: by the declaration of a stock dividend, provided that the surplus of said association, after*

the approval of the increase, shall be at least equal to 20 per centum of the capital stock as increased. Such increase shall not be effective until a certificate certifying to such declaration of dividend, signed by the president, vice president, or cashier of said association and duly acknowledged before a notary public, shall have been forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock by stock dividend, and his approval thereof."

Section 5146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5146. Every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or District in which the association is located, or within fifty miles of the location of the office of the association, for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must be residents of such State or within a fifty-mile territory of the location of the association during their continuance in office. Every director must own in his own right ~~at least ten~~ shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director; the aggregate par value of which shall not be less than \$1,000, unless the capital of the bank shall not exceed \$25,000; in which case he must own in his own right ~~at least five~~ shares of such capital stock; the aggregate par value of which shall not be less than \$500. Any director who ceases to be the owner of the required number of shares of the stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place."

Section 5150 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5150. ~~One of the directors, to be chosen by the board, shall be president of the board. The president of the bank shall be a member of the board and shall be the chairman thereof, but the board may designate a director in lieu of the president to be chairman of the board, who shall perform such duties as may be designated by the board.~~"

Section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5155. ~~It shall be lawful for any bank or banking association organized under State laws, and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws, and to retain and keep in operation its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain; the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank, and each branch, to be regulated by the amount of capital assigned to and used by each. The conditions upon which a national banking association may retain or establish and operate a branch or branches are the following:~~

"(a) A national banking association may retain and operate such branch or branches as it may have in lawful operation at the date of the approval of this Act, and any national banking association which has continuously maintained and operated not more than one branch for a period of more than twenty-five years immediately preceding the approval of this Act may continue to maintain and operate such branch.

"(b) If a State bank is hereafter converted into or consolidated with a national banking association, or if two or more national banking associations are consolidated, such converted or consolidated association may, with respect to any of such banks, retain and operate any of their branches which may have been in lawful operation by any bank at the date of the approval of the Act.

"(c) A national banking association may, after the date of the approval of this Act, establish and operate new branches within the limits of the city, town, or village in which said association is situated if such establishment and operation are at the time permitted to State banks by the law of the State in question.

"(d) No branch shall be established after the date of the approval of this Act within the limits of any city, town, or village of which the population by the last decennial census was less than twenty-five thousand. No more than one such branch may be thus established where the population, so determined, of such municipal unit does not exceed fifty thousand; and not more than two such branches where the population does not exceed one hundred thousand. In any such municipal unit where the population exceeds one hundred thousand the determination of the number of branches shall be within the discretion of the Comptroller of the Currency.

"(e) No branch of any national banking association shall be established or moved from one location to another without first obtaining the consent and approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

"(f) The term 'branch' as used in this section shall be held to include any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any branch place of business located in any State or Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia at which deposits are received, or checks paid, or money lent.

"(g) This section shall not be construed to amend or repeal section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, authorizing the establishment by national banking associations of branches in foreign countries, or dependencies, or insular possessions of the United States.

"(h) The words 'State bank,' 'State banks,' 'bank,' or 'banks,' as used in this section, shall be held to include trust companies, savings banks, or other such corporations or institutions carrying on the banking business under the authority of State laws."

Section 5190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5190. The usual general business of each national banking association shall be transacted ~~at an~~ office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate and in the branch or branches, if any, established or maintained by it in accordance with the provisions of section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by this Act."

Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5200. The total obligations to any national banking association of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation shall at no time exceed 10 per centum of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in and unimpaired and 10 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund. The term 'obligations' shall mean the direct liability of the maker or acceptor of paper discounted with or sold to such association and the liability of the indorser, drawer, or guarantor who obtains

a loan from or discounts paper with or sells paper under his guaranty to such association and shall include in the case of obligations of a copartnership or association the obligations of the several members thereof. Such limitation of 10 per centum shall be subject to the following exceptions:

"(1) Obligations in the form of drafts or bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values shall not be subject under this section to any limitation based upon such capital and surplus.

"(2) Obligations arising out of the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person, copartnership, association, or corporation negotiating the same shall not be subject under this section to any limitation based upon such capital and surplus.

"(3) Obligations drawn in good faith against actually existing values and secured by goods or commodities in process of shipment shall not be subject under this section to any limitation based upon such capital and surplus.

"(4) Obligations as indorser or guarantor of notes, other than commercial or business paper excepted under (2) hereof, having a maturity of not more than six months, and owned by the person, corporation, association, or copartnership indorsing and negotiating the same, shall be subject under this section to a limitation of 15 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 10 per centum of such capital and surplus.

"(5) Obligations in the form of banker's acceptances of other banks of the kind described in section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act shall not be subject under this section to any limitation based upon such capital and surplus.

"(6) Obligations of any person, copartnership, association or corporation, in the form of notes or drafts secured by shipping documents, warehouse receipts or other such documents transferring or securing title covering readily marketable nonperishable staples when such property is fully covered by insurance, if it is customary to insure such staples, shall be subject under this section to a limitation of 15 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 10 per centum of such capital and surplus when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than 115 per centum of the face amount of such obligation, and to an additional increase of limitation of 5 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 25 per centum of such capital and surplus when the market value of such staples securing such additional obligation is not at any time less than 120 per centum of the face amount of such additional obligation, and to a further additional increase of limitation of 5 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 30 per centum of such capital and surplus when the market value of such staples securing such additional obligation is not at any time less than 125 per centum of the face amount of such additional obligation, and to a further additional increase of limitation of 5 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 35 per centum of such capital and surplus when the market value of such staples securing such additional obligation is not at any time less than 130 per centum of the face amount of such additional obligation, and to a further additional increase of limitation of 5 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 40 per centum of such capital and surplus when the market value of such staples securing such additional obligation is not at any time less than 135 per centum of the face amount of such additional obligation, and to a further additional increase of limitation of 5 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 45 per centum of such capital and surplus when the market value of such staples securing such additional obligation is not at any time less than 140 per centum of the face amount of such additional obligation, but this

exception shall not apply to obligations of any one person, copartnership, association or corporation arising from the same transactions and/or secured upon the identical staples for more than ten months.

"(7) Obligations of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation in the form of notes or drafts secured by shipping documents or instruments transferring or securing title covering livestock or giving a lien on livestock when the market value of the livestock securing the obligation is not at any time less than 115 per centum of the face amount of the notes covered by such documents shall be subject under this section to a limitation of 15 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 10 per centum of such capital and surplus.

"(8) Obligations of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation in the form of notes secured by not less than a like amount of bonds or notes of the United States issued since April 24, 1917, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall (except to the extent permitted by rules and regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury) be subject under this section to a limitation of 15 per centum of such capital and surplus in addition to such 10 per centum of such capital and surplus."

Section 5202 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was amended further by the act of February 25, 1927, as follows:

"SEC. 5202. No national banking association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Sixth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the War Finance Corporation Act.

Seventh. Liabilities created by the indorsement of accepted bills of exchange payable abroad actually owned by the indorsing bank and discounted at home or abroad.

Eighth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of section 202 of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended by the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923."

Section 5208 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was further amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"SEC. 5208. It shall be unlawful for any officer, director, agent, or employee of any Federal reserve bank, or of any member bank as defined in the act Act of December ~~twenty-third~~ 23, ~~nineteen hundred and thirteen~~ 1913, known as the Federal reserve act 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

times 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 ~~eleven 11~~, subsection (h); of the Federal ~~reserve act~~ *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 ~~fifty-two hundred and thirty-four 5234~~, Revised Statutes, and shall, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, subject any other member bank to the penalties imposed by section ~~nine 9~~ of said Federal ~~reserve act~~ *Reserve Act* for the violation of any of the provisions of said ~~act~~ *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 ~~entered to the credit of deposited in the bank by the drawer upon the books of the bank; 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 5211 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, was further

amended by the act of February 25, 1927, to read as follows:

"Sec. 5211. Every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than three reports during each year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president, or of the cashier, or of ~~such a vice president, or of an assistant cashier of the association; designated by its board of directors to verify such reports in the absence of the president and cashier, taken before a notary public properly authorized and commissioned by the State in which such notary resides and the association is located, or any other officer having an official seal, authorized in such State to administer oaths, and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors.~~ Each such report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of business on any past day by him specified; and shall be transmitted to the ~~Comptroller~~ *comptroller* within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him; ; and the statement of resources and liabilities, together with acknowledgment and attestation in the same form in which it is made to the ~~Comptroller~~ *comptroller*, shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place, then in the one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the association; and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the ~~Comptroller~~ *comptroller*. The ~~Comptroller~~ *comptroller* shall also have power to call for special reports from any particular association whenever in his judgment the same are necessary in order to obtain a full and complete knowledge of its condition."

Changes in State Bank Membership

The following list shows the changes affecting State bank membership during the month ended April 21, 1927, on which date 1,336 State institutions were members of the system:

ADMISSIONS			
	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 2</i>			
Pacific Coast Trust Co., New York, N. Y.....	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$1,250,000
<i>District No. 3</i>			
Myerstown Trust Co., Myerstown, Pa.....	125,000	100,000	1,017,408
CHANGES			
<i>District No. 3</i>			
Consolidated with and under title of Colonial Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Excelsior Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$300,000	\$593,950	\$5,617,860
<i>District No. 4</i>			
Absorption of national bank: Real Estate Trust Co., Washington, Pa., has absorbed the First National Bank, Washington, Pa.....	400,000	157,150	4,771,150
<i>District No. 5</i>			
Closed: Bank of Darlington, Darlington, S. C.....	100,000	123,000	1,174,970
<i>District No. 6</i>			
Closed: Bank of Orange & Trust Co., Orlando, Fla.....	200,000	112,640	3,355,040
<i>District No. 7</i>			
Closed: Wapello State Savings Bank, Wapello, Iowa.....	30,000	10,000	773,160
Absorption of national bank and change of title: The First State Bank, Detroit, Mich., has absorbed the Griswold National Bank, Detroit, Mich., and changed its title to Griswold-First State Bank.....	2,000,000	1,070,100	20,283,050
<i>District No. 10</i>			
Absorption of national bank: The First Bank of Okarche, Okarche, Okla., has absorbed the First National Bank of Okarche.....	25,000	2,660	114,660
<i>District No. 12</i>			
Absorption of national bank: Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., has absorbed the Dinuba National Bank, Dinuba, Calif.....	100,000	56,870	968,800
Anderson Bros. Bank, Idaho Falls, Idaho, has absorbed Idaho Falls National Bank.....	100,000	34,210	1,547,750
Closed: Meridian State Bank, Meridian, Idaho.....	25,000	5,000	348,270
Absorbed by national bank: Mission Bank, San Francisco, Calif. (absorbed by Bank of California, N. A., San Francisco).....	200,000	219,000	2,819,000
Absorbed by State member: The Home Bank, Porterville, Calif., a member, has been absorbed by the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.....	100,000	12,000	364,000
Insolvent: Bank of Stanfield, Stanfield, Ore.....	25,000	7,000	109,550

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended April 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 lunatics; (9) in any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

Location	District No.	Name of bank	Powers granted
Hartford, Conn.....	1	Capitol National Bank.....	1 to 9
Linden, N. J.....	2	Linden National Bank.....	1 to 9
Madison, N. J.....	2	First National Bank.....	1 to 9
Tenafly, N. J.....	2	Northern Valley National Bank.....	1 to 9
New York, N. Y....	2	Greenwich National Bank.....	1 to 9
Port Washington, N. Y....	2	Port Washington National Bank.....	1 to 9
Beach Haven, N. J....	3	Beach Haven National Bank and Trust Co.....	1 to 9
New Egypt, N. J....	3	First National Bank.....	1 to 9
Elizabethtown, Pa....	3	First National Bank and Trust Co.....	1 to 9
Sumter, S. C.....	5	National Bank of South Carolina.....	1 to 9
Morgantown, W. Va....	5	Second National Bank.....	1 to 9
Dothan, Ala.....	6	First National Bank.....	1 to 8
Fort Myers, Fla.....	6	First National Bank.....	1 to 9
Waterloo, Iowa.....	7	Pioneer National Bank.....	1 to 9
Birmingham, Mich....	7	First National Bank.....	1 to 9
Elizabethtown, Ky....	8	Union National Bank.....	1 to 3
Ironwood, Mich.....	9	Iron National Bank.....	5, 6, 8, and 9
Corsicana, Tex.....	11	First National Bank.....	2, 3, 5, and 8
Fullerton, Calif.....	12	New-First National Bank.....	1 to 9
Whittier, Calif.....	12	First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9
Newberg, Ore.....	12	United States National Bank.....	1 to 9

¹ Supplemental.

Changes in National Bank Membership

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from March 26 to April 22, 1927, inclusive:

	Number of banks	Amount of capital
New charters issued.....	13	\$2,020,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increase of capital approved ¹	21	2,595,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	34	4,615,000
Liquidations.....	37	7,275,000
Reducing capital ²	1	250,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	38	7,525,000
Consolidation of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	4	250,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		4,615,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		7,525,000
Net decrease.....		2,910,000

¹ Includes two increases in capital aggregating \$1,200,000 incident to consolidations under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

² Incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

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:							
Mar. 23.....	457, 137	370, 035	25, 881	32, 075	20, 252	6, 589	2, 305
Mar. 30.....	456, 023	364, 820	22, 153	36, 630	21, 350	7, 966	3, 074
Apr. 6.....	401, 948	312, 414	23, 799	34, 724	19, 695	9, 087	2, 229
Apr. 13.....	425, 767	337, 315	21, 960	32, 717	21, 983	9, 557	2, 235
Apr. 20.....	414, 443	324, 707	20, 360	35, 084	21, 930	10, 478	1, 884
Apr. 27.....	443, 553	351, 538	21, 037	36, 773	21, 561	10, 660	1, 979
Bills bought in open market:							
Mar. 23.....	231, 259	102, 980	58, 518	56, 206	11, 999	1, 556	-----
Mar. 30.....	237, 409	115, 041	53, 777	53, 125	13, 242	2, 224	-----
Apr. 6.....	239, 221	107, 296	68, 371	48, 143	12, 820	2, 591	-----
Apr. 13.....	256, 724	122, 602	64, 950	50, 274	15, 152	3, 746	-----
Apr. 20.....	247, 396	119, 831	68, 368	43, 282	12, 263	3, 652	-----
Apr. 27.....	241, 899	121, 147	68, 003	38, 412	10, 815	3, 522	-----
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Mar. 23.....	208, 564	9, 140	550	-----	74, 709	103, 059	21, 106
Mar. 30.....	196, 516	5, 206	-----	-----	74, 644	94, 695	21, 971
Apr. 6.....	181, 688	370	-----	-----	74, 064	86, 898	20, 356
Apr. 13.....	188, 409	6, 490	-----	200	74, 454	86, 750	20, 515
Apr. 20.....	165, 292	8, 105	-----	49, 206	50	86, 959	20, 972
Apr. 27.....	158, 341	-----	-----	50, 387	-----	86, 927	21, 027

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Federal reserve notes received from comptroller:													
Mar. 23.....	2, 926, 576	245, 880	823, 134	190, 293	276, 261	112, 041	264, 388	428, 604	70, 778	85, 973	105, 612	64, 510	259, 102
Mar. 30.....	2, 927, 449	244, 121	826, 716	188, 578	282, 526	111, 077	262, 573	429, 234	70, 023	86, 394	105, 033	63, 856	257, 318
Apr. 6.....	2, 947, 635	255, 095	829, 385	186, 610	283, 736	109, 973	262, 273	433, 413	69, 553	87, 474	104, 137	63, 052	262, 934
Apr. 13.....	2, 970, 910	254, 059	833, 251	192, 689	281, 005	108, 965	271, 100	442, 118	69, 795	87, 003	103, 731	62, 526	264, 668
Apr. 20.....	2, 975, 025	251, 910	837, 472	192, 730	284, 093	109, 095	269, 322	446, 805	69, 448	86, 539	103, 018	61, 772	262, 821
Apr. 27.....	2, 978, 801	250, 681	830, 706	192, 754	281, 361	108, 233	277, 881	454, 305	69, 245	87, 364	102, 907	61, 318	262, 046
Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve agent:													
Mar. 23.....	833, 073	93, 600	292, 080	26, 500	43, 340	25, 114	59, 120	161, 300	23, 580	16, 222	25, 970	17, 747	48, 500
Mar. 30.....	829, 153	89, 500	292, 080	25, 300	51, 280	24, 714	60, 180	162, 100	23, 180	17, 842	26, 330	17, 747	38, 900
Apr. 6.....	835, 133	100, 950	292, 080	22, 700	49, 080	24, 714	57, 345	157, 100	21, 980	17, 907	26, 540	18, 037	46, 700
Apr. 13.....	845, 364	100, 950	292, 080	27, 500	45, 280	24, 714	64, 696	161, 500	21, 460	17, 907	26, 540	18, 037	44, 700
Apr. 20.....	838, 658	95, 600	292, 080	27, 900	41, 190	23, 254	64, 230	165, 600	21, 730	17, 747	26, 540	18, 037	44, 700
Apr. 27.....	859, 783	95, 600	292, 080	27, 300	40, 890	23, 254	75, 370	175, 800	21, 780	17, 132	27, 340	18, 037	44, 700
Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Mar. 23.....	2, 093, 503	152, 280	531, 054	163, 793	232, 921	86, 927	205, 268	267, 304	47, 198	69, 751	79, 642	46, 763	210, 602
Mar. 30.....	2, 098, 296	154, 621	534, 636	163, 278	231, 246	86, 363	202, 393	267, 134	46, 843	68, 552	78, 703	46, 109	218, 418
Apr. 6.....	2, 112, 502	154, 145	537, 305	163, 910	234, 656	85, 259	204, 928	276, 313	47, 573	69, 567	77, 597	45, 015	216, 234
Apr. 13.....	2, 125, 546	153, 109	541, 171	165, 189	235, 725	84, 251	206, 404	280, 618	48, 335	69, 096	77, 191	44, 489	219, 968
Apr. 20.....	2, 136, 367	156, 310	545, 392	164, 830	242, 903	85, 841	205, 092	281, 205	47, 668	68, 792	76, 478	43, 735	218, 121
Apr. 27.....	2, 119, 018	155, 081	538, 626	165, 454	240, 471	84, 979	202, 011	278, 505	47, 465	70, 232	75, 567	43, 281	217, 346
Collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Mar. 23.....	400, 640	35, 300	235, 104	-----	8, 780	36, 469	15, 422	-----	7, 750	13, 507	-----	18, 308	30, 000
Mar. 30.....	401, 604	35, 300	235, 104	-----	8, 780	36, 468	16, 422	-----	7, 750	13, 507	-----	18, 273	30, 000
Apr. 6.....	401, 604	35, 300	235, 104	-----	8, 780	36, 468	16, 422	-----	7, 750	13, 507	-----	18, 273	30, 000
Apr. 13.....	404, 605	35, 300	235, 104	-----	8, 780	36, 468	16, 458	-----	7, 750	13, 507	-----	18, 238	33, 008
Apr. 20.....	406, 606	35, 300	235, 104	-----	8, 780	36, 469	16, 458	-----	7, 750	13, 507	-----	18, 238	35, 000
Apr. 27.....	409, 605	35, 300	235, 104	-----	8, 780	36, 469	16, 457	-----	7, 750	13, 507	-----	18, 238	38, 000
Gold redemption fund—													
Mar. 23.....	101, 884	19, 693	22, 506	7, 916	13, 249	4, 613	5, 589	2, 356	2, 454	1, 280	4, 415	3, 085	14, 728
Mar. 30.....	106, 974	17, 934	22, 506	11, 201	12, 474	6, 649	8, 774	2, 356	1, 698	1, 701	3, 836	3, 431	14, 414
Apr. 6.....	99, 834	15, 908	22, 394	9, 233	13, 483	5, 545	6, 614	2, 310	1, 828	821	4, 941	2, 627	14, 130
Apr. 13.....	100, 683	14, 872	22, 313	12, 312	12, 353	4, 537	5, 680	2, 251	3, 590	1, 350	4, 534	3, 102	13, 789
Apr. 20.....	96, 986	12, 723	22, 313	10, 353	12, 380	3, 666	8, 902	2, 251	2, 763	886	3, 821	3, 347	13, 581
Apr. 27.....	101, 375	11, 494	22, 205	13, 377	12, 848	5, 804	7, 462	2, 186	2, 561	1, 711	5, 510	2, 893	13, 324
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board—													
Mar. 23.....	1, 117, 387	54, 000	121, 000	114, 677	175, 000	31, 000	144, 000	210, 000	21, 300	46, 000	60, 860	15, 000	124, 550
Mar. 30.....	1, 104, 917	54, 000	121, 000	109, 677	175, 000	28, 000	140, 000	210, 000	11, 300	46, 000	60, 860	14, 000	135, 080
Apr. 6.....	1, 129, 417	59, 000	146, 000	114, 677	175, 000	28, 000	144, 000	210, 000	10, 300	46, 000	58, 860	14, 000	123, 580
Apr. 13.....	1, 123, 572	69, 000	106, 000	112, 877	175, 000	23, 000	147, 000	232, 000	10, 300	46, 000	58, 860	13, 000	130, 535
Apr. 20.....	1, 154, 573	69, 000	159, 000	112, 877	175, 000	23, 000	135, 000	232, 000	10, 300	41, 000	58, 860	12, 000	126, 536
Apr. 27.....	1, 117, 255	79, 000	140, 000	109, 077	165, 000	20, 000	135, 000	232, 000	5, 300	41, 000	53, 860	12, 000	125, 013

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes issued to Federal reserve bank—Contd.													
Eligible paper—													
Mar. 23.....	666,442	60,986	184,292	51,120	57,128	27,114	42,736	90,953	31,992	11,852	20,924	12,182	75,163
Mar. 30.....	670,937	77,460	171,147	52,125	53,595	27,738	40,252	104,660	37,424	12,020	19,201	12,295	63,020
Apr. 6.....	620,052	50,020	150,830	41,640	62,995	28,586	40,831	89,906	31,113	12,480	22,264	12,671	76,716
Apr. 13.....	650,279	47,428	201,262	40,647	70,578	26,451	38,882	69,197	33,350	12,837	22,367	13,029	74,251
Apr. 20.....	641,656	46,195	134,797	47,042	70,836	32,912	48,925	90,279	34,550	19,167	24,228	14,963	77,762
Apr. 27.....	654,902	39,461	156,419	52,219	68,580	27,764	45,643	94,000	35,662	18,453	26,790	15,189	74,722
Total collateral:													
Mar. 23.....	2,286,353	169,979	562,902	173,713	254,157	99,196	207,747	303,309	63,496	72,639	86,199	48,575	244,441
Mar. 30.....	2,284,432	184,694	549,757	173,003	249,849	98,855	205,448	317,016	58,172	73,228	83,897	47,999	242,514
Apr. 6.....	2,250,907	160,228	554,328	165,550	260,258	98,599	207,867	302,216	50,991	72,808	86,065	47,571	244,426
Apr. 13.....	2,279,139	166,600	564,679	165,836	266,711	90,456	208,020	303,448	54,990	73,694	85,761	47,369	251,575
Apr. 20.....	2,299,821	163,218	551,214	170,272	266,996	96,047	209,285	324,530	55,363	74,560	86,909	48,548	252,879
Apr. 27.....	2,283,137	165,255	553,728	174,673	255,208	90,037	204,562	328,186	51,273	74,671	86,160	48,320	251,064

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—AVERAGE DAILY RESERVES AND DEMAND LIABILITIES IN APRIL AND MARCH, 1927

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Total cash reserves		Total deposits		Federal reserve notes in circulation		Reserve percentages	
	April	March	April	March	April	March	April	March
	Boston.....	234,042	209,993	148,394	146,177	130,314	127,160	84.0	76.8
New York.....	1,089,368	1,081,710	882,356	878,285	421,406	418,832	83.6	83.4
Philadelphia.....	212,157	204,835	140,451	138,894	123,456	117,570	80.4	79.9
Cleveland.....	310,634	323,418	188,122	188,427	211,417	204,981	77.7	82.2
Richmond.....	107,474	111,062	71,211	70,484	69,619	72,282	76.3	77.8
Atlanta.....	203,349	208,452	72,766	71,134	174,649	171,154	82.2	84.0
Chicago.....	443,781	419,761	332,363	328,167	228,488	221,375	79.1	76.4
St. Louis.....	68,349	82,176	83,827	82,780	43,385	44,210	53.7	64.7
Minneapolis.....	86,441	91,068	50,371	51,484	64,297	64,343	75.4	78.6
Kansas City.....	106,496	112,490	90,832	90,789	66,301	67,972	67.8	70.9
Dallas.....	70,536	77,430	62,587	63,170	38,595	40,904	69.7	74.4
San Francisco.....	249,697	250,970	177,810	175,018	172,602	171,093	71.3	72.5
Total.....	3,182,324	3,168,365	2,301,120	2,284,809	1,744,529	1,721,876	78.7	79.1

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND—INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS, MARCH 17-APRIL 20, 1927

[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.....	22,500		1,113,455	1,169,842	5,365	3,295			31,817	66,138
New York.....	27,600	133,000	3,708,375	3,644,828	10,408	16,872		48,317	172,019	
Philadelphia.....	32,000	3,000	904,928	932,179	5,837	5,103	2,483		44,312	
Cleveland.....	6,000	3,800	886,909	880,121	8,720	4,421	13,287		35,544	
Richmond.....	19,000		686,933	690,803	3,166	3,955	14,341		22,521	
Atlanta.....	19,000	1,000	389,568	404,182	4,862	3,570	4,678		19,460	
Chicago.....	12,000	4,700	1,549,303	1,590,582	7,022	7,514		34,471	135,730	
St. Louis.....	1,000	8,000	684,586	654,484	1,732	3,631	21,203		9,940	
Minneapolis.....		5,600	196,902	186,251	1,853	1,390	5,514		14,817	
Kansas City.....		3,100	500,242	482,403	2,684	2,336	15,087		26,117	
Dallas.....	10,000	700	334,593	333,922	1,831	1,903	9,899		17,034	
San Francisco.....	15,000	1,200	447,839	434,036	3,327	2,817	28,113		34,694	
Total 5 weeks ending—										
Apr. 20, 1927.....	164,100	164,100	11,403,633	11,403,633	56,807	56,807	114,605	114,605	598,326	
Mar. 23, 1927.....	193,500	193,500	11,758,216	11,758,216	54,253	54,253			608,962	
Apr. 21, 1926.....	169,000	169,000	11,568,204	11,568,204	50,556	50,556			617,879	
Mar. 24, 1926.....	274,700	274,700	11,060,578	11,060,578	50,807	50,807			713,203	

VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS DURING MARCH, 1927
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve Bank											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Total volume of operations	14,233,840	252,163	2,321,821	201,774	216,212	119,714	69,046	466,862	125,734	45,892	65,175	27,461	321,986
Bills bought:													
In open market	2,722,371	178,141	1,311,053	175,884	171,979	110,074	59,860	323,308	66,171	8,222	34,329	7,255	276,095
From other Federal reserve banks	319,789	48,166	148,455	12,251	12,239	5,827	6,931	26,764	8,892	4,312	6,530	5,648	33,774
United States securities bought in open market	12,805	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	400	400	600	8,205	600	800	200	774
Total	1,178,375	25,856	860,313	13,139	31,994	3,413	2,255	116,190	42,466	32,758	23,516	14,358	12,117
Bills Discounted													
Rediscounted bills:													
Commercial and agricultural paper, n. e. s.	153,783	3,845	5,832	8,302	10,549	7,711	22,451	58,974	21,944	815	4,275	950	8,135
Demand and sight drafts	280						94		156				30
Bankers' acceptances	180	100	80										
Trade acceptances	1,507	62	108	46	255	78	715	189	6				48
Secured by United States Government obligations	470	2		17	78	96	67	172	24		1	7	5
Member bank collateral notes:													
Secured by United States Government obligations	2,048,313	95,995	1,098,492	120,033	143,517	56,873	11,062	255,458	30,646	4,834	26,143	3,889	201,371
Secured by eligible paper ¹	517,838	78,137	206,541	47,486	17,580	45,316	25,471	8,515	13,395	2,572	3,904	2,415	66,506
Total	2,722,371	178,141	1,311,053	175,884	171,979	110,074	59,860	323,308	66,171	8,222	34,329	7,255	276,095
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Average maturity (in days):													
Member bank collateral notes	5.62	6.75	3.83	7.92	5.25	3.46	14.26	10.22	8.88	9.97	4.59	13.34	6.77
Rediscounted paper	52.31	47.34	50.22	53.68	45.04	63.55	56.25	49.89	43.32	127.93	78.22	111.88	56.14
Number of member banks on Mar. 31	9,143	416	926	771	846	572	471	1,317	602	744	980	818	680
Number of member banks accommodated during month	2,689	181	324	368	255	215	169	509	189	79	135	97	168
Per cent accommodated	29.4	43.5	35.0	47.7	30.1	37.6	35.9	38.6	31.4	10.6	13.8	11.9	24.7
Bills Bought in Open Market													
From member banks	58,630	6,925	10,328	3,197	7,416	2,641	4,687	11,074	2,491	1,348	2,981	2,092	3,450
From nonmember banks, banking corporations, etc.:													
Bought outright	68,259	6,789	13,330	9,054	4,823	3,186	2,244	6,386	6,401	2,964	3,549	2,627	6,906
Bought with resale agreement	192,900	34,452	124,797					9,304				929	23,418
Total	319,789	48,166	148,455	12,251	12,239	5,827	6,931	26,764	8,892	4,312	6,530	5,648	33,774
Rates charged:													
3½ per cent	103,988	13,149	19,486	10,209	10,243	3,911	4,410	15,230	7,210	3,772	5,397	2,979	7,992
3¾ per cent	3,978	107	63	235	565	577		1,104					1,327
3½ per cent	209,124	34,873	128,227	1,697	1,427	1,058	1,444	10,023	1,682	540	1,121	2,629	24,403
3¼ per cent	857	32	12	110	4	281	13	389			5		11
4 per cent	1,712	5	562				1,064	18			7	40	16
4½ per cent	25												25
4¼ per cent	81												
4¾ per cent	24												
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent.	3.69	3.67	3.75	3.62	3.62	3.67	3.72	3.70	3.65	3.60	3.63	3.72	3.70
Average maturity (in days) ⁴	41.23	39.54	37.55	36.80	41.51	42.32	44.41	42.77	45.99	40.35	42.93	54.36	40.65
Class of bills:													
Bills payable in dollars:													
Bankers' acceptances based on—													
Imports	37,518	5,573	5,120	3,576	3,645	1,900	1,604	4,589	3,369	1,327	2,060	1,502	3,256
Exports	40,291	2,952	8,988	4,068	3,081	2,001	2,334	5,071	2,687	1,702	2,372	1,583	3,452
Domestic transactions	27,365	3,345	4,248	2,704	2,497	1,057	2,415	5,296	1,403	532	884	762	2,222
Dollar exchange	3,653		1,236	660	336	35	15	445	211	255	230	154	76
Shipments between or storage of goods in foreign countries	16,310	1,793	3,324	1,243	2,088	732	563	2,024	1,177	496	984	707	1,179
All other	701	50	225	59	102			35	45			11	174
Trade acceptances based on imports	412		412										
Bills payable in foreign currencies	638		105		533								
Total	126,888	13,713	23,658	12,251	12,239	5,827	6,931	17,460	8,892	4,312	6,530	4,719	10,356
U. S. Securities Bought in Open Market													
Bought outright:													
United States bonds	59,712	675	44,958	1,368	988	436	388	1,963	2,996	668	1,347	1,739	2,186
Treasury notes	18,375	302	2,454	170	936	201	235	906	3,072	3,367	1,224	4,484	1,024
Certificates of indebtedness ²	1,003,089	21,175	742,011	11,601	30,070	2,776	1,632	95,016	36,398	28,723	19,145	5,635	8,907
Bought with resale agreement	97,199	3,704	70,890					18,305			1,800	2,500	
Total	1,178,375	25,856	860,313	13,139	31,994	3,413	2,255	116,190	42,466	32,758	23,516	14,358	12,117

¹ Includes \$500,000 of Federal intermediate credit bank debentures.

² Includes \$106,500 discounted for the Federal intermediate credit bank of Spokane, Wash.

³ Includes bills taken under a resale contract.

⁴ Exclusive of acceptances bought under a resale contract.

⁵ Includes special 1-day certificates issued by the Treasury to Federal reserve banks as follows: Boston \$18,500,000, New York \$695,000,000, Cleveland \$26,000,000, Richmond \$1,000,000, Chicago \$87,000,000, St. Louis \$29,000,000, Minneapolis \$26,000,000, and Kansas City \$13,500,000; and excludes \$136,000,000 of special 1-day certificates and \$10,000,000 of other certificates 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]

Table with columns for Federal Reserve District (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco) and rows for various financial categories including Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts (Secured by U.S. Government obligations, Secured by stocks and bonds, All other loans and discounts), Total loans and discounts, U.S. Government securities, Other bonds, stocks, and securities, Total investments, and Total loans and investments.

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
Mar. 23.....	2,802,187	881,114	1,087,758	833,315	2,142,398	595,552	804,609	742,237	659,789	285,562	283,149	91,078
Mar. 30.....	2,803,312	941,742	1,045,707	815,863	2,144,101	655,627	760,413	728,061	659,211	286,115	285,294	87,802
Apr. 6.....	2,840,238	968,794	1,072,575	798,869	2,175,439	681,374	782,498	711,567	664,799	287,420	290,077	87,302
Apr. 13.....	2,862,615	899,211	1,157,116	806,288	2,198,398	615,733	862,530	720,135	664,217	283,478	294,586	86,153
Apr. 20.....	2,878,123	912,277	1,150,982	814,864	2,201,997	625,231	855,529	721,237	676,126	287,046	295,453	93,627
Apr. 27.....	2,882,994	935,588	1,414,324	804,112	2,181,875	644,946	819,319	717,610	701,119	290,642	323,975	86,502

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	364,787	103,855
Feb. 28.....	3,256,459	2,475,498	780,961	2,757,385	2,084,852	672,533	499,074	390,646	108,428
Mar. 31.....	3,289,781	2,504,688	785,093	2,790,080	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

ALL MEMBER BANKS

DEPOSITS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT AND SIZE OF CITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Net demand deposits					Time deposits				
	1926	1927			1926	1926	1927			1926
	Dec. 29	Jan. 26	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Dec. 29	Jan. 26	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 24
Boston.....	1,373,855	1,384,485	1,359,421	1,357,495	1,337,219	866,485	872,087	876,322	890,769	820,818
New York.....	6,634,403	6,404,773	6,280,529	6,537,120	6,370,129	2,455,797	2,521,350	2,553,959	2,593,487	2,283,991
Philadelphia.....	1,211,199	1,210,538	1,214,966	1,201,346	1,169,750	936,928	960,946	972,364	976,648	875,945
Cleveland.....	1,481,028	1,499,814	1,510,744	1,565,183	1,467,382	1,423,986	1,441,508	1,445,162	1,481,059	1,379,613
Richmond.....	616,159	629,631	621,568	613,307	605,734	526,144	537,308	536,799	539,947	618,652
Atlanta.....	631,243	635,846	637,019	618,079	726,842	437,329	443,142	451,322	453,357	441,056
Chicago.....	2,448,535	2,415,512	2,475,340	2,493,431	2,412,260	1,938,233	1,925,800	1,937,889	1,891,609	1,892,013
St. Louis.....	736,752	729,332	730,377	726,871	733,071	477,984	498,640	509,026	514,079	472,818
Minneapolis.....	424,095	419,319	424,958	424,870	452,286	433,924	431,998	435,250	430,266	439,126
Kansas City.....	869,191	860,742	873,212	874,982	842,218	316,270	322,865	324,452	326,770	319,296
Dallas.....	632,391	633,208	650,879	645,449	637,392	161,503	166,919	176,503	176,130	169,159
San Francisco.....	1,335,638	1,297,793	1,326,138	1,298,987	1,259,406	1,455,551	1,485,011	1,575,864	1,576,153	1,357,039
Total.....	18,394,549	18,120,993	18,105,151	18,357,120	18,013,689	11,430,134	11,607,634	11,794,912	11,850,274	10,969,526
Banks in cities and towns having a population of—										
Less than 5,000..	1,660,155	1,632,886	1,644,353	1,628,223	1,701,022	1,801,754	1,821,094	1,823,250	1,844,336	1,781,595
5,000 to 14,999..	1,128,867	1,112,540	1,117,287	1,115,408	1,140,139	1,182,386	1,195,967	1,202,251	1,211,002	1,147,134
15,000 to 99,999..	2,342,800	2,331,763	2,346,124	2,353,827	2,367,207	2,238,458	2,274,149	2,294,785	2,316,003	2,192,271
100,000 and over..	13,262,727	13,043,804	12,997,387	13,259,662	12,805,321	6,207,536	6,316,424	6,474,626	6,478,933	5,848,526

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	1,038,355	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	1,763,365	1,109,354	656,011

LOANS OF INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Class of loan	1927				1926
	April 2	April 9	April 16	April 23	April 24
Direct loans outstanding on—					
Cotton	15,659	13,275	12,602	12,043	22,697
Tobacco	5,986	6,159	6,120	6,113	12,385
Wheat	3,257	3,143	2,923	2,684	1,146
Canned fruits and vegetables	1,209	1,203	1,194	1,117	402
Raisins	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,600
Peanuts					60
Wool	46	53	78	81	118
Rice	1,920	1,885	1,854	1,744	969
All other	270	296	288	279	281
Total	33,347	31,014	30,059	29,061	41,658
Rediscounts outstanding for—					
Agricultural credit corporations	25,964	27,160	28,169	28,814	27,753
National banks	17	15	14	33	9
State banks	567	568	563	569	448
Livestock loan companies	19,165	19,191	19,166	19,160	12,108
Savings banks and trust companies	37	37	37	37	
Total	45,750	46,971	47,949	48,613	40,317

BANK DEBITS

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Number of centers	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926
New York City	1	34,492,180	27,439,403	33,005,537
Outside New York City	140	24,027,689	20,781,144	23,458,249
Federal reserve districts:				
Boston	11	2,881,842	2,400,783	2,606,609
New York	7	35,373,804	28,167,635	33,824,813
Philadelphia	10	2,384,418	2,028,504	2,324,295
Cleveland	13	2,659,473	2,440,874	2,472,654
Richmond	7	762,494	672,295	799,954
Atlanta	15	1,171,668	1,074,168	1,311,891
Chicago	21	5,927,361	5,031,903	6,055,020
St. Louis	5	1,257,234	1,104,596	1,259,111
Minneapolis	9	643,330	568,166	694,637
Kansas City	15	1,255,790	1,094,038	1,218,619
Dallas	10	644,634	594,894	627,220
San Francisco	18	3,557,821	3,052,691	3,268,963
Total	141	58,519,869	48,220,547	56,463,786

PAR COLLECTION SYSTEM

MEMBERSHIP, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Number of banks at end of March]

Federal reserve district	Member banks		Nonmember banks			
			On par list		Not on par list ¹	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
United States	9,143	9,425	13,700	14,441	3,839	3,981
Boston	416	418	244	245		
New York	926	883	410	398		
Philadelphia	771	757	510	513		
Cleveland	846	860	1,035	1,073	10	10
Richmond	572	594	672	702	610	676
Atlanta	471	495	313	359	1,031	1,103
Chicago	1,317	1,383	3,761	3,791	179	262
St. Louis	602	622	1,963	2,062	431	415
Minneapolis	744	822	877	1,123	1,101	1,067
Kansas City	980	1,017	2,493	2,635	213	203
Dallas	818	850	681	758	204	181
San Francisco	680	724	741	782	60	64

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

NONMEMBER BANKS—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON CALL DATES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

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

Call date	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelp ^h a	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
LOANS AND INVESTMENTS													
1923—June 30	17,230	2,916	4,738	1,232	1,163	1,018	490	2,268	728	769	735	208	965
Dec. 31	17,516	2,972	4,786	1,255	1,185	1,020	512	2,291	725	741	729	206	1,094
1924—Mar. 31	17,790	3,005	4,938	1,290	1,211	1,029	523	2,331	718	698	714	233	1,100
June 30	18,037	3,087	5,118	1,303	1,223	1,044	520	2,314	721	663	699	230	1,117
Oct. 10	18,137	3,130	5,175	1,313	1,232	1,052	520	2,312	721	663	685	230	1,104
Dec. 31	18,437	3,151	5,356	1,343	1,243	1,063	536	2,352	714	657	703	227	1,102
1925—Apr. 6	18,865	3,269	5,400	1,398	1,271	1,070	591	2,433	702	667	702	230	1,132
June 30	19,812	3,289	5,652	1,403	1,289	1,081	615	2,464	756	683	708	224	1,148
Sept. 28	19,650	3,339	5,712	1,447	1,311	1,099	688	2,493	761	690	709	226	1,175
Dec. 31	19,720	3,343	5,628	1,474	1,313	1,102	752	2,520	757	674	716	238	1,203
1926—Apr. 12	20,011	3,397	5,780	1,491	1,341	1,112	754	2,559	739	675	701	230	1,231
June 30	20,370	3,482	6,056	1,500	1,327	1,120	677	2,607	757	668	691	236	1,249
Dec. 31	20,225	3,512	5,943	1,556	1,349	1,124	629	2,601	738	633	692	222	1,226
LOANS													
1923—June 30	11,309	1,620	2,760	632	756	752	428	1,573	609	636	661	191	691
Dec. 31	11,694	1,675	2,815	689	779	765	446	1,593	610	602	647	181	792
1924—Mar. 31	11,802	1,697	2,951	713	804	775	456	1,600	605	561	634	204	802
June 30	11,954	1,777	3,088	699	803	788	457	1,567	612	531	623	204	805
Oct. 10	12,012	1,811	3,143	733	814	792	457	1,514	611	516	612	204	805
Dec. 31	12,157	1,829	3,218	754	826	788	468	1,561	591	501	620	201	800
1925—Apr. 6	12,466	1,907	3,280	790	850	799	511	1,608	587	496	618	201	819
June 30	12,843	1,928	3,509	777	863	813	535	1,632	617	502	624	199	844
Sept. 28	13,171	1,976	3,578	844	893	831	602	1,638	619	504	623	201	862
Dec. 31	13,258	1,990	3,525	879	899	833	652	1,665	613	484	627	207	884
1926—Apr. 12	13,524	2,014	3,730	893	926	843	646	1,684	595	475	617	199	902
June 30	13,691	2,089	3,911	860	908	849	579	1,686	615	463	606	205	925
Dec. 31	13,542	2,109	3,805	931	924	858	531	1,683	587	433	597	189	895
INVESTMENTS													
1923—June 30	5,921	1,296	1,978	600	407	266	62	695	119	133	74	17	274
Dec. 31	5,922	1,297	1,971	566	406	255	66	698	115	139	82	25	302
1924—Mar. 31	5,988	1,308	1,987	577	407	254	67	731	113	137	80	29	298
June 30	6,083	1,310	2,028	604	420	256	63	747	109	132	76	26	312
Oct. 10	6,125	1,319	2,032	580	418	260	63	798	110	147	73	26	299
Dec. 31	6,280	1,322	2,138	589	417	265	68	791	123	156	83	26	302
1925—Apr. 6	6,399	1,362	2,120	608	421	271	80	825	115	171	84	29	313
June 30	6,469	1,361	2,143	626	426	268	80	832	139	181	84	25	304
Sept. 28	6,479	1,363	2,134	603	418	268	86	855	142	186	86	25	313
Dec. 31	6,462	1,353	2,103	595	414	269	100	855	144	190	89	31	319
1926—Apr. 12	6,487	1,383	2,050	598	415	269	108	875	144	200	84	31	330
June 30	6,679	1,393	2,145	640	424	271	98	921	142	205	85	31	324
Dec. 31	6,683	1,403	2,138	625	425	266	98	918	151	200	95	33	331
DEPOSITS (EXCLUSIVE OF BANK DEPOSITS)													
1923—June 30	16,816	2,751	4,615	1,119	1,149	939	487	2,300	747	754	768	206	981
Dec. 31	17,169	2,808	4,553	1,171	1,168	997	531	2,333	721	731	744	280	1,132
1924—Mar. 31	17,190	2,827	4,598	1,188	1,192	966	543	2,382	702	707	728	242	1,115
June 30	17,694	2,929	5,045	1,214	1,204	964	513	2,357	706	676	719	241	1,126
Oct. 10	17,880	2,962	5,000	1,217	1,211	978	539	2,381	713	706	759	265	1,149
Dec. 31	17,999	2,982	4,747	1,272	1,218	1,011	600	2,442	752	720	819	280	1,156
1925—Apr. 6	18,692	3,085	5,175	1,307	1,232	1,009	666	2,500	743	727	811	282	1,155
June 30	19,172	3,106	5,496	1,319	1,261	993	677	2,552	807	731	809	242	1,179
Sept. 28	19,796	3,138	5,795	1,332	1,281	1,022	790	2,581	836	758	822	242	1,199
Dec. 31	19,195	3,157	4,945	1,374	1,274	1,060	887	2,570	849	742	810	277	1,250
1926—Apr. 12	19,692	3,199	5,549	1,366	1,265	1,037	841	2,620	793	734	792	251	1,245
June 30	19,950	3,283	5,794	1,385	1,293	1,032	697	2,665	816	715	766	247	1,257
Dec. 31	19,552	3,308	5,467	1,436	1,258	1,058	649	2,654	781	679	776	263	1,233
REDISCOUNTS AND BILLS PAYABLE													
1923—June 30	322	10	11	27	19	40	27	62	18	59	22	12	15
Dec. 31	339	10	29	26	20	27	30	64	34	50	33	4	12
1924—Mar. 31	292	16	8	23	16	33	24	60	24	40	31	6	11
June 30	313	9	12	20	17	43	33	54	31	40	29	12	13
Oct. 10	277	9	24	16	13	44	31	45	27	31	22	7	8
Dec. 31	227	10	15	19	19	29	22	50	21	22	10	3	7
1925—Apr. 6	215	11	12	17	18	35	21	46	16	17	9	3	10
June 30	274	10	20	23	19	51	26	44	28	10	14	7	13
Sept. 28	263	10	26	27	19	49	31	35	20	17	12	6	11
Dec. 31	249	9	24	30	22	31	16	56	20	15	14	3	9
1926—Apr. 12	242	12	2	33	21	36	22	53	21	12	13	7	10
June 30	301	10	25	29	20	46	40	54	23	15	15	12	12
Dec. 31	323	8	42	36	29	36	36	73	30	14	14	4	1

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31, 1926, AND JUNE 30, 1926, BY STATES:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Loans and investments						Deposits (exclusive of bank deposits)		Rediscounts and bills payable ³		Number of reporting banks	
	Total		Loans		Investments		December	June	December	June	December	June
	December	June	December	June	December	June						
New England:												
Maine.....	394,636	389,202	187,600	183,819	207,036	205,383	373,038	367,724	3,783	3,269	145	148
New Hampshire.....		269,924		131,112		138,812		245,498		2,820		123
Vermont.....	227,840	227,214	151,353	152,374	76,487	74,840	215,270	211,527	3,142	4,051	105	105
Massachusetts.....	3,729,562	3,700,789	2,611,100	2,577,487	1,118,462	1,123,302	3,480,558	3,509,639	104,400	54,622	445	443
Rhode Island.....	495,026	479,198	265,796	258,865	229,230	220,333	474,409	460,106	1,819	737	37	38
Connecticut.....	1,101,072	1,088,683	620,148	615,499	480,924	473,184	1,039,315	1,021,523	6,862	9,738	231	229
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	13,775,694	13,605,847	9,604,207	9,314,443	4,171,487	4,291,404	13,214,238	13,118,224	406,090	274,986	1,156	1,144
New Jersey.....	2,175,476	2,073,078	1,412,821	1,315,611	762,655	757,467	2,087,251	1,983,812	44,276	46,562	562	541
Pennsylvania.....	5,287,792	5,184,995	3,197,483	3,072,474	2,090,309	2,112,521	4,693,843	4,573,280	137,888	108,046	1,668	1,658
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	2,458,739	2,471,907	1,864,323	1,863,488	594,416	608,419	2,324,586	2,433,279	80,975	49,101	1,081	1,084
Indiana.....	868,762	869,263	676,224	676,091	192,538	193,172	825,108	832,506	48,379	42,062	1,084	1,087
Illinois.....	3,525,987	3,516,978	2,660,473	2,608,719	865,514	908,259	3,393,723	3,361,263	51,733	63,420	1,873	1,882
Michigan.....	1,730,859	1,736,710	844,922	849,336	885,937	887,374	1,688,800	1,727,587	69,405	30,407	739	736
Wisconsin.....	876,819	874,763	625,238	625,825	251,081	248,938	867,779	866,978	18,344	16,450	980	983
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	902,551	923,046	580,251	589,855	322,300	333,191	883,686	905,728	11,690	9,697	1,238	1,298
Iowa.....	791,065	836,379	695,498	733,910	95,567	102,469	824,602	856,473	16,646	13,701	1,412	1,476
Missouri.....	1,237,737	1,254,228	906,514	921,353	331,223	332,875	1,173,944	1,184,656	30,172	25,975	1,481	1,522
North Dakota.....	135,029	148,042	102,980	113,085	32,049	35,007	148,788	158,912	2,102	3,104	555	599
South Dakota.....	122,941	144,553	94,262	114,737	28,679	29,816	136,382	160,154	3,184	4,036	422	474
Nebraska.....	412,704	419,092	350,959	360,465	61,745	58,627	421,216	433,204	8,905	5,647	1,043	1,058
Kansas.....	404,668	408,436	318,432	331,639	86,136	76,797	422,999	418,231	5,333	9,037	1,223	1,254
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	124,054	118,962	73,409	69,453	50,645	49,509	111,572	106,242	1,725	1,281	48	48
Maryland.....	774,324	749,898	498,076	465,340	281,248	284,558	725,028	698,046	10,370	10,241	244	245
District of Columbia.....	232,752	232,207	174,400	171,339	58,352	60,868	225,179	231,556	6,362	4,013	43	43
Virginia.....	533,868	533,701	458,421	459,133	75,447	74,568	451,616	436,589	19,357	29,472	509	512
West Virginia.....	364,010	366,260	306,491	305,547	57,519	60,713	338,811	332,876	13,977	16,780	346	346
North Carolina.....	393,081	397,393	353,150	357,191	39,931	40,202	371,259	358,857	21,004	32,586	489	495
South Carolina.....	181,604	201,078	148,542	169,704	33,062	31,374	181,973	182,726	6,985	16,292	301	330
Georgia.....	346,510	374,577	299,093	326,947	47,417	47,630	320,168	325,294	11,792	26,899	512	557
Florida.....	460,670	501,702	343,377	379,813	117,293	121,889	486,765	566,771	18,405	10,721	336	337
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....		454,127		364,341		89,786		397,939		9,325		610
Tennessee.....	393,670	391,255	345,599	344,171	48,071	47,084	375,657	384,703	26,839	13,076	530	543
Alabama.....	267,311	269,185	219,246	223,531	48,065	45,654	270,769	254,275	7,642	14,705	357	355
Mississippi.....	206,017	216,979	160,938	173,280	45,079	43,699	216,789	214,653	7,440	14,368	326	337
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	198,691	213,821	173,884	186,906	24,807	26,915	201,772	206,961	8,104	14,245	465	478
Louisiana.....	421,461	406,043	358,079	341,890	63,382	64,153	399,332	381,213	34,240	24,747	234	239
Oklahoma.....	356,179	367,659	236,535	255,651	119,644	112,008	399,338	411,741	2,438	6,982	717	738
Texas.....	905,391	920,139	741,322	754,108	164,069	166,031	913,818	881,884	13,303	32,366	1,438	1,468
Mountain:												
Montana.....	129,268	123,914	81,263	80,626	48,005	43,288	145,491	135,137	494	1,767	214	220
Idaho.....	76,705	73,304	49,823	49,359	26,882	23,945	86,755	81,228	538	1,611	152	156
Wyoming.....	52,408	50,338	38,082	37,420	14,326	12,918	59,196	54,200	120	748	92	93
Colorado.....	262,353	256,583	166,085	162,887	96,268	93,696	293,455	275,705	1,117	3,131	305	309
New Mexico.....	31,005	29,010	20,700	20,425	10,305	8,585	35,396	31,353	28	846	61	63
Arizona.....	58,319	57,636	40,176	42,987	18,143	14,699	471,287	467,680	1,187	1,635	47	47
Utah.....	143,406	135,412	114,262	105,452	29,144	28,960	129,208	118,448	2,134	1,762	110	112
Nevada.....	35,267	34,840	27,533	27,133	7,734	7,707	37,694	36,905			34	34
Pacific:												
Washington.....	401,079	398,446	260,000	264,535	141,079	133,911	418,865	413,938	2,143	3,923	362	364
Oregon.....	255,784	254,695	164,208	169,586	91,576	85,109	270,307	269,732	4,582	4,883	265	272
California.....	3,132,321	3,010,111	2,332,698	2,238,440	799,623	771,671	3,126,484	3,008,035	45,945	44,668	626	621
Total.....	52,120,787	51,761,602	36,447,953	35,958,282	15,672,834	15,803,320	50,005,659	49,693,100	1,337,244	1,120,541	27,377	27,854

¹ Includes all national, State, and private banks in the United States except a certain number of nonreporting private banks not under State supervision.

² Figures for State institutions are taken from the following table and represent in some cases the condition of banks as of dates other than December 31 and June 30, 1926.

³ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold by member banks with indorsement.

⁴ Includes due to banks.

⁵ Includes all other liabilities.

STATE BANK MEMBERS—EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1926, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Federal Reserve District											Total (1,345 banks)	
	Boston (39 banks)	New York (163 banks)	Phila- delphia (85 banks)	Cleve- land (110 banks)	Rich- mond (55 banks)	Atlanta (97 banks)	Chicago (318 banks)	St. Louis (118 banks)	Minne- apolis (71 banks)	Kansas City (27 banks)	Dallas (110 banks)		San Fran- cisco (152 banks)
Capital stock paid in.....	41,525	297,856	48,855	85,595	20,837	30,250	121,407	40,416	4,787	8,765	6,112	86,515	792,920
Surplus fund.....	43,750	267,816	86,974	112,524	14,685	19,361	121,088	26,053	2,065	3,844	2,274	38,976	738,910
Total capital and sur- plus.....	85,275	565,672	135,829	198,119	35,522	49,611	242,495	66,469	6,852	12,109	8,386	125,491	1,531,830
Gross earnings:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	15,166	74,090	10,971	29,899	4,944	9,132	36,302	9,568	1,158	1,960	1,152	33,971	228,313
Interest (including divi- dends) on investments.....	5,543	32,160	6,663	9,743	738	1,113	12,521	3,287	402	993	63	7,776	81,002
Interest on balances with other banks.....	358	895	130	404	87	197	757	206	54	112	39	680	3,919
Interest, unclassified ¹	5,722	5,722	22	323	712	268	6,528	911	414	130	128	597	15,755
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	72	291	32	84	77	435	620	385	51	27	78	258	2,410
Foreign department.....	90	7,265	19	194	95	248	545	23	1	9	4	685	9,178
Commissions received.....	472	4,033	168	375	152	251	1,822	658	59	23	14	214	8,241
Trust department.....	1,218	6,341	2,653	2,269	250	344	2,908	436	30	130	-----	1,677	18,256
Profits on securities sold.....	608	6,496	1,354	2,509	330	488	4,750	694	15	130	7	1,353	18,734
Other earnings.....	878	13,027	965	3,926	490	1,315	6,707	1,786	88	1,043	69	3,705	33,999
Total earnings.....	24,405	150,320	22,977	49,726	7,875	13,791	73,460	17,954	2,272	4,557	1,554	50,916	419,807
Expenses:													
Salaries and wages.....	4,308	29,079	4,350	9,283	1,738	2,808	15,399	3,611	503	950	574	10,848	83,451
Interest and discount on borrowed money.....	198	1,632	341	665	259	667	885	940	15	51	78	609	6,340
Interest on bank deposits.....	300	3,347	224	1,117	280	624	1,719	393	54	265	35	787	9,145
Interest on demand de- posits.....	4,535	12,379	2,560	4,488	521	1,056	7,102	1,366	107	714	82	2,857	37,767
Interest on time deposits.....	5,402	13,310	2,790	13,193	1,353	1,756	13,166	3,008	507	309	81	15,453	70,328
Interest, unclassified ¹	618	17,793	1,177	413	278	81	2,502	234	135	41	10	164	23,356
Taxes.....	1,191	6,609	1,064	2,424	583	1,055	3,043	1,073	87	258	90	1,692	19,169
Other expenses.....	2,756	16,937	2,504	4,687	976	2,074	9,445	2,335	248	791	331	6,126	49,210
Total expenses.....	19,308	100,996	15,010	36,270	5,988	10,121	53,261	12,960	1,656	3,379	1,281	38,536	298,766
Net earnings since last report.....	5,097	49,324	7,967	13,456	1,887	3,670	20,199	4,994	616	1,178	273	12,380	121,041
Recoveries on charged-off assets:													
Loans and discounts.....	162	1,102	20	190	84	267	434	332	46	59	32	336	3,114
Bonds, securities, etc.....	481	595	240	50	80	100	135	19	21	5	2	7	1,736
All other.....	470	333	36	60	10	77	79	450	6	26	15	241	1,803
Total net earnings and recoveries.....	6,210	51,355	8,263	13,756	2,061	4,114	20,897	5,795	689	1,268	322	12,964	127,694
Losses charged off:													
On loans and discounts.....	1,229	5,916	240	924	557	2,440	2,353	1,698	417	510	298	3,698	20,280
On bonds, securities, etc.....	805	1,046	730	922	94	135	781	246	41	86	18	240	5,144
On banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.....	189	1,153	238	766	65	311	662	185	37	5	33	1,202	4,846
All other losses.....	673	1,725	245	232	80	143	481	805	65	103	144	757	5,353
Total losses charged off.....	2,796	9,840	1,453	2,844	796	3,029	4,277	2,934	560	704	493	5,897	35,623
Net addition to profits.....	3,414	41,515	6,810	10,912	1,265	1,085	16,620	2,861	129	564	171	7,067	92,071
Dividends declared.....	2,913	23,491	4,263	5,913	1,188	2,025	8,666	2,121	145	493	196	5,853	57,272

¹ Represents interest received or paid by those banks which could not readily obtain from their records the more detailed information called for for the first time in the December report.

² Net loss.

BRANCH BANKING

[See also tables on pages 316-318]

TABLE 1.—BANKS OPERATING AND NOT OPERATING BRANCHES

Class of bank	Number of banks December, 1926			Percentage operating branches		
	Total	Operating branches	Not operating branches	December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924
Total.....	27,377	789	26,588	2.9	2.8	2.5
Member, total.....	9,260	336	8,924	3.6	3.5	3.1
National.....	7,906	141	7,765	1.8	1.6	1.3
State.....	1,354	195	1,159	14.4	13.7	12.2
Nonmember.....	18,117	453	17,664	2.5	2.5	2.2
State, total member and nonmember...	19,471	648	18,823	3.3	3.3	3.0

TABLE 2.—INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES

Class of bank	Number of banks operating branches					
	December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924	Increase		
				December, 1925-December, 1926	June, 1924-December, 1925	June, 1924-December, 1926
Total.....	789	786	714	3	72	75
Member, total.....	336	329	299	6	31	37
National.....	141	132	108	9	24	33
State.....	195	197	191	-2	6	4
Nonmember.....	453	457	415	-4	42	38
Commercial and trust.....	394	410	387	-16	23	7
Mutual savings.....	50	47	28	3	19	22
Private.....	9	(¹)	(¹)			
State, total member and nonmember...	648	654	606	-6	48	42

¹ Not separately tabulated.

TABLE 3.—SIZE OF BRANCH SYSTEMS

Class of bank	Banks operating specified number of branches						Maximum size of system ¹
	Total	1 branch	2 branches	3 to 5 branches	6 to 10 branches	Over 10 branches	
December, 1926.....	789	446	131	124	38	50	100
December, 1925.....	786	446	135	118	39	48	98
Increase.....	3		-4	6	-1	2	
<i>December, 1926</i>							
Member banks, total:							
National.....	141	86	26	13	8	8	34
State.....	195	78	28	41	18	30	100
Nonmember State banks, total.....	453	282	77	70	12	12	45
Commercial and trust.....	394	225	70	66	12	11	45
Mutual savings.....	50	41	4	4		1	13
Private.....	9	6	3				2

¹ Maximum number of branches operated by any one bank.

TABLE 4.—BRANCH SYSTEMS AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES, CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION OF CITY OF PARENT BANK

Population of city of parent bank	Number of banks operating branches					
	Total	1 branch	2 branches	3-5 branches	6-10 branches	Over 10 branches
Total.....	789	446	131	124	38	50
Less than 25,000.....	297	210	48	32	4	3
25,000 to 50,000.....	51	30	14	6		1
50,000 to 100,000.....	71	46	12	10	3	
100,000 or more.....	370	160	57	76	31	46

TABLE 5.—NATIONAL, STATE MEMBER, AND NONMEMBER BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES IN AND OUTSIDE THE HOME CITY, CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION OF THE HOME CITY, DECEMBER, 1926

Population of home city	Banks operating branches, December, 1926															
	Total			National			State member			Nonmember						
	Number of banks	Number of branches		Number of banks	Number of branches		Number of banks	Number of branches		Number of banks	Number of branches					
		Total	Home city		Out-side	Total		Home city	Out-side		Total	Home city	Out-side			
Total.....	789	2,777	1,928	849	141	404	377	27	195	1,363	1,037	326	453	1,010	514	496
Under 2,500.....	133	188	11	177	4	4	1	3	11	13	1	12	118	171	9	162
2,500 to 25,000.....	164	302	48	254	17	25	15	10	25	44	9	35	122	233	24	209
25,000 to 50,000.....	51	92	57	35	7	8	8	—	16	36	19	17	28	48	30	18
50,000 to 100,000.....	71	128	97	31	20	30	28	2	21	48	31	17	30	50	38	12
100,000 to 1,000,000.....	225	1,291	939	352	59	204	192	12	79	733	488	245	87	354	259	95
1,000,000 and over.....	145	776	776	—	34	133	133	—	43	489	489	—	68	154	154	—

TABLE 6.—PARENT BANKS CLASSIFIED AS OPERATING BRANCHES IN AND OUTSIDE THE HOME CITY

Location of branches	Number of banks operating branches					
	December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924	Increase		
				December, 1925-December, 1926	June, 1924-December, 1925	June, 1924-December, 1926
Total.....	789	786	714	3	72	75
Only in home city.....	473	466	391	7	75	82
In and outside home city.....	47	55	40	-8	15	8
Only outside home city.....	269	265	283	4	-18	-15
National banks:						
Total.....	141	132	108	9	24	33
Only in home city.....	129	120	97	9	23	32
In and outside home city.....	4	2	2	2	—	2
Only outside home city.....	8	10	9	-2	1	-1
Member State banks:						
Total.....	195	197	191	-2	6	4
Only in home city.....	140	149	137	-9	12	3
In and outside home city.....	20	18	16	2	2	4
Only outside home city.....	35	30	38	5	-8	-3
Nonmember banks:						
Total.....	453	457	415	-4	42	38
Only in home city.....	204	197	157	7	40	47
In and outside home city.....	23	35	22	-12	13	1
Only outside home city.....	226	225	236	1	-11	-10

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF HOME-CITY AND OUTSIDE BRANCHES

Class of bank	Number of branches					
	December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924	Increase		
				December, 1925-December, 1926	June, 1924-December, 1925	June, 1924-December, 1926
Total.....	2,777	2,645	2,293	132	352	484
Member, total.....	1,767	1,612	1,385	155	227	382
National.....	404	332	248	72	84	156
State.....	1,363	1,280	1,137	83	143	226
Nonmember.....	1,010	1,033	908	-23	125	102
Home-city branches						
Total.....	1,928	1,810	1,508	118	302	420
Member, total.....	1,414	1,290	1,073	124	217	341
National.....	377	310	227	67	83	150
State.....	1,037	980	846	57	134	191
Nonmember.....	514	520	435	-6	85	79
Branches outside the home city						
Total.....	849	835	785	14	50	64
Member, total.....	353	322	312	31	10	41
National.....	27	22	21	5	1	6
State.....	326	300	291	26	9	35
Nonmember.....	496	513	473	-17	40	23

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES, NUMBER OF BRANCHES, AND MAXIMUM SIZE OF BRANCH SYSTEMS, BY STATES

State (States arranged in order, according to number of banks reporting branches in December, 1926)	Banks operating branches					Number of branches							
	December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924	Increase		December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924	Increase		Maximum size of system		
				December, 1925-December, 1926	June, 1924-December, 1925				December, 1925-December, 1926	June, 1924-December, 1925	December, 1926	December, 1925	June, 1924
Total.....	789	786	714	3	72	2,777	2,645	2,293	132	352	100	98	88
New York.....	105	98	77	7	21	507	459	362	48	97	62	58	57
California.....	88	100	99	-12	1	668	640	538	28	102	100	98	88
Pennsylvania.....	83	85	67	-2	18	127	122	98	5	24	5	4	4
Massachusetts.....	78	72	61	6	11	132	117	98	15	19	11	10	9
Michigan.....	68	64	63	4	1	397	384	332	13	52	48	46	33
Ohio.....	52	52	51	-----	1	227	213	203	14	10	52	51	53
Louisiana.....	40	35	34	5	1	104	95	93	9	2	20	19	20
North Carolina.....	40	39	40	1	-1	74	69	66	5	3	6	8	6
Virginia.....	37	33	31	4	2	50	50	45	9	5	5	5	4
Maryland.....	36	36	27	-----	9	114	109	88	5	21	20	19	19
Maine.....	24	24	23	-----	1	53	50	47	2	3	5	4	4
Georgia.....	22	23	21	-1	2	38	56	53	-18	3	9	20	18
Tennessee.....	22	24	21	-2	3	56	58	53	-2	5	12	13	12
New Jersey.....	13	14	14	-1	-----	20	21	21	-1	-----	4	4	4
Mississippi.....	11	11	11	-----	-----	25	25	25	-----	-----	12	12	12
District of Columbia.....	10	10	11	-----	-1	20	20	19	-----	1	4	4	4
Rhode Island.....	9	10	9	-1	1	27	27	21	-----	6	13	12	11
Arizona.....	7	7	6	-----	1	22	21	20	1	1	11	10	10
South Carolina.....	7	8	9	-1	-1	25	19	20	6	-1	9	9	9
Wisconsin.....	7	7	7	-----	-----	9	9	9	-----	-----	2	2	2
Alabama.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	19	19	19	-----	-----	15	15	15
Delaware.....	5	5	5	-----	-----	15	15	18	-----	-3	7	7	10
Washington.....	5	6	5	-1	1	7	7	7	-----	-----	2	2	2
Indiana.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	8	8	8	-----	-----	5	5	5
Kentucky.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	12	12	12	-----	-----	5	5	5
Arkansas.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	3	3	3	-----	-----	2	2	2
Minnesota.....	2	3	3	-1	-----	6	10	11	-4	-1	3	5	5
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	-----	-----	2	2	2	-----	-----	1	1	1
Oregon.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	1
Florida.....	1	1	1	-1	-----	1	1	1	-1	-----	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	-1	1	-----	3	-----	-3	3	-----	3	-----

TABLE 9.—SIZE OF BRANCH SYSTEMS AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES, BY STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1926

State and class of bank	Number of banks operating branches						Maximum size (number of branches of one system)	Number of branches		
	Total	1 branch	2 branches	3-5 branches	6-10 branches	Over 10 branches		Total	In home city	Outside home city
Total.....	789	446	131	124	38	50	100	2,777	1,928	849
National.....	141	86	26	13	8	8	34	404	377	27
Member State.....	195	78	23	41	18	30	100	1,363	1,037	326
Nonmember.....	453	282	77	70	12	12	45	1,010	614	496
Alabama.....	5	4				1	15	19		19
National.....	1	1					1	1		1
Member State.....	4	3				1	15	18		18
Nonmember.....										
Arizona.....	7	3	2	1		1	11	22		22
National.....	2	1				1	11	12		12
Member State.....	5	2	2	1			4	10		10
Nonmember.....										
Arkansas.....	2	1	1				2	3		3
National.....										
Member State.....	2	1	1				2	3		3
Nonmember.....										
California.....	88	42	13	16	6	11	100	668	331	337
National.....	16	9	2	1	2	2	34	85	75	10
Member State.....	16	5	2	2	2	5	100	355	143	212
Nonmember.....	56	28	9	13	2	4	45	228	113	115
Delaware.....	5	1	2	1	1		7	15	1	
National.....	1	1					1	1	1	
Member State.....	4		2	1	1		7	14		14
Nonmember.....										
District of Columbia.....	10	5	2	3			4	20	20	
National.....	5	3	1	1			4	9	9	
Member State.....										
Nonmember.....	5	2	1	2			4	11	11	
Georgia.....	22	15	5	1	1		9	38	12	26
National.....	3	1	1	1			4	7	6	1
Member State.....	6	4	1		1		9	15	2	13
Nonmember.....	13	10	3				2	16	4	12
Indiana.....	4	3		1			5	8	7	1
National.....	1			1			5	5	5	
Member State.....	3	3					1	3	2	1
Nonmember.....										
Kentucky.....	4	2		2			5	12	12	
National.....	3	2		1			5	7	7	
Member State.....	1			1			5	5	5	
Nonmember.....										
Louisiana.....	40	24	6	5	4	1	20	104	52	52
National.....	1	1					8	8	8	8
Member State.....	8	2	1	2	2	1	20	45	39	6
Nonmember.....	31	22	5	3	1		8	51	13	38
Maine.....	24	10	5	9			5	53	4	49
National.....	4	1		3			4	11	1	10
Member State.....	20	9	5	6			5	42	3	39
Nonmember.....										
Maryland.....	36	18	5	9	1	3	20	114	58	56
National.....	4	2	2				2	6	6	
Member State.....	2			1		1	14	19	19	
Nonmember.....	30	16	3	8	1	2	20	89	33	56
Massachusetts.....	78	58	10	7	2	1	13	132	116	16
National.....	16	9	2	2	2	1	13	49	49	
Member State.....	16	10	3	3	2		5	28	27	1
Nonmember.....	46	39	5	2			3	55	40	15
Michigan.....	68	36	10	6	4	12	48	397	390	7
National.....	11	9	1		1		9	20	20	
Member State.....	34	13	5	2	3	11	48	328	327	1
Nonmember.....	23	14	4	4	3	1	13	49	43	6
Minnesota.....	2			2			3	6	6	
National.....	2			2			3	6	6	
Member State.....										
Nonmember.....										
Mississippi.....	11	7	3			1	12	25	1	24
National.....	1	1					1	1		1
Member State.....	1					1	12	12		12
Nonmember.....	9	6	3				2	12	1	11

TABLE 9.—SIZE OF BRANCH SYSTEMS AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES, BY STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1926—Continued

State and class of bank	Number of banks operating branches						Maximum size (number of branches of one system)	Number of branches		
	Total	1 branch	2 branches	3-5 branches	6-10 branches	Over 10 branches		Total	In home city	Outside home city
Nebraska.....	2	2					1	2	2	
National.....	2	2					1	2	2	
Member State.....										
Nonmember.....										
New Jersey.....	13	8	4	1			4	20	10	10
National.....	2	1	1				2	3	1	2
Member State.....	6	4	2				2	8	5	3
Nonmember.....	5	3	1	1			4	9	4	5
New York.....	105	47	18	19	9	12	62	507	506	1
National.....	28	12	6	2	1	5	27	128	128	
Member State.....	38	9	4	13	7	5	62	286	286	
Nonmember.....	41	26	8	4	1	2	13	93	92	1
North Carolina.....	40	25	6	8	1		6	74	8	66
National.....	3	2	1				2	4	4	
Member State.....	4	2	1	1			5	9	1	8
Nonmember.....	33	21	4	7	1		6	61	3	58
Ohio.....	52	24	5	13	6	4	52	227	194	33
National.....	5	5					1	5	5	
Member State.....	22	5	4	6	3	4	52	158	131	27
Nonmember.....	25	14	1	7	3		9	64	58	6
Oregon.....	1	1					1	1		1
National.....	1	1					1	1		1
Member State.....										
Nonmember.....										
Pennsylvania.....	83	57	15	11			5	127	118	9
National.....	21	16	4	1			5	29	29	
Member State.....	17	13	1	3			4	25	23	2
Nonmember.....	45	28	10	7			4	73	66	7
Rhode Island.....	9	5	1	2		1	13	27	10	17
National.....										
Member State.....	4		1	2		1	13	22	7	15
Nonmember.....	5	5					1	5	3	2
South Carolina.....	7	2	2	1	2		9	25	7	18
National.....	2		1		1		6	8	6	2
Member State.....	2	2					1	2	1	1
Nonmember.....	3		1	1	1		9	15		15
Tennessee.....	22	13	4	2	1	2	12	56	24	32
National.....	6	4	1	1			3	9	9	
Member State.....	1		1				2	2	2	
Nonmember.....	15	9	2	1	1	2	12	45	13	32
Virginia.....	37	25	8	4			5	59	28	31
National.....	8	6	1	1			4	12	10	2
Member State.....	2	1		1			5	6	6	
Nonmember.....	27	18	7	2			5	41	12	29
Washington.....	5	3	2				2	7	4	3
National.....	2	1	1				2	3	3	
Member State.....	1		1				2	2	1	1
Nonmember.....	2	2					1	2		2
Wisconsin.....	7	5	2				2	9	7	2
National.....	1		1				2	2	2	
Member State.....	5	4	1				2	6	5	1
Nonmember.....	1	1					1	1		1

TABLE 10.—SIZE OF BRANCH SYSTEMS FOR CITIES REPORTING 30 OR MORE BRANCHES, DECEMBER, 1926

City and class of bank (cities arranged by number of branches in 1926)	Number of banks with branches						Maximum size (number of branches of 1 system)	Number of branches operated		
	Total	Number operating						Total	In the home city	Outside the home city
		1 branch	2 branches	3-5 branches	6-10 branches	Over 10 branches				
New York, total.....	76	31	13	14	7	11	62	408	408	
National.....	19	8	4	1	1	5	27	115	115	
State member.....	24	2	3	10	5	4	62	212	212	
Nonmember.....	33	21	6	3	1	2	13	81	81	
Los Angeles, total.....	12	2			2	3	95	306	213	93
National.....	6	2			2	2	34	71	65	6
State member.....	2				2	2	95	144	77	67
Nonmember.....	4	1				3	45	91	71	20
Detroit, total.....	16	2	2	1	1	10	48	284	284	
National.....	3	2	1				2	4	4	
State member.....	10				1	9	48	261	261	
Nonmember.....	3		1	1		1	13	19	19	
San Francisco, total.....	14	2	2	4	2	4	100	247	75	172
National.....	1			1			3	3		3
State member.....	8	1	1	1	2	3	100	202	65	137
Nonmember.....	5	1	1	2		1	32	42	10	32
Cleveland, total.....	9	5		1	1	2	52	89	70	19
National.....	2	2					1	2	2	
State member.....	4			1	1	2	51	84	65	19
Nonmember.....	3	3					1	3	3	
Philadelphia, total.....	53	35	9	9			4	84	84	
National.....	12	10	2				2	14	14	
State member.....	9	6		3			4	16	16	
Nonmember.....	32	19	7	6			4	54	54	
Buffalo, total.....	6	1		2	2	1	33	62	61	1
National.....	1			1			5	5	5	
State member.....	4			1	2	1	33	56	56	
Nonmember.....	1	1					1	1		1
Baltimore, total.....	16	7	4	2	1	2	14	57	55	2
National.....	4	2	2				2	6	6	
State member.....	2			1			14	19	19	
Nonmember.....	10	5	2	1	1	1	13	32	30	2
Boston, total.....	18	12	1	2	2	1	11	51	51	
National.....	7	3		1	2	1	11	36	36	
State member.....	6	4	1	1			4	10	10	
Nonmember.....	5	5					1	5	5	
Cincinnati, total.....	11	2	2	5		2	11	46	44	2
National.....										
State member.....	6		2	2		2	11	34	32	2
Nonmember.....	5	2		3			4	12	12	
New Orleans, total.....	5			1	3	1	20	46	46	
National.....										
State member.....	4			1	2	1	20	38	38	
Nonmember.....	1				1		8	8	8	
Toledo, total.....	7	1	1	2	3		10	37	36	1
National.....										
State member.....	3	1		1	1		10	14	14	
Nonmember.....	4		1	1	2		9	23	22	1
Grand Rapids, total.....	3				1	2	15	35	35	
National.....	1				1		9	9	9	
State member.....	2					2	15	26	26	
Nonmember.....										
Nashville, total.....	6	2	1	1		2	12	30	18	12
National.....	3	1	1	1			3	6	6	
State member.....										
Nonmember.....	3	1				2	12	24	12	12

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

