

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER, 1924

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

Bank Credit and Money Rates
Business Conditions in the United States
Regulations of the Federal Reserve Board



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1924

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THE FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN is the board's medium of communication with member banks of the Federal reserve system and is the only official organ or periodical publication of the board. It contains, in addition to the regular official announcements, the national review of business conditions, detailed analyses of business conditions, research studies, reviews of foreign banking, and complete statistics showing the condition of Federal reserve banks and member banks. The BULLETIN will be sent to all member banks without charge. To others the subscription price, which covers the cost of paper and printing, is \$2. Single copies will be sold at 20 cents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The month:	
Review of the month—Bank credit and money rates.....	681
Business conditions in the United States.....	686
The international conference in London.....	704
Official:	
Regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, series of 1924.....	705
State banks admitted to system.....	727
Fiduciary powers granted to national banks.....	727
Charters issued to national banks.....	727
Business statistics:	
Industrial statistics in the United States.....	728
Estimate of production of crops, by Federal reserve districts.....	726
Wholesale and retail trade.....	734
Industrial statistics for foreign countries.....	736
Foreign trade of principal countries.....	737
Financial statistics for principal foreign countries.....	738
Price movements in principal countries:	
Federal Reserve Board wholesale price indexes.....	739
Comparative wholesale prices in principal countries.....	741
Comparative retail prices and cost of living in principal countries.....	742
Banking and financial statistics:	
Federal reserve banks—	
Condition of Federal reserve banks.....	743
Federal reserve note account.....	747
Holdings of earning assets.....	748
Discount and open-market operations of Federal reserve banks.....	749
Gold settlement fund.....	760
Discount rates of Federal reserve banks.....	758
Member banks—	
Condition of member banks in leading cities.....	750
Deposits of all member banks.....	760
Abstract of condition reports of member banks, June 30, 1924.....	752
Bank debits.....	759
Money rates in principal cities.....	761
Money in circulation.....	758
Gold and silver imports and exports.....	762
Foreign exchange rates and index.....	763

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Banking developments during the past two months have been characterized by a rapid growth of demand deposits

Recent banking developments. and a large volume of security purchases by member banks.

The total volume of bank credit in use, notwithstanding the absence of growth in commercial loans, has been at a record high level, and the continued decline in money rates has not been due to a reduced volume of commercial borrowing but has reflected an abundance of loanable funds. The increased volume of funds at the banks has arisen largely from the return flow of currency from circulation and the continued, though somewhat diminished, imports of gold from abroad. These funds have in large part been added to bank deposits in financial centers and have been employed in the purchase of investments and in an increased volume of loans on stocks and bonds. With current credit requirements of business relatively constant, the increased volume of loanable funds has resulted in an exceptionally low level of rates on short-term loans, and these rates have declined considerably below the level of long-term rates. Recent changes in the banking situation are in general characteristic of a period when the volume of business activity is not increasing, when bank funds are abundant, and easy conditions prevail in the money market.

Demand deposits of member banks in leading cities increased by more than \$1,000,000,000 during the past four months,

Growth of deposits. the greater part of the increase occurring since June. This growth of bank deposits is comparable to the increase which occurred during April and May, 1922, when credit conditions were in some re-

spects similar to those prevailing in recent months. In the spring of 1922, as now, money rates were low, demand for commercial loans was limited, and bank funds were seeking employment in loans on stocks and bonds and in investment securities. Under these circumstances, in 1922, as in 1924, there was a rapid growth of deposits at member banks and a flow of funds to the financial centers, reflected in increased balances of banks in the interior with their city correspondents. A factor in the increase of these balances has been the prevailing low level of rates on call loans, which has diminished the inducement for country banks to loan their funds in the market. With the narrowing and practical disappearance of the margin between the rate of interest paid by city banks on bankers' balances and the market rate on demand loans, there has been a tendency on the part of country banks to keep a larger portion of their available funds as balances with correspondents rather than to have them loaned on demand.

Analysis of the growth of demand deposits of member banks since the opening of the year, by Federal reserve districts and by size of city, indicates that the increase has been entirely in the industrial and financial sections of the country and within those sections in the cities having a population of over 100,000. In August, however, there has been some increase in demand deposits at reporting member banks in agricultural districts in consequence of the crop movement. The table following shows the increase in net demand deposits of all member banks for the first half of 1924, by size of city, for the Federal reserve districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago, which include the principal financial centers, and for the remainder of the country.

NET DEMAND DEPOSITS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS

[In millions of dollars]

	Increase (+) or decrease (-) for first half of 1924				
	All banks	Banks in cities having a population of—			
		Less than 5,000	5,000-14,999	15,000-99,999	100,000 and over
Total for system.....	+571	-154	-69	-42	+836
Federal reserve districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago.....	+871	-12	-7	+18	+872
Federal reserve districts of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.....	-300	-142	-62	-60	-36

Demand deposits during the past few months have grown at a more rapid rate than time deposits. This difference in the rate of growth between demand and time deposits is in contrast with 1923, when demand deposits were declining, while time deposits increased, and with the first half of 1922, when both classes of deposits increased, but time deposits expanded more rapidly than demand deposits. One factor in the relationship between the volume of demand and time deposits is the size of the cities where the banks are located. Following is a statement of the volume of net demand and time deposits of all member banks, by size of city, at the end of June, 1924:

ALL MEMBER BANKS

[In millions of dollars]

Cities having a population of—	Net demand deposits	Time deposits	Ratio of net demand to time deposits (per cent)
All cities.....	16,402	9,150	179
Under 5,000.....	1,512	1,588	95
5,000 to 15,000.....	1,022	1,016	101
15,000 to 100,000.....	2,012	1,892	106
100,000 and over.....	11,856	4,653	255

Time deposits, the statement shows, are larger than demand deposits in towns of the smallest population group; in the next two groups the difference in the volume of the two classes of deposits is not pronounced, while in the largest cities demand deposits are over two and one-half times as large as time deposits. This relationship varies in the different Federal

reserve districts in response to local conditions and practices, but in all districts is found the contrast in this respect between the country towns and the large centers. This difference is due in part to the fact that in the larger cities, and particularly in the financial centers, a considerable proportion of deposits consists of balances held on demand for correspondent banks in smaller towns and in country districts. The relatively more rapid growth of demand than of time deposits during this year, therefore, is explained in part by the fact that the increase of deposits has been largely at the banks in the financial centers.

Increased deposit liabilities of the member banks in recent months have resulted in the requirement for larger reserves and in a consequent growth of member-bank balances with the Federal reserve banks. These balances, after increasing by more than \$150,000,000 since the beginning of June, reached a total of \$2,105,000,000 on August 13, the largest figure since the organization of the system. The growth in reserve balances at a more rapid rate than usual in relation to member-bank deposits has been due in part to the character of the recent increase in these deposits. As has been pointed out earlier, it was in demand deposits, which carry heavier reserve requirements, that the recent advance has been the largest, and the growth has been chiefly in banks at central reserve and reserve cities, where 13 and 10 per cent reserves are required by law compared with 7 per cent for banks in country districts. Moreover, the fact that a larger proportion of deposits in these financial centers are demand deposits, results in an even larger difference between the several classes of cities in the ratio of reserve balances to net demand and time deposits combined than would be caused by the legal provisions alone. Thus, for instance, this ratio on a recent date was 11.8 per cent for central reserve cities, 7.3 per cent for reserve cities, and 5.3 per cent for so-called country banks. The increase in the volume of reserve balances at the Federal reserve banks during recent months has been due, therefore, not only to the extent but also to

the geographical location and composition of the growth in the deposits of member banks. In meeting their increased reserve requirements the member banks have not been called upon, however, to increase their borrowings at the reserve banks, as shown by the fact that the earning assets of these banks have declined since the beginning of June. Funds arising out of the continued importation of gold and out of the return flow of currency from circulation have been more than sufficient to furnish the additional reserves required by the member banks on account of their increased deposit liabilities.

Demand for currency during the first half of 1924 declined in consequence of decreased production and employment, reduced pay rolls, and diminished volume of retail trade. Furthermore, considerable amounts of United States currency have recently

Reduced currency demand and gold imports.

been returned from certain European countries, notably Germany, where increased public confidence in domestic paper money has resulted during the past few months in the release of American and other stable foreign currencies which prior to that time had been in general use both for savings and for current monetary transactions. Total currency in circulation in the United States on August 1 was about \$286,000,000 less than at the beginning of this year, but only about \$30,000,000 less than a year ago. A comparison of the volume and composition of currency in circulation on January 1 and August 1, 1924, and on August 1, 1923, is shown below:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION
[In millions of dollars]

Kind of money	Aug. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1924	Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Percentage distribution by kinds, Aug. 1, 1924
				Jan.-Aug., 1924	Aug., 1923-Aug., 1924	
Gold and gold certificates..	815	997	1,198	+201	+383	25.7
Silver and silver certificates.....	675	696	680	-16	+5	14.6
United States notes.....	300	307	302	-5	+2	6.5
Federal reserve notes.....	2,161	2,224	1,746	-478	-415	37.4
Federal reserve bank notes.....	19	14	10	-4	-9	0.2
National bank notes.....	726	713	729	+16	+3	15.6
Total.....	4,696	4,951	4,665	-286	-31	100.0

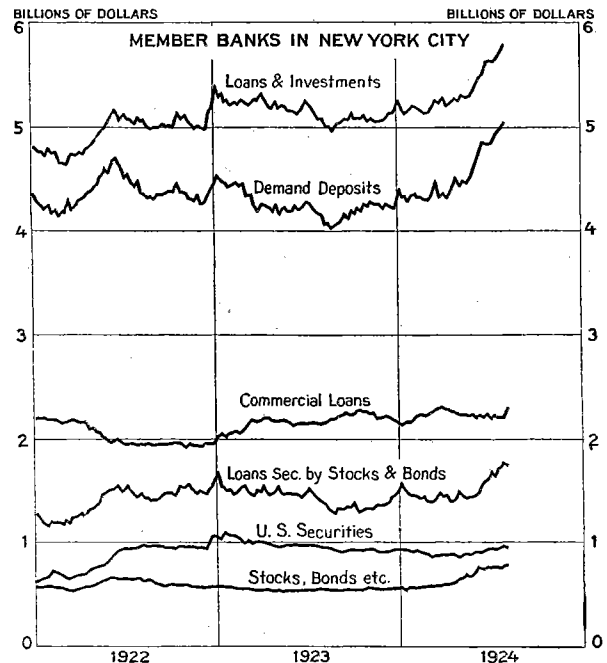
Gold and gold certificates in circulation increased by \$383,000,000 during the year as the result of the policy of certain Federal reserve banks of paying gold into circulation, and Federal reserve notes decreased by \$415,000,000, with the consequence that at the present time more than one-fourth of the total money in circulation consists of gold and gold certificates and less than two-fifths of Federal reserve notes. The net amount of gold paid into circulation during the past year has been nearly as large as net gold imports for the same period.

Gold imports in 1924 have been on a larger scale than in either of the two preceding years, though they declined considerably in June and July. Gold exports, on the other hand, have been much smaller, largely because British India, which last year imported substantial amounts of gold from the United States, has had no gold imports from this country during the first seven months of the current year. British India has also received a much reduced amount of gold from England during the first half of this year as compared with 1923, and this has increased the amount of gold available in England for shipment to the United States. Gold imports into this country from England during the first seven months of 1924 were \$124,000,000, compared with \$55,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1923, partly because of the smaller demand from India during this year and partly because of the increased demand for dollar exchange in London arising out of the semiannual payments beginning in June of last year on account of England's war debt to the United States. In 1924 this country, in addition to receiving a large part of the newly mined gold, has had considerable imports from certain European countries, notably the Netherlands and Sweden, which have shipped gold out of their central reserves as a means of supporting the exchange value of their currencies. Tables showing gold movements in and out of the United States and Great Britain for 1923 and 1924 and a brief discussion of these figures appear elsewhere in this issue.

Funds arising out of gold imports, inflow of currency, and accumulation of bankers' balances have not been required

Use made of by member banks to meet additional funds. the current needs of trade and industry and, consequently, have been available for use in the purchase of investment securities and in the making of loans on stocks and bonds. Between the end of May and the middle of August loans on stocks and bonds of reporting member banks increased by more than \$400,000,000 and their investments by about \$375,000,000. The increase in loans and investments was composed almost entirely of Government and other securities and of loans on stocks and bonds, while commercial loans showed only a relatively small advance. These changes, as well as the growth of demand deposits referred to earlier in this review, have been similar to those in the early part of 1922, when the money market and banking situation were in many respects not unlike that prevailing during the current year. During the past two months investments by reporting member banks have been larger in United States securities than in corporate stocks and bonds, but when the entire period since the opening of the year is considered, Government security holdings have increased much less than the banks' investments in corporate obligations. This is in contrast with 1922, when Government securities represented by far the larger part of investment purchases by member banks.

Of the increase in investments and of loans upon securities during the past two months the larger part occurred in the financial centers, where the growth in deposits was also most pronounced. In fact, it was at New York City banks that security purchases and so-called street loans showed the greatest increase for the period. The growth of investments, loans on stocks and bonds, and of demand deposits at member banks in New York City, as shown on the chart, has been more rapid since the opening of the present year than in the early months of 1922. At that time, furthermore, loans for commercial purposes decreased con-



siderably, while in the present year their level in August was higher than in January and only slightly lower than at the maximum reached in April.

That these developments at reporting member banks in leading cities have been representative of general trends for all member banks is indicated in the following table, which shows the changes in the volume of loans, investments, and demand deposits at all member banks, by class of city, between the close of last year and the middle of 1924. The table brings out the fact that during the six months there was a considerable increase in demand deposits, though deposits were exceptionally large on account of seasonal influences at the close of the year. Between March 31 and June 30 the increase in demand deposits has been \$590,000,000. Loans and investments show a substantial growth for the half year, and a large part of the increase has occurred at banks in central reserve cities. Investments in Government obligations declined, while about \$350,000,000 was added to the banks' holdings of corporate securities.

ALL MEMBER BANKS

[In millions of dollars]

	Loans and investments					Demand deposits
	Total	Loans	Investments			
			Total	United States securities	Other securities	
Dec. 31, 1923:						
System.....	26,738	19,052	7,686	3,641	4,045	15,164
Banks in central reserve cities.....	6,529	4,850	1,679	1,022	657	4,643
Banks in reserve cities.....	9,027	6,677	2,350	1,116	1,234	4,961
Country banks.....	11,182	7,525	3,657	1,503	2,154	5,560
June 30, 1924:						
System.....	27,262	19,264	7,998	3,608	4,390	15,309
Banks in central reserve cities.....	6,964	5,038	1,926	1,088	838	4,940
Banks in reserve cities.....	9,135	6,713	2,422	1,130	1,292	5,006
Country banks.....	11,163	7,513	3,650	1,390	2,260	5,723
Increase (+) or decrease (-):						
System.....	+524	+212	+312	-33	+345	+145
Banks in central reserve cities.....	+435	+188	+247	+66	+181	+297
Banks in reserve cities.....	+108	+36	+72	+14	+58	+135
Country banks.....	-19	-12	-7	-113	+106	-287

Investment operations by the banks during the past two months and the low level of interest rates have been reflected in increased activity in the bond market and in a substantial advance in the price of high-grade bonds. Liberty bonds of all classes have been selling at a premium and in August reached the highest quotation on record. The prevailing ease in the money market has led to a considerably larger volume of capital flotations during the first half of this year than for the corresponding period in 1923.

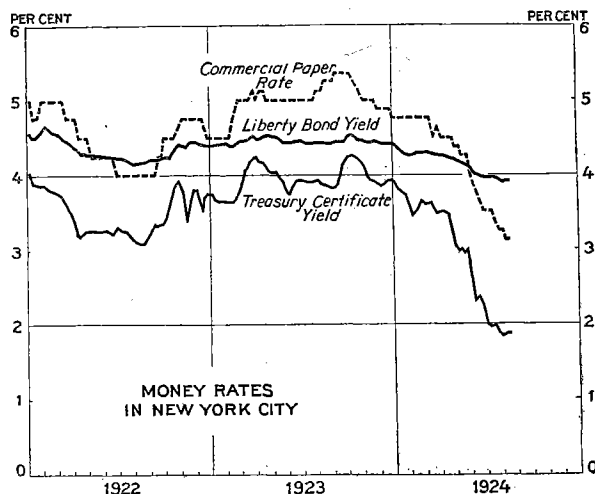
Money rates on all classes of loans have continued to decline in July and August, as is shown by the chart. This

Changes in money rates.

decline, however, as is usual during periods of increasing ease in the money market, has been more rapid in short-term than in long-term rates. Compared with the peak of money rates reached in October, 1923, commercial paper rates have declined from about 5½ to 3¼ per cent and yields on short-term Treasury obligations from 4¼ to less than 2 per cent, while the average yield on Liberty bonds declined from 4½ per cent to less than 4 per cent. Thus, while last October Liberty bond yields were about 1 per cent below the rate on prime

commercial paper, in August the bond yield was nearly 1 per cent higher than the commercial paper rate. In keeping with the continued decline in money rates the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on August 8 reduced its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, and the Cleveland bank on August 15 and the San Francisco bank on August 25 reduced their rates from 4 to 3½ per cent.

These recent developments in the banking situation and in the money market are typical of a period of reduced industrial and trade activity and of a consequent absence of de-



mand for additional credit to finance current business. The limited demand for commercial credit has been accompanied by a decline in the demand for currency for pay-roll and till-money purposes and thus by a smaller volume of currency withdrawals from the banks. Surplus funds accumulating at the banks have been transferred in part to the financial centers, where they have sought employment in loans on collateral and in the purchase of securities. The concentration of funds in the financial centers, together with the continuous inflow of gold from abroad, has resulted in extreme ease in the money market and in a decline of money rates to the lowest level in more than a decade. During this period of easy money the member banks have rapidly increased their loans on securities and their investments, with the result that the present volume of member-bank credit in use is the largest on record.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Production in basic industries, after a considerable decline in recent months, was maintained in July at the same level as in June. Factory employment continued to decline. Wholesale prices increased for the first time since early in the year, reflecting chiefly the advance in the prices of farm products.

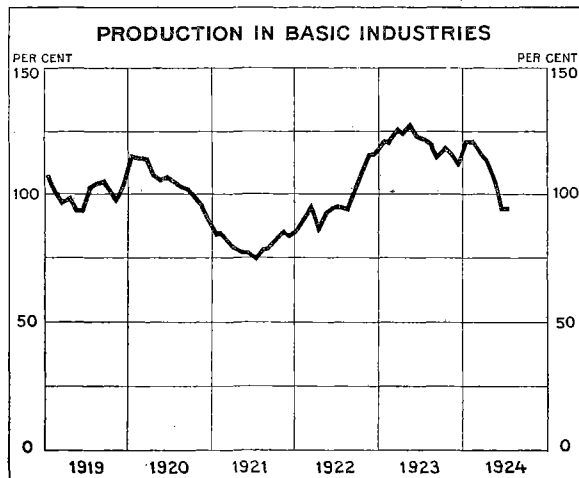
Production.—The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries, which had declined 22 per cent between February and June, remained practically unchanged during July. Iron and steel and woolen industries showed further curtailment, while production of flour, cement, coal, and copper was larger than in June. Factory employment decreased 4 per cent in July, owing to further reduction of forces in the textile, metal, and automobile industries. Building contract awards showed more than the usual seasonal decline in July, but were 10 per cent larger than a year ago.

Crop conditions, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, were higher on August 1 than a month earlier. Estimated production of nearly all of the principal crops except tobacco was larger than in July and the yields of wheat, oats, rye, and cotton are expected to be considerably larger than last year.

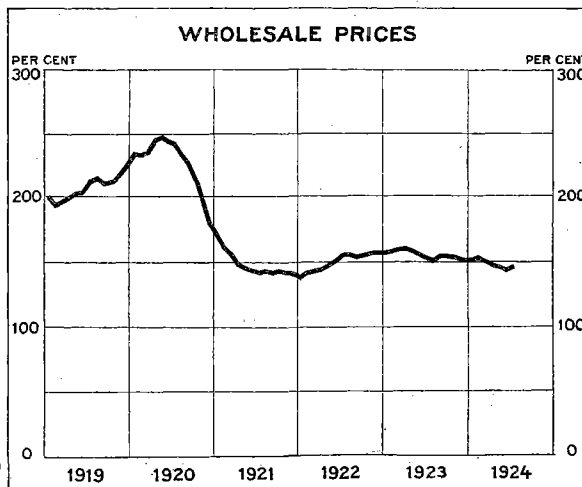
Trade.—Railroad shipments increased in July, owing to larger loadings of miscellaneous merchandise, grain, and coal. Wholesale trade was 3 per cent larger than in June, owing to increased sales of meat, dry goods, and drugs, but was 3 per cent smaller than a year ago. Retail trade showed the usual seasonal decline in July, and department-store sales were 1 per cent greater and mail-order sales 7 per cent less than a year ago. Merchandise stocks at department stores continued to decline during July and were only slightly larger at the end of the month than a year earlier.

Prices.—Wholesale prices, as measured by the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased more than 1 per cent in July. Prices of farm products, foods, and clothing increased, while prices of building materials again declined sharply, and prices of metals, fuel, and house furnishings also decreased. During the first half of August quotations on corn, beef, sugar, silk, copper, rubber, and anthracite advanced, while prices of cotton, flour, and brick declined.

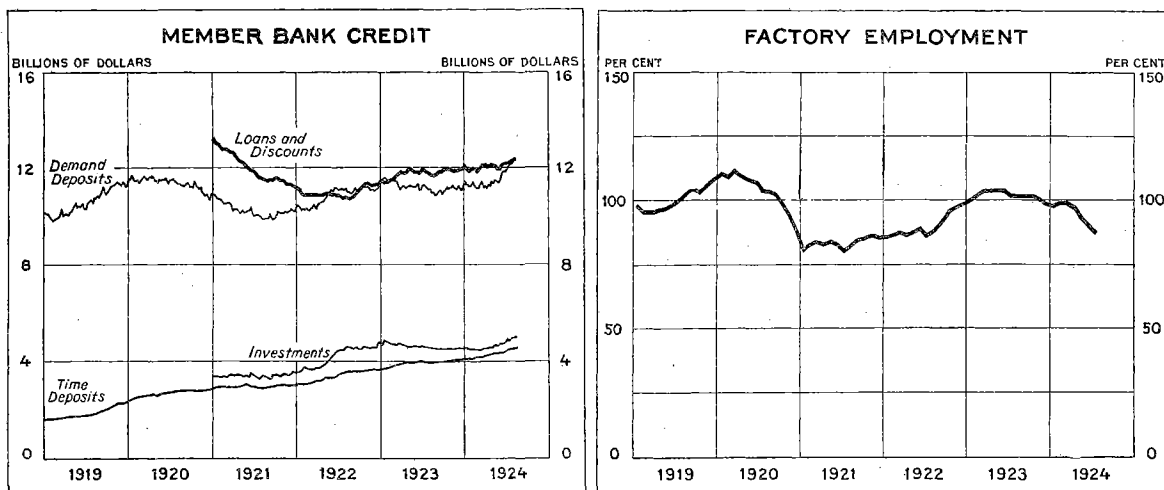
Bank credit.—Commercial loans of member banks in leading cities, owing partly to seasonal influences, increased considerably early in August. Loans secured by stocks and bonds and investments continued to increase, so that at the middle of August total loans and investments of those banks were larger than at any previous time. Further growth of demand deposits carried them also to the highest level on record.



Index of 22 basic commodities adjusted for seasonal variations. (1919=100.) Latest figure, July, 94.



Index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1913=100, base adopted by bureau.) Latest figure, July, 147.



Weekly figures for member banks in 101 leading cities. Latest figures, August 13.

Index for 33 manufacturing industries. (1919=100.) Latest figure, 87.

Between the middle of July and the middle of August Federal reserve bank discounts for member banks declined further and their holdings of acceptances decreased somewhat. United States security holdings increased, however, and total earning assets of Federal reserve banks remained practically unchanged.

Continued easing in money rates in the New York market during July and early August is indicated by a decline of one-fourth of 1 per cent in prevailing rates for commercial paper to 3-3¼ per cent. After the middle of August there was some advance in open-market rates for bankers' acceptances and short-term Government securities. During August the discount rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent, and at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland and of San Francisco from 4 to 3½ per cent.

BUSINESS INDEXES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

[Monthly average 1919=100]

	Production in basic industries ¹	Factory employment	Building contracts awarded ¹	Railroad car loadings ¹	Wholesale trade	Department store sales ¹		Department store stocks ¹		Bank debits ¹
						Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	
1923										
January	121	99	132	117	78	101	114	107	120	106
February	120	101	143	117	76	90	116	118	126	110
March	125	103	140	120	86	124	124	128	127	111
April	124	103	130	124	79	119	115	132	129	111
May	127	103	130	127	81	128	125	129	130	113
June	122	103	117	121	83	127	127	122	128	110
July	121	101	112	119	80	89	120	119	127	105
August	120	101	112	123	89	100	129	129	129	105
September	114	101	128	112	92	112	123	139	129	101
October	118	101	151	117	97	148	132	146	131	105
November	116	100	167	120	85	142	126	149	133	105
December	110	99	172	113	72	202	125	123	133	105
1924										
January	120	98	170	118	80	109	125	115	130	105
February	120	99	163	131	78	102	127	127	135	110
March	116	99	164	115	79	115	115	138	137	109
April	114	97	150	121	77	132	130	140	136	112
May	103	93	129	117	76	127	123	134	134	109
June	94	90	125	103	75	119	121	127	133	103
July	94	87	121	111	77	91	104	122	129	108

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

BANK CREDIT

Since the beginning of June there has been little change in the demand for credit for commercial purposes, and the commercial loans of member banks in leading cities have fluctuated within a narrow range at a level somewhat below the peak reached in April. Net demand deposits of these banks have continued throughout July and the first week in August the rapid rise which began in June, and on August 6 reached a record level. This increase occurred principally in the eastern industrial and financial districts and in the Chicago district, and represents an accumulation of funds in the financial centers, largely the result of continued gold imports, the return flow of currency from circulation, and the growth of balances held by country banks with their city correspondents. Member banks in these districts have employed the additional funds from these sources in the granting of loans secured by stocks and bonds and in the purchase of investment securities. The following table shows changes in loans and investments and in demand deposits of member banks between June 4 and August 6, for two groups of Federal reserve districts:

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

[In millions of dollars]

	June 4, 1924	Aug. 13, 1924	Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
			Total	In finan- cial and indus- trial dis- tricts ¹	In other dis- tricts ²
Loans and investments, total	16,662	17,436	+774	+783	-9
Loans, total	11,942	12,403	+461	+489	-28
Secured by United States obligations	219	190	-29	-23	-6
Secured by stocks and bonds	3,897	4,279	+382	+379	+3
Other	7,826	7,934	+108	+133	-25
Investments, total	4,720	5,033	+313	+294	+19
Demand deposits	11,569	12,425	+856	+769	+87
Bankers' balances ³	2,077	2,636	+559	+432	+127

¹ Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago.² Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.³ Banks in Federal reserve bank cities.

The table shows that during the period commercial loans of banks in the industrial and financial districts increased slightly, while at banks in the other districts these loans declined. The figures bring out the fact that practically the entire advance in net demand deposits, in security holdings, and in loans secured by stocks and bonds occurred in the

financial and industrial districts. The increase in collateral loans was in fact almost entirely at banks in New York City.

Changes in the condition of the reserve banks during the past seven months have been influenced chiefly by the decrease in the demand for currency and the inflow of gold from abroad. Net gold imports since the opening of the year have totaled \$240,000,000, and the decline in money in circulation for the same period has been about \$286,000,000. This is in contrast with conditions in 1923, when the increase in currency requirements was sufficient to absorb the funds arising from gold imports, with the consequence that total earning assets of the reserve banks remained relatively constant. During the past seven months, on the contrary, gold imports were accompanied by a decline in circulation, with the result that member banks have been able to meet the increased reserve requirements caused by the growth in their deposit liabilities and in addition have had sufficient funds to reduce the volume of reserve bank credit in use. Thus deposits of the reserve banks have increased by \$114,000,000 and their earning assets have declined by \$447,000,000 since the opening of this year.

AGRICULTURE

Considerable improvement was evidenced in the agricultural situation as a result of generally favorable conditions in July and August. Satisfactory weather in most sections resulted in increased yields and enabled harvesting to advance rapidly. The composite condition of all crops was 2 per cent higher on August 1 than a month earlier, but was 4 per cent lower than the average condition for the past 10 years. Despite the general improvement, all districts were not affected to the same extent. With an exceptionally heavy yield of wheat and other grain crops in the Kansas City district, the economic condition of the producers has been considerably improved and the increased spring wheat and flax crops in the Minneapolis district are resulting in improvement in economic conditions there which have been serious during the past two years. A larger cotton crop in the Atlanta and St. Louis districts will result in considerable improvement in certain areas that experienced almost total failures last year. A smaller crop of tobacco and cotton in the Richmond district and poor crops on account of drought in the San Francisco district, on the other hand, have adversely affected conditions in those areas.

Following summer harvesting, marketing began to increase in July and was in heavier volume than last year. Rapid marketing of the large wheat crop in the Kansas City district was largely responsible for the increased crop movement over last year. Slight increases were also noted in the shipments of livestock, livestock products, fruit, and cotton, but the marketing of vegetables declined.

Prices of crops advanced rapidly in July and, according to the index of farm prices prepared by the Department of Agriculture, were higher in July than in any month since October, 1920. Livestock prices, on the other hand, declined slightly, but early in August the price of hogs began to advance.

Grain.

Unusually favorable weather for maturing and harvesting in July and August resulted in substantial improvement in the prospects for most of the grain crops. Official estimates on August 1 indicated a final yield of wheat amounting to 814,000,000 bushels, an increase of 74,000,000 bushels over the July estimate and 28,000,000 bushels over the final yield in 1923. The greater part of this increase is due to a larger yield of winter wheat in the Kansas City district and spring wheat in the Minneapolis district, where the crops are 71 and 29 per cent larger, respectively. An increase of 61,000,000 bushels in the production of corn was forecasted, but the estimated yield is still decidedly smaller than last year, and in view of the lateness of the crop it is subject to considerable damage by an early frost. While the cool weather in July adversely affected the corn crop, it was favorable for oats, and the forecast on August 1 was 83,000,000 bushels larger than a month earlier. Unlike wheat, where the increased production is concentrated in a few areas, heavier yields of oats are reported from practically all of the principal producing sections. Despite increased yields of wheat in the United States the world production is reported to be approximately 10 per cent smaller than in 1923, and in view of this factor prices have advanced and on August 15 winter wheat was quoted at \$1.35 in Chicago, compared with \$1.02 a year earlier. Since that time, however, the market has weakened somewhat and the quotation was \$1.30 on August 22. Corn prices also advanced rapidly in July and August under the stimulus of a small available supply and prospects of a much smaller crop.

The volume of grain marketed in July was seasonally larger than in June, but the increased

crop and a desire on the part of the producers to sell it on the advancing market resulted in a greater volume of sales than for any July since 1921. The volume of corn marketed was also larger than in June but smaller than last year. Contrary to the usual seasonal increase in the marketing of oats in July, sales were considerably smaller than in June or than in July a year ago.

According to reports to the Department of Agriculture by farmers intending to plant winter wheat and rye in the autumn of 1924, the acreage of winter wheat will be increased 7.5 per cent and the acreage of rye will be 14 per cent larger than in 1923.

Cotton.

During July and the first weeks of August cotton made fairly satisfactory progress, although in some sections of Louisiana and Texas the crop suffered from a continuation of dry weather. Despite the lateness of the season throughout the Cotton Belt, the boll weevils have not done a great amount of damage, and on the basis of the condition of the crop on August 16, forecasts by the Department of Agriculture indicate a yield of 12,956,000 bales, an increase of 605,000 bales over prospects as reflected by reports on August 1. Compared with preceding years, the estimated yield is the largest since 1920, when 13,440,000 bales were produced. Increases over 1923 are noted for all producing States except Virginia and North Carolina. In North Carolina, however, it is to be remembered that the yield in 1923 was the largest on record. The most significant increases over last year are in the States comprising the Atlanta, St. Louis, and Kansas City Federal reserve districts, as shown in the following table.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Thousands of bales]

District	Final yield in 1923	Estimated yield Aug. 16, 1924
Richmond.....	1,899	1,636
Atlanta.....	1,502	2,607
St. Louis.....	1,311	2,278
Kansas City.....	678	1,264
Dallas.....	4,656	5,005
San Francisco.....	125	166
Total.....	10,171	12,956

During the crop year ending July 31 the total consumption of American cotton was ap-

proximately the same as for the preceding year, but it is interesting to note that while domestic consumption was approximately 1,000,000 bales less than in the previous season, exports were 1,000,000 bales more and offset the reduced consumption in the United States. Stocks, on the other hand, as reflected by stocks at mills and warehouses, were 370,000 bales and 265,000 bales smaller, respectively, than a year earlier.

In view of the increase in production, prices began to decline late in July, and on August 22 spot cotton middling grade at New Orleans was quoted at 26.3 cents, as compared with 30 cents on July 25.

Tobacco.

In contrast to the improvement in the prospects of almost all of the other principal crops during July, the condition of the tobacco crop declined more than is customary in that month and the estimated yield was reduced to 1,202,000,000 pounds, as compared with the final harvest of 1,491,000,000 pounds last year. Unfavorable weather in the tobacco-growing States of the Richmond district and heavy rains which delayed cultivation in the St. Louis district were the principal factors contributing to the decline in the condition in those areas. In the tobacco-growing sections of Connecticut the worst drought experienced in many years occurred late in July and the crop is reported to have suffered severe losses. Rains in August brought some relief and saved a considerable portion of the crop, but the quality of the product will be seriously affected. Tobacco markets in Georgia opened in July, the yields were good, and the crop was sold for satisfactory prices. In South Carolina the markets opened early in August and the prices received by the growers were fairly satisfactory, although they were lower than a year ago.

Increased activity was evident in the cigar manufacturing industry in the Philadelphia district in August. The demand for 5-cent cigars increased substantially during July and August and producers are operating their plants at an average rate of 73 per cent of capacity, which is slightly higher than a month ago. Prices of cigars are practically unchanged from the preceding month. Stocks of cigars are moderate but stationary, while supplies of raw materials are reported to be gradually becoming lighter.

Fruit.

Marketing of summer fruits was substantially heavier in July than in June, but early

in August distribution was lighter than during the corresponding weeks in July. Shipments of peaches, watermelons, and cantaloupes, which are seasonally large, contributed to the increased volume of July marketing. Late in July the apple season opened and marketing began. Forecasts by the Department of Agriculture indicated a decrease in the crop prospects from the previous estimate and the total yield is 13,000,000 bushels smaller than last year. The severest declines during July were in New York and Virginia, where two-thirds of the total decrease was indicated. Decided improvement was noted in the condition of citrus fruit in Florida during July, and the outlook for oranges and grapefruit is considerably better than earlier in the year, but the condition of the lime crop was lower than a month earlier, due mainly to the dry weather in the lime-growing sections. A continuation of the dry weather in the San Francisco district resulted in further deterioration of the principal fruit crops, and for the season to July 31 shipments of deciduous and citrus fruits from the district were considerably smaller than for the same period in 1923.

Livestock.

Further deterioration of pastures and ranges occurred in July in the principal range areas. In Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Oregon the drought was particularly severe and the cattle suffered the greatest losses, but these were offset in part by gains in other States, and the average condition of all cattle was 89 compared with 90 a month earlier and 91 on August 1 last year. Ranges are reported to have sufficient feed for present needs, but with a continuation of the drought the supply for the remainder of the year will be endangered. Sheep remained in good condition in practically all States except in those mentioned above, where the drought was most severe. According to reports to the Department of Agriculture from the sheep-raising sections of the West, the number of sheep marketed from August 1 to the end of the year will be 775,000 head more than during the same period last year. This reflects a continuation of the expansion in the industry that has been accentuated by the relatively higher prices for sheep during the past two years than for other livestock.

A seasonal increase in the marketing of cattle and sheep from the summer grass ranges occurred in July, but the number marketed was slightly smaller than in July a year ago. The number of hogs marketed was smaller than in

June and also smaller than in the same month a year ago. A decline in the number of hogs reaching the markets as compared with the same month last year reflects the smaller supplies available, and as a result of reduced supplies the price of hogs advanced rapidly in July and reached the highest levels since 1922. The probability of a short corn crop and high prices was temporarily a counteracting factor in the rising hog prices. Producers were inclined to market the hogs rather than feed them the high-priced corn. Prices declined slightly, but they are still above the levels of earlier months of the year and those of a year ago.

Dairy products.

In the dairy sections of the country pastures continued in good condition in July and August. Harvesting of hay was well advanced in August and the yields are good, although the July estimate of the production of hay was 89,000,000 tons, compared with 90,100,000 tons a month earlier and a final harvest of 89,100,000 tons last year. A gradual increase in dairy herds during the past two years has resulted in a heavy production of milk, particularly in the metropolitan areas of the East, and the price of milk has undergone some recessions. Although milk receipts at consuming centers increase seasonally in the summer months, it is significant to compare the total volume received during the first seven months of 1924 with the corresponding months in 1922 and 1923.

RECEIPTS OF MILK AT NEW YORK

[Thousands of cans, 40 quarts each]

	1922	1923	1924
January.....	2,460	2,600	2,837
February.....	2,334	2,459	2,736
March.....	2,787	2,880	3,124
April.....	2,868	3,011	3,165
May.....	3,524	3,586	3,600
June.....	3,577	3,932	3,759
July.....	3,360	3,562	3,755
Total.....	20,910	22,010	22,976

Contrary to the usual seasonal developments in June, when the production of creamery butter and cheese reaches a peak, the output in July was slightly greater than in June and substantially greater than in July last year. A continuous increase in the production of butter in excess of consumption since April has resulted in an increase in stocks, which on August 1 were the largest on record. After declining in July and early in August, prices of

butter turned upward later in the month and reached 39 cents on August 22 compared with 38.5 cents a month earlier and 44.5 cents on the same date last year.

MINING

Coal and coke.

No significant change has occurred in the bituminous coal industry during the past month. In some sections consumers are buying more freely. Weekly production has increased at little more than the usual seasonal rate and continues at the same level as in 1921, a year of business depression. Prices, too, remain low, although a slight rise in the Coal Age composite index from \$1.98 a ton to \$2 a ton was noted in the week ending August 18. This index has not varied over 5 cents a ton since early in June. The movement of coal to the Great Lakes has shown a little increase recently.

Demand for anthracite has decreased to such an extent that mines have had to curtail production in order to prevent the congestion at the mines of loaded cars. Output during the week ending August 16 totaled only 1,386,000 tons, a decrease of 17 per cent from that of the previous week and the lowest aggregate for a full week in recent years. Stove coal is practically the only one of the domestic sizes which has been in demand recently. Company circular prices were raised from 10 to 15 cents a ton on August 1. Independent prices are also generally higher than a month ago, although recently some scattering reductions have been made.

Coke demand continues dull and output has been further curtailed. Although total production has been reduced over 2,000,000 tons, or about 32 per cent, since last year, the decline in behive coke has been relatively greater, equaling over 1,100,000 tons, or 70 per cent. By-product production was only 28 per cent less. Weekly data of beehive output in August showed further recessions during the first two weeks and a small increase in the third week. Prices have changed little from the low levels prevailing recently, spot furnace coke being quoted at \$3 per ton.

Petroleum.

Despite efforts to curtail production the daily average output of crude petroleum continued to increase in July and August and for the week ending August 16 daily average production reached 2,029,650 barrels, the largest volume since last November. Drilling of new wells continued to increase, but the decline

in prices which has been evident in the industry for several months is reported to have checked "wildcatting" to some extent. Prices of crude petroleum were again affected by heavy production and large stocks of refined oil and, according to the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter," they declined to \$2 a barrel, as compared with \$2.15 in June and \$1.85 in July, 1923.

Activity in the refined products industry was well sustained in June and July. The production of gasoline declined slightly in June, but it continued in larger volume than last year. Stocks continued heavy, but consumption, which exceeded all previous records in June, was in excess of production, and for the first time since October, 1923, stocks of gasoline were reduced. An increase in gasoline consumption in the summer months is a seasonal occurrence, and it usually exceeds production, but in view of the weakness of the market since early in the spring, the excess of consumption over production added considerable strength to the market and refinery prices declined only 2 per cent, as compared with 5 per cent in June. Reductions of prices at refineries were soon followed by lower tank-wagon quotations, and the average price for 30 principal cities at the beginning of August was 15.6 cents a gallon, as compared with 12.7 cents, the average low price for 1923, and 21 cents the high for the same year.

Metals.

Mine and smelter output of nonferrous metals was at a somewhat lower daily rate in July, while prices advanced. Production of copper mines totaled 129,500,000 pounds during the month, which was 2 per cent more than in June, but smaller than in any other month of 1924. The price of refined electrolytic copper delivered at New York increased by over 1¼ cents a pound in the period from July 9 to August 15, but showed a slight recession in the third week of August. The rise in price was due to anticipated improvement in European conditions, while the recent decline was caused by the realizing of some speculative profits and a decline in foreign demand.

Shipments of zinc ore from the Joplin fields increased during July, while lead ore shipments declined to the lowest rate for the year. There was some increase in stocks of both zinc and lead ores, but prices advanced. Production of slab zinc, though smaller than in June, continued to exceed shipments, and stocks were larger than at any time since March,

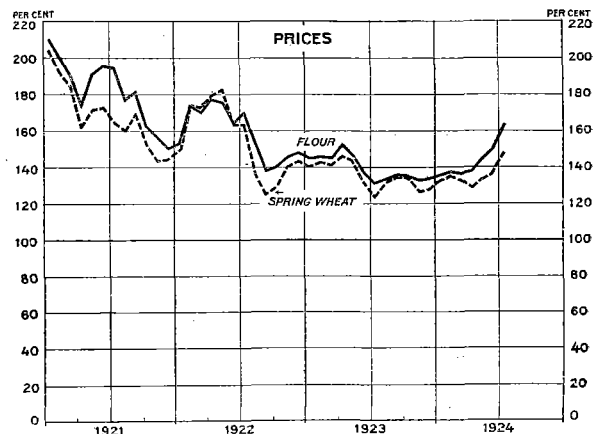
1922. Purchases by galvanizers are reported to have been large and some zinc continues to be bought for export. The price of common lead advanced further during August and smelter output is at a high rate.

Silver production in July aggregated 4,492,000 ounces, which was 14 per cent less than in June and the smallest monthly total since July, 1922. Silver quotations advanced about 1 cent an ounce during the first half of August, but this upward movement was followed by some recession. Buying for India is still reported to be large.

MANUFACTURING

Food products.

Production of food products increased in July and the output of meat and sugar was greater than in July a year ago, while flour



Monthly average relative prices of spring wheat and flour. (1913 average=100.)

was produced in slightly smaller volume. Following the harvesting of the new wheat crop in July, the production of flour reflected a seasonal increase and activity of mills in the Kansas-Nebraska territory increased rapidly. Late in the month and early in August the spring wheat mills in the Minneapolis district began to receive wheat from that territory. Under the influence of rising wheat prices flour prices became firmer early in July and began to advance and are now approximately \$1 a barrel higher than a year ago. The accompanying chart shows the fluctuations in the prices of spring wheat and flour since 1921. From the chart it will be noted that flour quotations follow closely the changes in the prices of wheat.

The output of sugar was 12 per cent larger than June and 82 per cent larger than in July a year ago. Stocks declined further during the

month and were also slightly smaller than on the same date a year ago. Estimates by the Department of Agriculture indicate a sugar beet crop 6 per cent larger than last year and the cane sugar crop in Louisiana is also reported to be larger, though the drought in July caused a serious decline in the condition of the crop. Prices of both refined and raw sugars advanced in July and August, but they are still below quotations a year ago.

The volume of meat packing as indicated by animals slaughtered was slightly greater in July than in June and 5 per cent larger than in July, 1923. A seasonal increase in the marketing of summer cattle and sheep was responsible for the increase in the total slaughter, since the number of hogs slaughtered was slightly smaller than in June. Compared with July a year ago, all animals were slaughtered in larger numbers, but the percentage increase of hogs was comparatively small. The domestic demand for meat products as reflected in sales by 42 meat-packing companies reporting to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank was 9 per cent greater than in June and 4 per cent larger than a year ago. Exports of beef and beef products declined in July and were considerably smaller than last year. Hog products, which had been exported in a declining volume for several months, increased, although all products except lard were exported in smaller volume than last year.

Textiles.

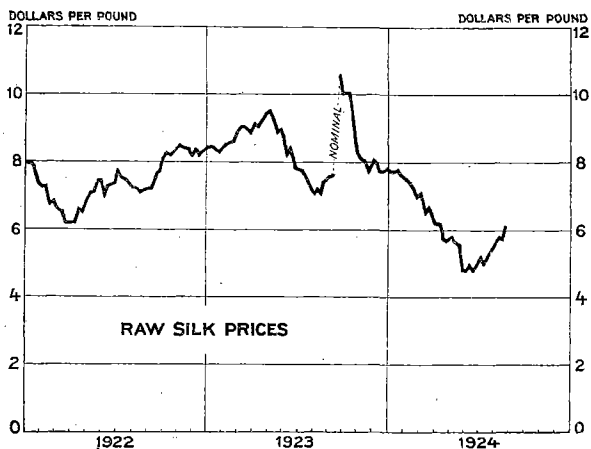
Moderate improvement in demand with firm or advancing prices was noted in markets for textile products during July and August. Buying of finished products, however, either did not increase to any remarkable degree because the season for really active buying has not yet begun or the increase was soon checked because of uncertainty in raw material markets.

Advancing raw cotton prices during July considerably stimulated interest in cotton yarns and goods, and for awhile buying was rather active and quotations advanced. The Fairchild cotton goods index rose from 15.541 on July 19, the lowest figure since 1922, to 16.125 on August 9. Since that date, however, it has declined slightly. The movements in the cotton-yarn index were similar but seemed to occur a week earlier. The recent declines in these quotations have been attributed to sharp recessions in raw cotton prices. Sales during the latter part of July were the largest in several months and inquiries were numerous, but in August

this activity was noticeably diminished. Although mill consumption of raw cotton declined from 350,277 bales in June to 346,671 bales in July, this decrease was less than that which usually occurs at that time of the year, and in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and South Carolina increases were noted. The number of spindles and of spindle-hours active during July likewise decreased for the country as a whole, while in Massachusetts and North Carolina active hours were slightly more numerous. Reporting mills in the Atlanta Federal Reserve District showed substantial increases in orders for cotton goods during July as compared with June and with July of last year. Stocks were also larger, despite increased shipments and decreased output. Yarn mills reported more orders but fewer shipments.

Of chief interest to the wool industry was the opening on August 18 of the 1924 lightweight, men's-wear lines by the American Woolen Co. The prices announced averaged about 2½ per cent lower than those on comparable heavy-weight lines in the 1924 fall opening and 7½ per cent less than a year ago. Activity in both men's and women's wear has been limited for the past several weeks, awaiting the openings. The heavyweight season just closed was not an entirely satisfactory one, and openings were postponed a little later than usual with the hope of disposing of some more of the fall stocks on hand. Clothing manufacturers have also had a poor season and are awaiting the beginning of fall retail trade in clothing. Slight improvement in purchases by retailers has been reported from some sections recently. Consumption of wool by reporting mills was slightly greater in July than in June, but active machinery hours declined considerably for all types of machines, worsted spindles being well over 50 per cent idle. The raw-wool market has been much more active in recent weeks and since early in July market quotations have risen rather steadily. Manufacturers are thought to have taken advantage of the lower prices and purchased much of their season's supply. The June 30 stock report showed a decrease in manufacturers' raw-wool inventories since March 31 to the lowest amount reported within the last two years. Dealers' stocks increased some in the second quarter. Prices in domestic markets continue below foreign quotations and July imports totaled only about 6,000,000 pounds, as compared with over 13,000,000 pounds and nearly 34,000,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1923 and 1922, respectively.

Great activity has been noticed recently in the silk industry. The buying of raw silk is quite active, prices have advanced considerably, the demand for silk goods is much better, and mills are increasing operations. At present a strike of silk-mill operatives in Paterson is a deterrent factor. Imports of raw silk and deliveries to mills increased considerably during July and were the largest since January. Warehouse stocks were diminished to the smallest amount in a year. Reports from the Paterson and North Hudson, N. J., sections showed substantial increases in the percentage of loom hours operated to total available in the four weeks ending August 9. The recent rise in raw silk prices, reflecting the activity of the market, is shown on the accompanying chart. In June quotations fell to the lowest



point in the post-war period and trailed along the bottom for a few weeks, but since early in July an almost steady rise has been in progress, and during the third week of August the quotation was above 6 cents for the first time since April. Even this price is lower than any recorded in 1922 or 1923. Similar advances and great activity have been recently noted in the Yokohama market.

Knit goods conditions have been somewhat varied during recent weeks, with occasional short periods of active buying for certain products and dullness in others and with prices rather uncertain. The underwear market is awaiting the opening of spring lines, expected early in September. Some belated buying of heavy weights has been reported at the reduced prices announced last month, but in general winter goods have moved slowly. Children's and infants' hosiery lines for next season have

been opened, with price reductions on the latter which somewhat unsettled the market. Preliminary reports for July indicate declines in the production of practically all types of hosiery as compared with June. Orders showed some increase, particularly for children's and infants' and for men's seamless lines, and shipments of the latter were a little larger.

Iron and steel.

Unmistakable signs of improvement in the demand for iron and steel appeared during July and August. Although available statistics for July were not generally favorable, reports of inquiries and orders received, firmer prices of pig iron, and increased output since the beginning of August indicate the turn in the market. Production of pig iron in July was the smallest since February, 1922, and steel ingot output fell to the lowest point since December, 1921, the decline from the maximum of last March being the most rapid ever recorded. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, which on June 30 were the lowest since 1911, in July showed a further decrease, which, however, was at a smaller rate than in any month since the decline began last March. Iron ore movement from Lake Superior ports has been smaller to date than during the same period of last year, or of 1918, 1919, and 1920, but, as shown by the table below, it was more than in 1921 and 1922, which were affected respectively by the general business depression and by the coal strike. A decline in July, such as occurred this year, is unusual.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
April.....	659,387	14,194	136,161	176,211
May.....	6,583,815	6,671,705	1,585,305	2,594,027
June.....	7,583,928	9,499,501	6,629,711	3,600,989
July.....	7,280,014	10,411,248	8,942,336	4,047,687

Bookings by steel companies in July were reported to be heavier than in June, and during August further increases were noted in most lines. The curtailment of operations ceased in July, and early in August mills were producing at close to 50 per cent of capacity as compared with under 40 per cent a month before. Output was further augmented later in August. Pig iron buying has been particularly active, and many blast furnaces have resumed production. At first inquiries for pig iron brought further price recessions to encourage the placing of orders, but more recently quotations have stiffened and in many cases

have risen. The Iron Age composite pig iron price advanced during the second and third weeks of August to \$19.46 per gross ton from \$19.29, the lowest figure recorded in 28 months. The steel composite, on the other hand, declined 28 cents per net ton during the same two weeks and was 2.51 cents per pound for the week ending August 19, the lowest figure since early in 1923.

Structural steel bookings were particularly large during July, totaling about 182,000 tons, and, although not so large in August, they have nevertheless continued to be a strong factor in the market. Railroad demand has shown some promise, as evidenced by a number of inquiries for steel for bridges and for rolling stock and the prospect of releases on rail contracts. Actual buying, however, was limited. July car orders, although slightly larger than those for June, were still small, and unfilled orders for locomotives showed a decline. Scrap iron and steel has continued rather active.

Automobiles.

Sharp curtailment in factory output and shipments of automobiles during the second quarter of the year was evidently effective in reducing dealers' inventories, for in July both output and shipments increased, which is contrary to the seasonal trend noted in previous years. Both shipments and production, however, were smaller than in July of last year. Many producers placed their new models on the market in July, and sales of these models were partially responsible for better business during recent weeks. The new models were in several cases offered at prices higher than those of previous models. Such increases, however, have not been general, and, in fact, have usually been only on particular models.

According to statistics collected by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago from certain Middle Western dealers and according to figures reported by the General Motors Corporation, retail distribution of automobiles during July continued the decline noted in previous months and was likewise much less than at the same time last year. Used-car sales were less than in June but much greater than a year ago. Dealers' inventories of both new and old cars were reduced substantially during July, but as compared with July 31, 1923, they were still considerably larger. The General Motors Corporation figures show that retail sales to consumers declined during July, while manufacturers' deliveries to dealers increased; the latter, however, were less than

the former for both July and for the first seven months of the year, indicating a reduction in dealers' stocks.

Definite improvement has been noted in the tire industry in recent weeks. During July shipments of pneumatic tires increased over 25 per cent above June and shipments of inner tubes were more than 35 per cent higher. In both cases previous records were exceeded. Production of inner tubes showed a small increase in July, but reports for August indicate that factories have begun to increase operations. New workers are being employed in large numbers and output has risen well above that of June and July. Crude-rubber prices advanced steadily until early in August, but in the second week of that month the New York quotation on latex crêpe fell from 28.3 cents a pound, the highest since last December, to 25.8 cents. It recovered the following week to 28 cents.

Lumber.

Since the first week in July an almost steady increase in orders received has been noted by lumber manufacturers, weekly figures mounting to the highest point since last February, when the buying movement for spring needs was in progress. In the intervening period since February orders had been rather light and much below production and shipments, consequently unfilled orders had fallen to a low point. In the same time shipments have been less than cut, signifying an increase in stocks held by manufacturers. Under such circumstances prices also fell. The large volume of building in process during the year has required much lumber, and dealers' stocks must have been reduced to a rather low point.

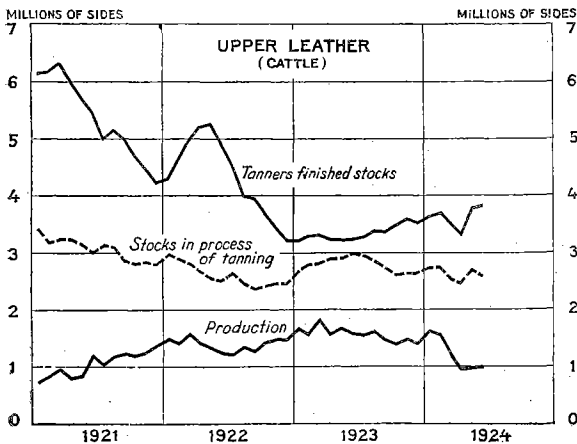
Lower prices, small dealers' stocks, and prospects for continued construction evidently served to stimulate buying by dealers, and the increase in orders resulted. Shipments have not been enlarged to the same extent, but were nevertheless greater than in June and exceeded the July cut, which was the smallest since January. Shipments and orders are also greater than a year ago, but production is smaller. Lumber prices, according to Lumber's indexes, reached the lowest point since 1922 in the week ending August 8. During the following week a slight increase in hardwoods and a rather substantial one in softwoods were recorded.

In nearly all sections of the country both manufacturers and dealers seem to be sharing in the betterment. The Southern Pine and West Coast Lumberman's (Douglas fir) Asso-

ciations in particular have reported improvement. Hardwoods have been in better request at the chief markets. Furniture manufacturers received an increase in orders during July and have shown more interest in lumber supplies. Logging companies in the Pacific Northwest continued to curtail production during July, partly because of the summer fire hazard and partly because of a poor market.

Hides, leather, and shoes.

Improvement which was first evident during July in hide and leather markets has continued, and a fairly good volume of business has been noted. Hide markets have been particularly active and prices have advanced steadily. The



Monthly fluctuations in tanners' finished stocks, stocks in process, and production of upper leather and cattle sides since 1921

quotation on packer hides of light native cows rose in May from 9 cents to 10½ cents, remained unchanged until early in July, and has since advanced to 14 cents, the highest point since June, 1923. Similar increases have been noted throughout the market. Sales of all types of hides and skins were less in June than in May, and stocks increased, except in the case of cattle hides, which reached the lowest level recorded since figures became available in 1920. The following table shows the decline which has taken place in stocks of all hides and skins within recent years.

[000 omitted]

	Cattle	Calf and kip	Goat and kid	Sheep and lamb
June 30, 1924.....	3,963	3,197	9,196	6,321
Dec. 31, 1923.....	5,086	2,927	9,926	7,400
June 30, 1923.....	6,086	4,360	10,187	9,916
June 30, 1922.....	5,347	4,474	10,799	10,971
June 30, 1921.....	7,078	4,917	9,680	13,755
June 30, 1920.....	6,213	4,023	14,624	10,993

Strength in the hide and skin markets and seasonal buying by shoe manufacturers has brought considerable improvement to the leather industry recently. Prices have been firmer or advancing on practically all classifications. According to preliminary reports production of sole leather during July totaled 1,159,421 backs, bends, and sides, a slight increase as compared with June, but a decrease of about 30 per cent since last July. Tanners' finished stocks declined further while stocks in process increased. June figures showed increases in production of cattle and calf and kip upper leather, accompanied by declines in total stocks. In goat and kid and sheep and lamb leathers, however, production decreased and stocks increased. Tanners' stocks were in general rather small, and supplies of nearly all leathers held by shoe manufacturers on June 30 were much less than at the same time in the previous years. The accompanying chart shows the trend of production and stocks of cattle and upper leather by months within recent years.

Since the middle of July increased buying of shoes has been noted. Production of shoes showed a slight seasonal decline during July, although in the Boston, Cleveland, and St. Louis districts small increases were noted. Totals for June and July were smaller than for any month since the statistics began in November, 1921. Sales of shoes during July at both wholesale and retail showed seasonal declines, and sales at wholesale were less than a year ago.

BUILDING

Construction operations in July showed more than the usual seasonal reduction, but continued to be larger than a year ago. Contract awards (according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co.) totaled \$345,000,000 in 10 Federal reserve districts, which was 10 per cent less than in June and 10 per cent more than in July, 1923. Awards were in less volume than in June in all reporting districts, except Atlanta and Kansas City.

Contracts awarded in July showed a larger percentage of reduction in floor space than in value. This was due to a substantial decline in the volume of residential buildings contracted and smaller reductions in the volume of contracts for industrial, business, and recreational buildings. Awards for educational, religious, and public buildings were in larger volume than in June. Statistics of contract awards and building permits, by geographical districts and classes of construction, are published on page 733.

Prices of building materials, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declined 2 per cent further during July and were 11 per cent lower than a year ago. Shipments were in excess of production in July, which caused a reduction in the volume of stored stocks. Consumption of cement, paving brick, oak flooring, and sanitary ware was in larger volume than in the previous July, while consumption of maple flooring and silica brick was smaller. Stocks of all types of material continued to be larger than a year ago.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroad shipments of all types of commodities except forest products increased during July, which is, in the case of shipments of most industrial products, contrary to their usual seasonal movement. Car loadings totaled 4,005,000 for the month, which was 6 per cent more than in June, but 7 per cent less than a year ago. Loadings increased during July in all railroad operating districts and were slightly larger than in July, 1923, in the Southern, Pocahontas, Central Western, and Southwestern districts. The number of cars loaded in the Eastern, Allegheny, and Northwestern districts, on the other hand, was much smaller than a year ago.

July was the first month since February to show a decrease in the number of surplus freight cars. This surplus averaged 345,600 cars, as compared with 358,900 cars in June. The number of idle coal cars continued to be exceptionally large and railroads fear that the delay in shipping coal may cause serious congestion in the autumn. More cars were in bad order on August 1 than on any date since June 1, 1923, and there was also an increase during July in the number of locomotives awaiting repairs.

Gross revenues of Class I railroads were smaller in June than in May, but net revenues showed a slight increase. Both gross and net revenues were substantially smaller than a year ago. According to the Bureau of Railway Economics net revenues of Class I railroads showed an annual rate of return of 4.13 per cent on property investment during the first six months of 1924, as compared with 4.94 per cent in the corresponding period of 1923. The rate of return continued to average much higher for southern and eastern systems than for those in the West.

TRADE

Wholesale trade.

Sales of wholesale dealers increased 3 per cent in July, according to the Federal Reserve Board's index, which is contrary to the usual trend at that season of the year. The increased purchases of retailers were due to the fact that there was one more working-day than in June and to the prevalence of warm weather, which encouraged demand for summer merchandise. Sales of dry goods, drugs, meat, men's and women's clothing, stationery, and diamonds increased in volume during July, while sales of hardware, shoes, electrical supplies, and jewelry were smaller.

July wholesale trade was 3 per cent less than a year ago. Sales of dry goods, shoes, hardware, women's clothing, men's clothing, stationery, machine tools, and electrical supplies were in smaller volume than last year, whereas sales of meat, hardware, and diamonds were larger. The decrease in value of trade as compared with a year ago may be ascribed in part to the fact that commodity prices were almost 3 per cent lower and in part to the more cautious attitude of buyers, who desired to reduce the stocks on their shelves.

Stocks of merchandise at wholesale warehouses increased somewhat in July, according to reports from four districts, but were smaller than a year ago. Dry goods inventories showed the largest gains as compared with June, while stocks of shoes were smaller in all reporting districts.

Collections were smaller in July than in June, but the total value of accounts outstanding at the end of the month continued to be less than a year earlier.

Retail trade.

Trade at retail stores showed less than the usual seasonal decrease in July. Among the factors which contributed to a favorable comparison of July with June were an additional working day in July and the prevalence of warm, dry weather in most sections of the country, which caused demand for summer goods. The further decline in factory employment and pay rolls was an unfavorable factor. After adjustment for the usual seasonal changes, sales of department stores, variety stores, drug stores, and music stores increased in July, while sales of shoe stores and cigar stores declined. Mail-order business showed an exceptionally large decline from the June level and was 7 per cent less than in July, 1923.

Department-store sales showed large reductions in all Federal reserve districts, but the decline was less than usual for the season of the year, especially in the New York and San Francisco districts. Trade averaged 1.4 per cent larger than a year ago, owing to increased sales in all districts except Boston, Cleveland, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Kansas City. An analysis of department-store business by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston indicates that sales of women's dresses, men's clothing, boys' wear, knit underwear, and millinery were substantially larger than in July, 1923, while sales of women's suits and coats, both woolen and cotton dress goods, furs, gloves, carpets, linens, art goods, and books were in smaller volume.

Merchandise stocks on department-store shelves were reduced 4 per cent in July, as a result of substantial curtailment at stores in the Richmond, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco districts. At the end of July inventories were smaller than a year ago in five districts, but averaged 1.7 per cent larger for the entire United States.

Department stores considerably increased their buying for fall delivery during July, which was indicated by the fact that their outstanding orders at the end of the month amounted to 7.7 per cent of 1923 purchases, as compared with 5.8 per cent at the end of June. Statistics of wholesale and retail trade, by lines and districts, are published on pages 734 and 735.

PRICES

Advances in the prices of agricultural commodities resulted in an increase of 1.7 per cent in the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics during July. Prices of farm products increased 5 per cent and prices of the food group 2 per cent, while prices of building materials, metals, fuel, house furnishings, and chemicals declined.

When grouped by stage of manufacture the indexes show that prices of raw materials advanced 3 per cent and prices of consumers' goods more than 1 per cent, while the average of producers' goods was unchanged from June. The increase in raw materials was due to higher prices of crops and animal products, as prices of forest products and mineral products receded. In comparison with a year ago, prices of producers' goods are 8 per cent lower, while prices of raw materials and consumers' goods show very little change.

During the first three weeks of August prices of many commodities increased. Quotations on corn, beef, hogs, silk, wool, anthracite,

copper, hides, and rubber were higher than at the end of July, while prices of cotton, flour, steel, and bricks declined.

COST OF LIVING

Surveys by the Special Commission on the Necessities of Life for Massachusetts and by the National Industrial Conference Board for the entire United States show practically no change in the cost of living during July. The latter survey reports increases of 0.7 per cent in the cost of food, of 0.6 per cent in the cost of fuel, and of 0.5 per cent in the cost of shelter, which were largely offset by decreases of 1.8 per cent in the cost of clothing and of 0.6 per cent in the cost of sundries.

Cost of living is also at about the same level as a year ago. The average retail prices of fuel and food are about 6 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, below their level in July, 1923, while the cost of shelter has increased 6 per cent. The retail price of clothing is slightly higher than last year, while the average price of sundries is unchanged.

EMPLOYMENT

During the period between June 15 and July 15, for the fourth consecutive month, there were sharp declines in employment in manufacturing industries. The index of employment fell from 90.3 in June to 86.5 in July, or 4 per cent. Reports from various States also indicated recessions of about 4 per cent during the same period. Among the 33 industries included in the index only three showed increases in number employed during the month—flour, cement, and shoes. The iron and steel group had a general decline of about 6 per cent, which was fairly uniform among its component industries. The recessions in the textile group last month were the largest recorded this year, averaging 8 per cent and ranging from 0.5 per cent in men's clothing to 14 per cent in knit goods. Most of the textile industries seem to have a volume of employment lower than at any time since early 1921. Employment in automobile establishments was 6 per cent less than in June, declining less than during the preceding two months. The glass and lumber industries showed declines despite the continued building activity. Food product industries, excepting bakeries, remained unchanged or increased employment in accordance with usual seasonal trends. The larger number of workers in boot and shoe factories, particularly in Massachusetts, is indicative of some betterment in that industry.

Recessions in total pay rolls, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, equaled 7.8 per cent and in per capita earnings 4 per cent. These declines were partially due to wage decreases, particularly in lumber and in iron and steel, but were principally caused by temporary curtailment of operations. Curtailment is usual in July, especially to allow for inventory taking and vacations, but was probably more extensive this year because of prevailing dullness in business. Since the middle of July business in certain lines has improved somewhat and preliminary reports indicate an increase in employment. The labor market index for July turned slightly upward, moving to -1.00 from -1.05 in June.

MONEY RATES

Money conditions in the New York market continued to grow easier through the first half of August, as indicated by a decline in the open-market rate on prime commercial paper from 3¼ to 3-3¼ per cent, but after the middle of the month a distinct hardening of rates occurred. The supply of commercial paper and of bankers' acceptances in the market increased, due to seasonal demands, and the offering rate on 90-day acceptances advanced from 2 per cent, the lowest rate in the history of the bill market, to 2¼ per cent. Prices of both short and long term Government securities during the latter half of August reflected the slightly firmer conditions in the money market. The yield on Treasury certificates maturing in from four to six months averaged one-tenth of 1 per cent higher for the week ending August 23 than for the preceding week, and the average yield on Liberty bonds also advanced somewhat. The table below shows the rates prevailing in the New York market during the last two months, compared with the corresponding months of a year ago.

[Per cent]

	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Yield on certificates of indebtedness, 4 to 6 months	Average yield on 4¼ per cent Liberty bonds	Renewal rate on call loans
July, 1923.....	5	4½	3.91	4.43	5.06
August, 1923.....	5¼	4½	3.86	4.43	4.97
July, 1924.....	3¼-3½	2	1.92	3.94	2.10
Average for week ending—					
Aug. 2, 1924.....	3¼	2	1.83	3.89	2.00
Aug. 9, 1924.....	3-3¼	2	1.86	3.90	2.00
Aug. 16, 1924.....	3-3¼	2	1.86	3.90	2.00
Aug. 23, 1924.....	3-3¼	2¼	1.96	3.92	2.00

In the London market money rates continued the advance which began in June and reached the highest levels since 1921. Three-months

bank bills were quoted at 3¼ per cent for the week ending August 15, and the average rate on Treasury bills allotted was 3.76 per cent. The official Bank of England discount rate remains at 4 per cent.

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Continuation of low money rates was the most important factor affecting the acceptance market during the four-week period ending August 13. Late in July, when call loan rates were steady at 2 per cent and discount market call rates were fluctuating around 1½ and 1¾ per cent, the demand for acceptances was exceptionally good. After the 1st of August, however, acceptance rates were lowered to 1⅞ per cent for 30-day maturities and 2 per cent for 60-90 day bills, and a smaller demand for bills for short-period investments resulted. The supply of new bills coming into the market was likewise influenced by the exceedingly low money rates and was less than the demand, but by the close of the period dealers' aggregate holdings had increased from the low point reached in July. Considerable demand for funds was evident for harvesting and marketing the grain crops in July, but on account of the low rates the borrowers were reported to be relying on direct loans rather than acceptances, which was responsible in part for the smaller supply of new bills entering the market. After the turn of August, however, grain bills began to appear again, and considerable drawings against sugar, coffee, cotton, hides, and leather were also noted. On the Pacific coast bills drawn to finance canned products were particularly significant and indicated a considerable volume of goods in warehouses awaiting distribution.

Rates in the New York market at the close of the period ranged from 2 to 1⅞ per cent bid and 1⅞ to 1¾ per cent offered for 30-day bills to 2⅞ per cent bid and 2 per cent offered for 90-day bills. Longer maturities were demanding slightly higher rates, but the greater volume of bills was issued with maturities of 30 to 90 days.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

The total of savings deposits reported by 903 banks distributed throughout the United States was \$7,406,296,000 on August 1, 1924, as compared with \$7,419,319,000 on July 1. The slight decrease occurring between these dates followed an unusually large increase the preceding month, which reflected semi-annual interest payments on the 1st of July. The Richmond, Atlanta, Kansas City, and

Dallas districts showed particularly large percentage decreases during July, while in the Cleveland district there was an increase of nearly 2½ per cent. Savings deposits reported were nearly 7 per cent greater on August 1, 1924, than a year earlier. A comparison of savings deposits by Federal reserve districts on August 1, 1924, with deposits on July 1, 1924, and August 1, 1923, is shown in the following table. In the Boston and New York districts the figures represent only deposits of mutual savings banks; in all other districts, where there are but few mutual savings banks, savings deposits of other banks are included.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In thousands of dollars)

District	Number of banks	Aug. 1, 1924	July 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1923
Boston.....	64	1,256,927	1,256,624	1,192,585
New York.....	30	1,974,972	1,981,700	1,854,810
Philadelphia.....	78	489,114	488,816	461,876
Cleveland.....	66	791,722	772,633	711,231
Richmond.....	91	317,903	315,352	289,348
Atlanta.....	94	228,800	235,270	215,600
Chicago.....	202	906,084	919,791	867,456
St. Louis.....	32	138,176	138,550	129,740
Minneapolis.....	14	86,922	87,148	85,180
Kansas City.....	55	106,100	109,043	103,238
Dallas.....	106	96,047	97,787	86,699
San Francisco.....	71	1,013,823	1,016,605	932,354
Total.....	903	7,406,590	7,419,319	6,930,117

COMMERCIAL FAILURES AND BANK SUSPENSIONS

A total of 1,615 commercial failures with liabilities amounting to \$36,813,238 is reported for the month of July by R. G. Dun & Co. Although insolvencies were slightly more numerous than in June, and the indebtedness involved somewhat larger, owing principally to an increase in the number and average indebtedness of the larger manufacturing failures yet the number of insolvencies was below that for any one of the eight months preceding June and the liabilities were considerably below the level of the first of the year and the high month of March. Defaults in July were about 31 per cent more numerous than in the same month last year, which showed the smallest aggregate for any month since November, 1920. Moreover, the indebtedness in default in July, 1923, despite the smaller number of insolvencies, was only slightly below the total for July of this year, since the average indebtedness per failure was appreciably larger for July of last year than for July, 1924.

Insolvencies were more numerous in July of this year than a year ago in all but the Dallas district, while the liabilities involved were larger this year in only the New York, Cleveland, Richmond, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and San Francisco districts. Total liabilities in default were the lowest for the year in the Bos-

ton, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, and the Dallas districts, the total for the latter being the lowest since this record has been kept. Comparative data, by districts, for the month of July are presented in the accompanying table:

FAILURES DURING JULY, 1924

District	Number		Liabilities	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
No. 1—Boston.....	131	91	\$1,539,996	\$1,644,931
No. 2—New York.....	329	298	12,717,797	7,049,066
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	74	40	3,057,246	3,979,044
No. 4—Cleveland.....	155	91	5,947,876	5,763,981
No. 5—Richmond.....	123	76	2,675,646	1,301,279
No. 6—Atlanta.....	102	82	1,299,886	1,743,751
No. 7—Chicago.....	213	136	3,777,361	5,382,698
No. 8—St. Louis.....	64	47	579,643	563,872
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	81	71	1,427,184	1,163,446
No. 10—Kansas City.....	106	66	1,150,169	2,795,103
No. 11—Dallas.....	40	81	242,424	2,576,000
No. 12—San Francisco.....	197	152	2,398,010	1,758,017
Total.....	1,615	1,231	36,813,238	35,721,188

During the month of July, 54 closed banks, with aggregate capital and surplus of \$2,597,000, were reported to the Federal reserve banks. This total includes five banks actually closed in previous months, concerning which advice had not been previously received. During this month also reports indicated a total of nine banks reopened, four of which had been closed during the latter months of 1923 and five early in 1924. Of the banks reported closed, 45, with capital and surplus of \$1,595,000, were nonmember banks, eight, with capital and surplus of \$961,000, were national banks, and one, having a capital and surplus of \$41,000, was a member State bank. The figures represent, as far as could be determined, banks which were closed by order of supervisory authorities and not reopened during the month, and it is not known how many of these institutions may ultimately prove to be solvent. Detailed figures appear in the following table:

BANKS CLOSED DURING JULY, 1924

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	All banks		Member ¹		Nonmember	
	Number	Capital and surplus	Number	Capital and surplus	Number	Capital and surplus
All districts.....	² 54	² \$2,597	9	1,002	² 45	² 1,595
Richmond.....	4	213	—	—	4	213
Atlanta.....	6	368	1	41	5	327
Chicago.....	8	323	—	—	8	323
St. Louis.....	² 6	² 189	—	—	² 6	² 189
Minneapolis.....	³ 12	³ 375	2	76	³ 10	³ 299
Kansas City.....	14	918	4	760	10	158
San Francisco.....	4	211	2	125	2	86

¹ Includes one member State bank in Atlanta district and eight national banks in other districts.

² Includes three banks with capital and surplus of \$46,500 closed in June and not previously reported.

³ Includes one bank with capital and surplus of \$15,000 closed in June and one with capital and surplus of \$12,000 closed in February, and not previously reported.

FOREIGN TRADE

Imports of merchandise into the United States during July were valued at \$276,800,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 as compared with June, and a decrease of \$10,600,000 compared with July, 1923. Exports of merchandise during July were valued at \$276,700,000, a decline of \$29,700,000 as compared with June, and with the exception of February, 1922, the lowest figure shown for any month since August, 1915, when exports were valued at \$250,600,000. The resulting balance, \$80,000 net imports, compares with \$32,460,000 net exports during June, and was the first net import balance since June, 1923.

MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE OF THE UNITED STATES
[In thousands of dollars]

Month	Imports	Exports	Excess of imports	Excess of exports
1923				
January.....	329,254	335,417	-----	6,163
February.....	303,407	306,957	-----	3,550
March.....	397,928	341,377	56,551	-----
April.....	364,252	325,492	38,760	-----
May.....	372,545	316,359	56,186	-----
June.....	320,234	319,957	277	-----
July.....	287,434	302,186	-----	14,752
August.....	275,438	310,966	-----	35,528
September.....	253,645	381,434	-----	127,789
October.....	308,291	399,199	-----	90,908
November.....	291,333	401,484	-----	110,151
December.....	288,305	426,665	-----	138,360
Year.....	3,792,066	4,167,493	-----	375,427
1924				
January.....	295,506	395,271	-----	99,765
February.....	332,323	365,765	-----	33,442
March.....	320,503	339,755	-----	19,252
April.....	324,370	346,951	-----	22,581
May.....	303,000	334,950	-----	31,950
June.....	274,015	306,475	-----	32,460
July.....	276,819	276,739	80	-----

COMPARATIVE TRADE BALANCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY, 1923 AND 1924
[In thousands of dollars]

	Merchandise	Gold	Silver	Total
1923				
Imports.....	2,375,054	159,862	39,099	2,574,015
Exports.....	2,247,745	22,814	31,494	2,302,053
Net imports (-) or exports (+).....	-127,309	-137,048	-7,605	-271,962
1924				
Imports.....	2,126,536	245,076	41,647	2,413,259
Exports.....	2,365,906	4,182	60,768	2,430,856
Net imports (-) or exports (+).....	+239,370	-240,894	+19,121	+17,597

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Rising exchange rates from August 1 to 16 were shown for almost all leading European

7911-24†—4

currencies. During that period sterling advanced from \$4.41 to \$4.55, the French franc from 5.13 to 5.70 cents, the Belgian franc from 4.64 to 5.25 cents, the Italian lira from 4.33 to 4.52 cents, and the Netherlands florin from 38.23 to 39.14 cents.

During the four days between August 18 and 21 there was a sharp decline in all European exchanges. On the 20th sterling stood at \$4.49, French francs at 5.39 cents, Belgian francs at 4.98 cents, Italian lire 4.43 cents, and Netherlands florins at 38.90 cents. The levels maintained by these exchanges are generally higher than have prevailed since October, 1923, during which month sterling ranged between \$4.48 and \$4.57 and averaged \$4.52.

Canadian exchange has practically returned to parity and during the period August 1 to 21 maintained a higher level than at any time since November, 1922.

Of the South American exchanges Argentine pesos advanced somewhat during the first three weeks of August as compared with the month of July, while Brazilian milreis and Chilean pesos showed moderate recessions. In the Far East, the Shanghai tael advanced as compared with July and averaged higher than at any time since May, 1923. The Indian rupee showed a gradual advance, which brought it to a higher average than it had reached since September, 1920. The Japanese yen showed little change as compared with recent months.

	July, 1924	August, 1924				August, 1923
	Month	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Month
Average quotations (cents):						
Sterling.....	437.04	444.87	454.09	452.23	448.89	456.03
French franc.....	5.12	5.36	5.60	5.53	5.39	5.65
Italian lira.....	4.30	4.38	4.51	4.47	4.42	4.31
Netherlands florin.....	37.94	38.49	39.05	38.97	38.73	39.34
Swedish krona.....	26.60	26.64	26.64	26.59	26.59	26.63
Canadian dollar.....	99.26	99.75	99.75	99.91	99.96	97.67
Argentine peso.....	74.12	75.53	76.70	76.77	77.01	74.46
Shanghai tael.....	71.67	72.67	73.34	73.33	73.64	69.71
Percentages of par:						
Sterling.....	89.8	91.4	93.3	92.9	92.2	93.7
French franc.....	26.5	27.8	29.0	28.6	27.9	29.3
Italian lira.....	22.3	22.7	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.3
Netherlands florin.....	94.4	95.8	97.2	97.0	96.4	97.9
Swedish krona.....	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.4
Canadian dollar.....	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	97.7
Argentine peso.....	76.8	78.3	79.5	79.6	79.8	77.2
Shanghai tael.....	107.2	108.7	109.7	109.7	110.2	104.3
General index of 17 countries.....	59	61	62	62	61	62

Monetary unit and par of exchange in cents, for the countries listed: Pound=486.65; franc=19.30; lira=19.30; florin=40.20; krona=26.80; dollar=100; Argentine gold peso=96.48; Shanghai tael=66.85.

GOLD MOVEMENT

UNITED STATES

Total gold imports into the United States during July were valued at \$18,800,000, a decline of more than \$6,000,000 compared with the month preceding, and the lowest figure reported since April, 1923, when gold imports amounted to \$9,000,000. The decrease in July reflected chiefly the fact that during that month there were no imports from Argentina or from the Netherlands, which in June sent more than \$6,300,000 of gold to the United States. Imports from Great Britain showed a slight increase.

Exports of gold during July totaled \$327,000, an increase of about \$60,000 over the June figure. An increase of \$108,000 was shown for Mexico, while there was a decrease of \$40,000 for Canada and of \$13,000 for Hongkong. Net imports amounted to \$18,500,000, as compared with \$24,900,000 during June and \$27,400,000 during July, 1923.

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	July, 1924	June, 1924	7 months ending July, 1924	7 months ending July, 1923
IMPORTS				
Great Britain.....	13,640	13,236	\$124,132	\$54,854
France.....	353	404	10,102	8,949
Germany.....		9	4,820	34,220
Netherlands.....		2,381	34,499	6,009
Sweden.....		65	6,191	3
Canada.....	2,024	2,649	28,478	33,057
Mexico.....	429	437	3,285	4,314
Argentina.....		3,950	8,464	104
Colombia.....	201	173	1,365	2,523
Peru.....	350	136	1,767	1,143
China.....	732	919	3,477	3,161
Hongkong.....		400	2,500	319
All other.....	1,105	425	15,996	11,206
Total.....	18,834	25,181	245,076	159,862
EXPORTS				
France.....				2,660
Canada.....	123	164	899	766
Mexico.....	168	60	1,861	3,288
Venezuela.....			1,102	
British India.....				13,359
Hongkong.....	6	19	108	1,081
All other.....	30	25	212	1,680
Total.....	327	268	4,182	22,814
Net imports.....	18,507	24,913	240,894	137,048

GREAT BRITAIN

Imports of gold into Great Britain during June were £2,934,000, compared with £3,367,000 during May. All the countries listed, except Rhodesia, showed declines from the pre-

ceding month, the Transvaal accounting for about 82 per cent of the total decrease. Exports of gold declined during June to £3,674,000, compared with £6,279,000 during May. The greatest decrease is shown for exports to India, which declined from £1,889,000 during May to £640,000 during June, and for exports to the United States, which declined from £4,028,000 to £3,051,000. Net exports, accordingly, were lower by more than £2,000,000.

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Country	June, 1924	May, 1924	6 months ended June, 1924	6 months ended June, 1923
IMPORTS				
Netherlands.....	£10,106	£20,512	£87,081	£17,565
United States.....	2,329	6,065	16,923	2,609,064
Egypt.....			10,525	
Rhodesia.....	214,665	214,194	1,198,294	1,069,418
Transvaal.....	2,599,475	2,952,726	19,135,035	19,551,522
West Africa.....	102,296	120,663	725,406	701,067
All other.....	4,775	53,185	90,401	108,217
Total.....	2,933,646	3,367,345	21,263,665	24,056,853
EXPORTS				
Belgium.....	4,770	4,865	55,081	45,342
France.....	33,163	120,745	239,038	35,132
Netherlands.....		32,400	940,211	263,454
Switzerland.....			132,384	14,300
United States.....	3,050,589	4,028,433	25,074,170	9,962,666
British India.....	640,071	1,889,115	5,846,310	15,507,715
Java.....	4,045		14,045	213,023
Straits Settlements.....	3,799	6,406	172,121	230,010
Egypt.....		31,975	1,330,975	523,100
All other.....	27,840	164,958	655,874	263,000
Total.....	3,764,277	6,278,897	34,460,209	27,057,742
Net exports.....	830,631	2,911,552	13,196,544	3,000,889

Following is a table showing exports of gold from Great Britain, by years since 1920, the movement to the United States and to India, and the excess of exports over imports:

GOLD EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Year	Exports					Excess of exports over imports
	Total	To United States	To India	Per cent of total		
				To U. S.	To India	
1920.....	£92,565,137	£52,833,423	£23,629,272	57.1	25.5	£41,886,854
1921.....	59,348,158	55,456,340	1,539,987	93.4	2.6	9,672,111
1922.....	44,348,158	26,632,645	12,949,424	59.4	28.9	10,308,326
1923.....	57,434,355	33,005,253	19,092,740	57.5	33.2	13,447,700
1924.....	34,460,209	25,074,170	5,846,310	72.8	17.0	13,196,544
Total.....	288,659,776	193,001,831	63,057,733	66.9	21.8	88,511,535

1 January to June, inclusive.

Exports to the United States constituted throughout the period more than one-half of total gold exports from Great Britain, while exports to India varied from 2.6 per cent in 1921 to 33.2 per cent in 1923. The exceptionally large total of gold exports in 1920 was due in part to the export of earmarked gold temporarily held by the Bank of England on its way from Germany to the United States in payment for food supplies purchased from the United States Grain Corporation. Exports to the United States were the largest and exports to India the smallest, both absolutely and relatively, in 1921. During the first half

of 1924 exports to the United States were on a larger scale than in either 1922 or 1923 and exports to India were smaller in proportion than for the two preceding years. For the entire period of 4½ years exports to the United States constituted about two-thirds of the total and exports to India about one-fifth.

The excess of about £88,500,000, or 30 per cent, of gold exports over gold imports for the period is due in part to the fact that imports are entered at the mint value of gold and exports at its market value, and in part to the export to the United States of gold previously held in Great Britain on behalf of foreign governments.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Agreement reached on August 16 at the international conference in London opens the way for putting into operation the plan proposed last spring by the committee of experts appointed by the Reparation Commission to inquire into fiscal and monetary conditions in Germany and their relation to the problem of reparations. The experts' recommendations, which were published, together with an analysis, in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for May, had been accepted in principle by the governments concerned prior to the conference in London, and the purpose of this conference was to devise practical means for the execution of the proposals.

From the financial point of view the greatest interest attaches to that phase of the conference which dealt with the problem of obtaining sufficient security for the foreign loan to be granted to Germany for the double purpose of serving as a basis for the currency to be issued by the new German Gold Bank and of enabling Germany to meet the payments required in the first year of the plan's operation. On the subject of this loan the London agreement provides that it is to be a first lien upon all German resources available for the payment of reparations, and, further, that in case sanctions have to be applied in consequence of the default by Germany the allied powers will safeguard any specific securities which may be pledged to the service of the loan and will consider this service as "entitled to absolute priority in relation to any resources of Germany on which a general lien may have been given to the loan as well as in relation to any resources that may arise as a result of a plan of sanctions." On this basis preparations are being made for the issuance of the securities and their flotation in the international market next October.

The German delegates undertook to promote the enactment of the laws necessary to carry out the experts' plan relative to the establishment of the new bank of issue, the levying of a mortgage on German railways and industrial enterprises, and the pledge of certain revenues to guarantee budget payments on reparation account. The Reparation Commission in turn agreed to facilitate the placing of the foreign loan by the segregation of special pledges for the service of the loan from the general lien on German property which the commission holds. Some of the necessary laws, including the act creating the new bank of issue, have already been passed by the German Reichstag, and it is expected that the machinery for carrying out the entire proposal of the experts will be completed early this autumn.

The agreement reached in London also provides for the restoration of Germany's economic and fiscal unity, for the military evacuation of the Ruhr region within a maximum period of one year, and for the establishment of machinery for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes that may arise in the actual carrying out of the proposals. The agreement provides, first, that when the Reparation Commission is considering the question of a default on the part of Germany, an American member shall be added, both to take part in the discussions and to vote, and second, that any member of the Reparation Commission who has participated in the vote concerning such default may appeal from the majority decision to a special arbitral commission. This commission, whose decisions are to be final, will be composed of three impartial and independent persons, under the presidency of an American citizen. The members are to be appointed for terms of five years by a unanimous vote of the Reparation Commission or, failing unanimity, by the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

REGULATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1924.

The Federal Reserve Board transmits herewith a new issue of all of its regulations applicable to member banks. Since the issuance of the last edition of the board's regulations under date of July 10, 1923, Regulations H and J of that issue have been superseded by new regulations, and the prime purpose of this edition is to provide a complete edition of the board's regulations under one cover. No very material changes have been made in this issue of the regulations except the incorporation therein of the new Regulations H and J, but a few minor changes have been made which are summarized below.

Regulation A has been amended so as to provide expressly for the rediscount of paper secured by bonds or notes of the War Finance Corporation and also so as to require that whenever the makers of notes offered for rediscount have closely affiliated or subsidiary corporations or firms, separate financial statements of such corporations or firms must accompany the financial statement of the borrower which is required to be filed with the member bank under certain circumstances.

Regulation D has been rewritten under a new title, "Reserves of Member Banks," and there has been transferred to it that part of Regulation J which deals with the subject of penalties for deficiencies in reserves. Certain other material has also been added to the regulations to provide a more complete discussion of the subject of reserves. The new regulation, however, makes no substantial changes in the existing regulations of the board and will require no changes in the practice of Federal reserve banks or member banks nor in the forms now in use.

Regulation H is in the form adopted on April 7, 1924.

Regulation J is in the form adopted on May 9, 1924, except that Section VI thereof which dealt with penalties for deficiencies in reserves has been transferred to Regulation D, as explained above, and Section VII has been redesignated Section VI.

Regulation L has been amended by the addition thereto of a new paragraph with reference to the burden of proving the absence of substantial competition in connection with applications for interlocking directorates under the Clayton Act.

No material changes have been made in Regulations B, C, E, F, G, I, or K.

This issue of the board's regulations becomes effective on September 1, 1924. The Federal reserve banks are requested to see that each member bank in their respective districts receive at least one copy of this official edition of the board's regulations before the effective date.

Instructions which govern only Federal reserve agents or Federal reserve banks will be covered in separate letters or regulations, as in the past.

By order of the Federal Reserve Board.

WALTER L. EDDY, *Secretary.*

REGULATION A, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation A of 1923)

DISCOUNTS UNDER SECTIONS 13 AND 13a

ARTICLE A. NOTES, DRAFTS, AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE

SECTION I.—General statutory provisions

Any Federal reserve bank may discount for any of its member banks any note, draft, or bill of exchange: *Provided—*

(a) It has a definite maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace; except that (1) if drawn or issued for an agricultural purpose or based on livestock, it may have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than nine months, exclusive of days of grace, and (2) certain bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand are eligible even though they have no definite maturity (see Section VII, below);

(b) It has been issued or drawn for an agricultural, industrial, or commercial purpose, or the proceeds have been used or are to be used for such a purpose, or it is a note, draft, or bill of exchange of a factor issued as such making advances exclusively to producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state;

(c) It was not issued for carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States or unless it is secured by bonds or notes of the War Finance Corporation;

(d) The aggregate of notes, drafts, and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one borrower, whether a person, company, firm, or corporation, discounted for any one member bank, whether State or National, shall at no time exceed 10 per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values;

(e) It is indorsed by a member bank; and

(f) It conforms to all applicable provisions of this regulation.

No Federal reserve bank may discount for any member State bank or trust company any of the notes, drafts, or bills of exchange of any one borrower who is liable for borrowed money to such State bank or trust company in an amount greater than that which could be borrowed lawfully from such State bank or trust company under the terms of section 5200 of the United States Revised Statutes, as amended, were it a national banking association.

Any Federal reserve bank may make advances to its member banks on their promissory notes for a period not exceeding 15 days, provided that they are secured by notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or bankers' acceptances which are eligible for discount or for purchase by Federal reserve banks or by the deposit or pledge of bonds or notes of the United States, or bonds or notes of the War Finance Corporation.

SECTION II.—General character of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange eligible

The Federal Reserve Board, exercising its statutory right to define the character of a note, draft, or bill of exchange eligible for discount at a Federal reserve bank has determined that—

(a) It must be a negotiable note, draft, or bill of exchange which has been issued or drawn, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used in the first instance, in producing, purchasing, carrying, or marketing goods¹ in one or more of the steps of the process of production, manufacture, or distribution, or for the purpose of carrying or trading in bonds or notes of the United States or of the War Finance Corpora-

¹ When used in this regulation the word "goods" shall be construed to include goods, wares, merchandise, or agricultural products, including livestock.

tion, and the name of a party to such transaction must appear upon it as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser: *Provided, however*, That if the purpose is the carrying or trading in bonds or notes of the War Finance Corporation, such note, draft, or bill of exchange must be secured by same.

(b) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been or are to be advanced or loaned to some other borrower, except as to paper described below under Sections VI (b) and VIII.

(c) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as lands, buildings, or machinery, or for any other capital purpose.

(d) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for investments of a purely speculative character.

(e) It may be secured by the pledge of goods or collateral of any nature, including paper which is ineligible for discount, provided it (the note, draft, or bill of exchange) is otherwise eligible.

SECTION III.—Applications for discount

Every application for the discount of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange must contain a certificate of the member bank, in form to be prescribed by the Federal reserve bank, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange have been issued or drawn, or the proceeds thereof have been or are to be used, for such a purpose as to render them eligible for discount under the terms of this regulation, and, in the case of a member State bank or trust company, every application must contain a certificate or guaranty to the effect that the borrower is not liable, and will not be permitted to become liable during the time his paper is held by the Federal reserve bank, to such bank or trust company for borrowed money in an amount greater than that which could be borrowed lawfully from such State bank or trust company under the terms of section 5200 of the United States Revised Statutes, as amended, were it a national banking association.

SECTION IV.—Promissory notes

(a) **Definition.**—A promissory note, within the meaning of this regulation, is defined as an unconditional promise, in writing, signed by the maker, to pay in the United States, at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in dollars to order or to bearer.

(b) **Evidence of eligibility and requirement of statements.**—A Federal reserve bank must be satisfied by reference to the note or otherwise that it is eligible for discount. The member bank shall certify in its application whether the note offered for discount has been discounted for a depositor other than a bank or for a nondepositor and, if discounted for a bank, whether for a member or a nonmember bank. The member bank must also certify whether a financial statement of the borrower is on file with it.

A recent financial statement of the borrower must be on file with the member bank in all cases, unless the note was discounted by a member bank for a depositor (other than a bank) or for another member bank, and—

(1) It is secured by a warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipt covering goods in storage, by a valid prior lien on livestock which is being marketed or fattened for market, or by bonds or notes of the United States; or

(2) The aggregate of obligations of the borrower discounted and offered for discount at the Federal reserve bank by the member bank is less than a sum equal to

10 per cent of the paid-in capital of the member bank and is less than \$5,000.

Whenever the borrower has closely affiliated or subsidiary corporations or firms, the borrower's financial statement shall be accompanied by separate financial statements of such affiliated or subsidiary corporations or firms, unless the statement of the borrower clearly indicates that such note is both eligible from a legal standpoint and acceptable from a credit standpoint: *Provided, however*, That the Federal reserve bank to which such note is offered for rediscount may waive this requirement until May 1, 1925, in any case where such borrower and the affiliated or subsidiary corporations or firms have not issued separate financial statements prior thereto.

A Federal reserve bank shall use its discretion in taking the steps necessary to satisfy itself as to eligibility. Compliance of a note with Section II (c) may be evidenced by a statement of the borrower showing a reasonable excess of quick assets over current liabilities. A Federal reserve bank may, in all cases, require the financial statement of the borrower to be filed with it.

SECTION V.—Drafts, bills of exchange, and trade acceptances

(a) **Definition.**—A draft or bill of exchange, within the meaning of this regulation, is defined as an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay in the United States, at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in dollars to the order of a specified person; and a trade acceptance is defined as a draft or bill of exchange, drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold,² and accepted by such purchaser.

(b) **Evidence of eligibility and requirement of statements.**—A Federal reserve bank shall take such steps as it deems necessary to satisfy itself as to the eligibility of the draft, bill, or trade acceptance offered for discount and may require a recent financial statement of one or more parties to the instrument. The draft, bill, or trade acceptance should be drawn so as to evidence the character of the underlying transaction, but if it is not so drawn evidence of eligibility may consist of a stamp or certificate affixed by the acceptor or drawer in a form satisfactory to the Federal reserve bank.

SECTION VI.—Agricultural paper

(a) **Definition.**—Agricultural paper, within the meaning of this regulation, is defined as a negotiable note, draft, or bill of exchange issued or drawn, or the proceeds of which have been or are to be used, for agricultural purposes, including the production of agricultural products, the marketing of agricultural products by the growers thereof, or the carrying of agricultural products by the growers thereof pending orderly marketing, and the breeding, raising, fattening, or marketing of livestock, and which has a maturity at the time of discount of not more than nine months, exclusive of days of grace.

(b) **Paper of cooperative marketing associations.**—Under the express terms of section 13a, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances issued or drawn by cooperative marketing associations composed of producers of agricultural products are deemed to have

² A consignment of goods or a conditional sale of goods can not be considered "goods sold" within the meaning of this clause. The purchase price of goods plus the cost of labor in effecting their installation may be included in the amount for which the trade acceptance is drawn.

been issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, if the proceeds thereof have been or are to be—

(1) Advanced by such association to any members thereof for an agricultural purpose, or

(2) Used by such association in making payments to any members thereof on account of agricultural products delivered by such members to the association, or

(3) Used by such association to meet expenditures incurred or to be incurred by the association in connection with the grading, processing, packing, preparation for market, or marketing of any agricultural product handled by such association for any of its members.

These are not the only classes of paper of such associations which are eligible for discount, however, and any other paper of such associations which complies with the applicable requirements of this regulation may be discounted on the same terms and conditions as the paper of any other person or corporation.

Paper of cooperative marketing associations the proceeds of which have been or are to be used (1) to defray the expenses of organizing such associations, or (2) for the acquisition of warehouses, for the purchase or improvement of real estate, or for any other permanent or fixed investment of any kind, are not eligible for discount, even though such warehouses or other property are to be used exclusively in connection with the ordinary operations of the association.

(c) *Eligibility.*—To be eligible for discount, agricultural paper, whether a note, draft, bill of exchange, or trade acceptance, must comply with the respective sections of this regulation which would apply to it if its maturity were 90 days or less.

(d) *Discounts for Federal intermediate credit banks.*—Any Federal reserve bank may discount agricultural paper for any Federal intermediate credit bank; but no Federal reserve bank shall discount for any Federal intermediate credit bank any such paper which bears the indorsement of any nonmember State bank or trust company which is eligible for membership in the Federal reserve system under the terms of section 9 of the Federal reserve act as amended. In discounting such paper each Federal reserve bank shall give preference to the demands of its own member banks and shall have due regard to the probable future needs of its own member banks; and no Federal reserve bank shall discount paper for any Federal intermediate credit bank when its own reserves amount to less than 50 per cent of its own aggregate liabilities for deposits and Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. The aggregate amount of paper discounted by all Federal reserve banks for any one Federal intermediate credit bank shall at no time exceed an amount equal to the paid-up and unimpaired capital and surplus of such Federal intermediate credit bank.

(e) *Limitations.*—The Federal Reserve Board prescribes no limitation on the aggregate amount of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances with maturities in excess of three months, but not exceeding six months, exclusive of days of grace, which may be discounted by any Federal reserve bank; but the aggregate amount of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances with maturities in excess of six months, but not exceeding nine months, which may be discounted by any Federal reserve bank, shall not exceed 10 per cent of its total assets.

SECTION VII.—*Sight drafts secured by bills of lading*

A Federal reserve bank may discount for any of its member banks bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand which—

(a) Are drawn to finance the domestic shipment of nonperishable, readily marketable, staple agricultural products, and

(b) Are secured by bills of lading or other shipping documents conveying or securing title to such staples.

All such bills of exchange shall be forwarded promptly for collection, and demand for payment shall be made promptly unless the drawer instructs that they be held until arrival of car, in which event they must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after notice of arrival of such staples at their destination has been received. In no event shall any such bill be held by or for the account of a Federal reserve bank for a period in excess of 90 days.

In discounting such bills Federal reserve banks may compute the interest to be deducted on the basis of the estimated life of each bill and adjust the amount thus deducted after payment of such bills to conform to the actual life thereof.

SECTION VIII.—*Factors' paper*

Notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of factors issued as such for the purpose of making advances exclusively to producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state are eligible for discount with maturities not in excess of 90 days, exclusive of days of grace, irrespective of the requirements of Sections II (a) and II (b).

ARTICLE B.—BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES³

SECTION IX.—*Definition*

A banker's acceptance within the meaning of this regulation is defined as a draft or bill of exchange, whether payable in the United States or abroad and whether payable in dollars or some other money, of which the acceptor is a bank or trust company, or a firm, person, company, or corporation engaged generally in the business of granting bankers' acceptance credits.

SECTION X.—*Eligibility*

A Federal reserve bank may discount any such bill bearing the indorsement of a member bank and having a maturity at the time of discount not greater than that prescribed by Section XI (a), which has been drawn under a credit opened for the purpose of conducting or settling accounts resulting from a transaction or transactions involving any one of the following:

(1) The shipment of goods between the United States and any foreign country, or between the United States and any of its dependencies or insular possessions, or between foreign countries, or between dependencies or insular possessions and foreign countries;

(2) The shipment of goods within the United States, provided shipping documents conveying security title are attached at the time of acceptance; or

(3) The storage of readily marketable staples,⁴ provided that the bill is secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipt, conveying security title to such staples, issued by a party independent of the customer, and provided further that the acceptor remains secured throughout

³ For regulations governing the acceptance by member banks of drafts and bills of exchange drawn on them, see Regulation C, p. 709.

⁴ A readily marketable staple within the meaning of these regulations may be defined as an article of commerce, agriculture, or industry of such uses as to make it the subject of constant dealings in ready markets with such frequent quotations of price as to make (a) the price easily and definitely ascertainable and (b) the staple itself easy to realize upon by sale at any time.

the life of the acceptance. In the event that the goods must be withdrawn from storage prior to the maturity of the acceptance or the retirement of the credit, a trust receipt or other similar document covering the goods may be substituted in lieu of the original document, provided that such substitution is conditioned upon a reasonably prompt liquidation of the credit. In order to insure compliance with this condition it should be required, when the original document is released, either (a) that the proceeds of the goods will be applied within a specified time toward a liquidation of the acceptance credit or (b) that a new document, similar to the original one, will be resubstituted within a specified time.

Provided, That acceptances for any one customer in excess of 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the accepting bank must remain actually secured throughout the life of the acceptance, and in the case of the acceptances of member banks this security must consist of shipping documents, warehouse receipts, or other such documents, or some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance, such as documentary drafts, trade acceptances, terminal receipts, or trust receipts which have been issued under such circumstances, and which cover goods of such a character, as to insure at all times a continuance of an effective and lawful lien in favor of the accepting bank, other trust receipts not being considered such actual security if they permit the customer to have access to or control over the goods.

A Federal reserve bank may also discount any bill drawn by a bank or banker in a foreign country or dependency or insular possession of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as provided in Regulation C, provided that it has a maturity at the time of discount of not more than three months, exclusive of days of grace.

SECTION XI.—*Maturities*

(a) **Legal requirements.**—No such acceptances is eligible for discount which has a maturity at the time of discount in excess of 90 days' sight, exclusive of days of grace, except that acceptances drawn for agricultural purposes and secured at the time of acceptance by warehouse receipts or other such documents conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples may be discounted with maturities at the time of discount of not more than six months' sight, exclusive of days of grace.

(b) **General conditions as to maturity of domestic acceptances.**—Although a Federal reserve bank may legally discount an acceptance having a maturity at the time of discount not greater than that prescribed under (a), it may decline to discount any acceptance the maturity of which is in excess of the usual or customary period of credit required to finance the underlying transaction or which is in excess of that period reasonably necessary to finance such transaction. Since the purpose of permitting the acceptance of drafts secured by warehouse receipts or other such documents is to permit of the temporary holding of readily marketable staples in storage pending a reasonably prompt sale, shipment, or distribution, no such acceptance should have a maturity in excess of the time ordinarily necessary to effect a reasonably prompt sale, shipment, or distribution into the process of manufacture or consumption.

SECTION XII.—*Evidence of eligibility*

A Federal reserve bank must be satisfied, either by reference to the acceptance itself or otherwise, that

the acceptance is eligible for discount under the terms of the law and the provisions of this regulation. The bill itself should be drawn so as to evidence the character of the underlying transaction, but if it is not so drawn evidence of eligibility may consist of a stamp or certificate affixed by the acceptor in form satisfactory to the Federal reserve bank.

REGULATION B, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation B of 1923)

OPEN MARKET PURCHASES OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, TRADE ACCEPTANCES, AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES UNDER SECTION 14

SECTION I.—*General statutory provisions*

Section 14 of the Federal reserve act provides that, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, Federal reserve banks may purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible by the act for discount and bankers' acceptances, with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

SECTION II.—*General character of bills and acceptances eligible*

The Federal Reserve Board, exercising its statutory right to regulate the purchase of bills of exchange and acceptances, prescribes that—

(a) Any banker's acceptance or bill of exchange which is eligible for discount under the terms of Regulation A is eligible for purchase by Federal reserve banks in the open market, with or without the indorsement of a member bank, if—

(1) It has been accepted by the drawee prior to purchase; or

(2) It is accompanied or secured by shipping documents or by warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipts conveying security title; or

(3) It bears a satisfactory bank indorsement;

(b) A banker's acceptance growing out of a transaction involving the importation or exportation of goods may be purchased if it has a maturity not in excess of six months, exclusive of days of grace, provided that it conforms in other respects to the applicable requirements of Regulation A; and

(c) A banker's acceptance growing out of a transaction involving the storage within the United States of goods actually under contract for sale and not yet delivered or paid for may be purchased, provided that the acceptor is secured by the pledge of such goods, and provided further, that the acceptance conforms in other respects to the applicable requirements of Regulation A.

SECTION III.—*Statements*

A bill of exchange, unless indorsed by a member bank, is not eligible for purchase until a satisfactory statement has been furnished of the financial condition of one or more of the parties thereto.

A banker's acceptance, unless accepted or indorsed by a member bank, is not eligible for purchase until the acceptor has furnished a satisfactory statement of its financial condition in form to be approved by the Federal reserve bank and has agreed in writing with a Federal reserve bank to inform it upon request concerning the transaction underlying the acceptance.

REGULATION C, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation C of 1923)

ACCEPTANCE BY MEMBER BANKS OF DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE⁵

ARTICLE A. ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFTS OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN AGAINST DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN SHIPMENTS OF GOODS OR SECURED BY WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS COVERING READILY MARKETABLE STAPLES

SECTION I.—Statutory provisions

Under the provisions of the sixth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, any member bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it, having not more than six months' sight to run, exclusive of days of grace, which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; or which grow out of transactions involving the domestic shipment of goods, provided shipping documents conveying or securing title are attached at the time of acceptance; or which are secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples.⁶ This paragraph limits the amount which any bank shall accept for any one person, company, firm, or corporation, whether in a foreign or domestic transaction, to an amount not exceeding at any time, in the aggregate, more than 10 per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus. This limit, however, does not apply in any case where the accepting bank remains secured either by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance. A trust receipt which permits the customer to have access to or control over the goods will not be considered by Federal reserve banks to be "actual security" within the meaning of section 13. A bill of lading draft, however, is "actual security" even after the documents have been released, provided that the draft is accepted by the drawee upon or before the surrender of the documents. The law also provides that any bank may accept such bills up to an amount not exceeding at any time, in the aggregate, more than one-half of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus; or, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, up to an amount not exceeding at any time, in the aggregate, more than 100 per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus. In no event, however, shall the aggregate amount of acceptances growing out of domestic transactions exceed 50 per cent of such capital stock and surplus.

SECTION II.—Regulations

(1) Under the provisions of the law referred to above the Federal Reserve Board has determined that any member bank, having an unimpaired surplus equal to at least 20 per cent of its paid-up capital, which desires to accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn for the purposes described above, up to an amount not exceeding at any time in the aggregate 100 per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus,

⁵ For regulations governing the rediscount of bankers' acceptances by Federal reserve banks, see Regulation A, page 705.

⁶ A readily marketable staple within the meaning of these regulations may be defined as an article of commerce, agriculture, or industry of such uses as to make it the subject of constant dealings in ready markets with such frequent quotations of price as to make (a) the price easily and definitely ascertainable, and (b) the staple itself easy to realize upon by sale at any time.

may file an application for that purpose with the Federal Reserve Board. Such application must be forwarded through the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located.

(2) The Federal reserve bank shall report to the Federal Reserve Board upon the standing of the applying bank, stating whether the business and bank-conditions prevailing in its district warrant the granting of such application.

(3) The approval of any such application may be rescinded upon 90 days' notice to the bank affected.

ARTICLE B. ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFTS OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN FOR THE PURPOSE OF CREATING DOLLAR EXCHANGE

SECTION III.—Statutory provisions

Section 13 of the Federal reserve act also provides that any member bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it having not more than three months' sight to run, exclusive of days of grace, drawn, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, by banks or bankers in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as required by the usages of trade in the respective countries, dependencies, or insular possessions.

No member bank shall accept such drafts or bills of exchange for any one bank to an amount exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of the paid-up and unimpaired capital and surplus of the accepting bank unless the draft or bill of exchange is accompanied by documents conveying or securing title or by some other adequate security. No member bank shall accept such drafts or bills in an amount exceeding at any time in the aggregate one-half of its paid-up and unimpaired capital and surplus. This 50 per cent limit is separate and distinct from and not included in the limits placed upon the acceptance of drafts and bills of exchange as described under Article A of this regulation.

SECTION IV.—Regulations

Any member bank desiring to accept drafts drawn by banks or bankers in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange shall first make an application to the Federal Reserve Board setting forth the usages of trade in the respective countries, dependencies, or insular possessions in which such banks or bankers are located.

If the Federal Reserve Board should determine that the usages of trade in such countries, dependencies, or possessions require the granting of the acceptance facilities applied for it will notify the applying bank of its approval and will also publish in the Federal Reserve Bulletin the name or names of those countries, dependencies, or possessions in which banks or bankers are authorized to draw on member banks whose applications have been approved for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange.

The Federal Reserve Board reserves the right to modify or on 90 days' notice to revoke its approval either as to any particular member bank or as to any foreign country or dependency or insular possession of the United States in which it has authorized banks or bankers to draw on member banks for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange.

REGULATION D, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation D of 1923)

RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

SECTION I.—Statutory provisions

Section 19 of the Federal reserve act provides, in part, as follows:

BANK RESERVES

SEC. 19. Demand deposits within the meaning of this act shall comprise all deposits payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment, and all postal savings deposits.

Every bank, banking association, or trust company which is or which becomes a member of any Federal reserve bank shall establish and maintain reserve balances with its Federal reserve bank as follows:

(a) If not in a reserve or central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal reserve bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than seven per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and three per centum of its time deposits.

(b) If in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal reserve bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than ten per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and three per centum of its time deposits: *Provided, however,* That if located in the outlying districts of a reserve city or in territory added to such a city by the extension of its corporate charter, it may, upon the affirmative vote of five members of the Federal Reserve Board, hold and maintain the reserve balances specified in paragraph (a) hereof.

(c) If in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal reserve bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than thirteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and three per centum of its time deposits: *Provided, however,* That if located in the outlying districts of a central reserve city or in territory added to such city by the extension of its corporate charter, it may, upon the affirmative vote of five members of the Federal Reserve Board, hold and maintain the reserve balances specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) thereof.

The required balance carried by a member bank with a Federal reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities: *Provided, however,* That no bank shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total balance required by law is fully restored.

In estimating the balances required by this act, the net difference of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as the basis for ascertaining the deposits against which required balances with Federal reserve banks shall be determined.

The various Liberty bond acts (act of April 24, 1917, sec. 7; act of September 24, 1917, sec. 8; act of April 4, 1918, sec. 8) provide, in part, as follows:

That the provisions * * * with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories.

SECTION II.—Definitions

(a) **Demand deposits.**—The term "demand deposits" shall include all deposits which are payable within 30 days except "savings accounts," "time certificates of deposit," and "postal savings deposits," as defined below.

(b) **Time deposits.**—The term "time deposits" shall include all "time deposits, open accounts," all "savings accounts," all "time certificates of deposit," and all "postal savings deposits," as defined below.

(c) **Time deposits, open accounts.**—The term "time deposits, open accounts" shall mean deposits not evidenced by certificates of deposit or savings pass books, in respect to which a written contract is entered into with the depositor at the time the deposit is made that neither the whole nor any part of such deposit may be withdrawn, by check or otherwise, except on a given date, not less than 30 days after the date of the deposit, or on written notice which must be given by the depositor a certain specified number of days in advance, in no case less than 30 days.

(d) **Savings accounts.**—The term "savings accounts" shall mean those deposits in respect to which—

(1) The pass book, certificate, or other similar form of receipt must be presented to the bank whenever a withdrawal is made,

(2) The depositor may at any time be required by the bank to give notice of an intended withdrawal not less than 30 days before a withdrawal is made, and

(3) The bank's printed regulations, accepted by the depositor at the time the account is opened, include the above requirements.

(e) **Time certificates of deposit.**—A "time certificate of deposit" is defined as an instrument evidencing the deposit with a bank, either with or without interest, of a certain sum specified on the face of the certificate payable in whole or in part to the depositor or on his order—

(1) On a certain date, specified on the certificate, not less than 30 days after the date of the deposit, or

(2) After the lapse of a certain specified time subsequent to the date of the certificate, in no case less than 30 days, or

(3) Upon written notice, which the bank may at its option require to be given a certain specified number of days, not less than 30 days, before the date of repayment; and

(4) In all cases only upon presentation of the certificate at each withdrawal for proper indorsement or surrender.

(f) **Postal savings deposits.**—The term "postal savings deposits" shall mean deposits of postal savings funds in banks under the terms of the postal savings act, approved June 25, 1910, as amended.

(g) **Government deposits.**—The term "Government deposits" shall mean deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories.⁷

SECTION III.—Computation of reserves

(a) **Amounts of reserves to be maintained.**—Every member bank of the Federal reserve system is required by law to maintain on deposit with the Federal reserve bank of its district an actual net balance equal to 3 per cent of its time deposits plus—

Seven per cent of its demand deposits if not in a reserve or central reserve city.

Ten per cent of its demand deposits if in a reserve city, except that if located in an outlying district of a reserve city, or in territory added to such city by the extension of the city's corporate limits, such bank may, upon the affirmative vote of five members of the Federal Reserve Board, be permitted to maintain 7 per cent reserves against its demand deposits.

Thirteen per cent of its demand deposits if located in a central reserve city, except that if located in an outlying district of a central reserve city or in territory added to such city by the extension of the city's corporate limits, such bank may, upon the affirmative

⁷ Deposits made by United States postmasters of Government funds, other than postal savings deposits, received by them in their official capacity, constitute "Government deposits" within the meaning of this regulation and, when made in designated depositories, are exempt from the reserve requirements of section 19. The following classes of deposits, however, are not "Government deposits" within such meaning and are not exempt from reserve requirements:

- (1) Deposits of Philippine funds made by the Philippine Government and carried under the title, "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands currency reserve fund account."
- (2) Deposits of Porto Rican funds made by the Porto Rican Government.
- (3) Deposits of Indian funds under the control of the Department of the Interior.
- (4) Deposits of States, counties, or municipalities.
- (5) Deposits of the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

vote of five members of the Federal Reserve Board, be permitted to maintain 7 per cent or 10 per cent reserves against its demand deposits.

No reserves are required to be maintained against Government deposits as defined above.

(b) **Deductions allowed in computing reserves.**—Member banks in determining the amount against which reserves must be carried may deduct:

(1) From gross demand deposits, all Government deposits as defined above.

(2) From the amount of balances due to other banks, the amount of balances due from other banks (except Federal reserve banks and foreign banks), in-

cluding in the amount due from banks, out of town items placed in the mail and charged to the account of correspondent banks, items with a Federal reserve bank in process of collection, checks drawn on banks located in the same city, and exchanges for clearing houses.

(c) **Availability of checks as reserve.**—Checks forwarded to a Federal reserve bank for collection or credit can not be counted as part of the minimum reserve balance to be carried by a member bank with its Federal bank until such time as may be specified in the appropriate time schedule referred to in Section IV of Regulation J. If a member bank draw against checks before such time, the draft will be charged against its reserve balance if such balance be sufficient in amount to pay it; but any resulting impairment of reserve balances will be subject to all the penalties provided by the act.

SECTION IV.—Penalties for deficiencies in reserves

(a) **Basic penalty.**—Inasmuch as it is essential that the law in respect to the maintenance by member banks of the required minimum reserve balance shall be strictly complied with, the Federal Reserve Board under authority vested in it by section 19 of the Federal reserve act, hereby prescribes a basic penalty for deficiencies in reserves according to the following rules:

(1) Deficiencies in reserve balances of member banks in central reserve and reserve cities will be computed on the basis of average daily net deposit balances covering a weekly period of seven days. Deficiencies in reserve balances of other member banks will be computed on the basis of average daily net deposit balances covering a semimonthly period.

(2) Penalties for deficiencies in reserves will be assessed monthly on the basis of average daily deficiencies during each of the reserve computation periods ending in the preceding month.

(3) A basic rate of 2 per cent per annum above the Federal reserve bank discount rate on 90-day commercial paper will be assessed as a penalty on deficiencies in reserves of member banks.

(b) **Progressive penalty.**—The Federal Reserve Board will also prescribe for any Federal reserve district, upon the application of the Federal reserve bank of that district, an additional progressive penalty for continued deficiencies in reserves, in accordance with the following rules:

(1) When a member bank in a central reserve or reserve city has had an average deficiency in reserves for six consecutive weekly periods, a progressive penalty, increasing at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent for each week thereafter during which the average reserve balance is deficient, will be assessed on weekly deficiencies until the required reserve has been restored and maintained for four consecutive weekly periods,

provided that the maximum penalty charged will not exceed 10 per cent.

(2) When a member bank outside of a central reserve or reserve city has had an average deficiency in reserves for three consecutive semimonthly periods, a progressive penalty, increasing at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent for each half month thereafter during which the average reserve balance is deficient, will be assessed on semimonthly deficiencies until the required reserve has been restored and maintained for two consecutive semimonthly periods, provided that the maximum penalty charged will not exceed 10 per cent.

SECTION V.—Loans and dividends while reserves are deficient

It is unlawful for any member bank the reserves of which are at any time deficient to make any new loans or pay any dividends unless and until the total reserves required by law are fully restored, and the payment of penalties for deficiencies in reserves does not exempt member banks from this prohibition of law. As provided above, penalties for deficiencies in reserves are computed on the basis of the average reserve balances for weekly or semimonthly periods; but this prohibition of law applies whenever the reserves are deficient for one day or more, regardless of whether or not the average reserve balances for the weekly or semimonthly period are deficient.

REGULATION E, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation E of 1923)

PURCHASE OF WARRANTS

SECTION I.—Statutory requirements

Section 14 of the Federal reserve act reads in part as follows:

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power—
(b) To buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage and reclamation districts, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION II.—Definitions

Within the meaning of this regulation—

The term "warrant" shall be construed to mean "bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months."

The term "municipality" shall be construed to mean "State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage, and reclamation districts."

The term "net funded indebtedness" shall be construed to mean the legal gross indebtedness of the municipality (including the amount of any school district or other bonds which depend for their redemption upon taxes levied upon property within the municipality) less the aggregate of the following items:

(1) The amount of outstanding bonds or other debt obligations made payable from current revenues;

(2) The amount of outstanding bonds issued for the purpose of providing the inhabitants of a municipality with public utilities, such as waterworks, docks, electric

plants, transportation facilities, etc.: *Provided*, That evidence is submitted showing that the income from such utilities is sufficient for maintenance, for payment of interest on such bonds, and for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient for their redemption at maturity;

(3) The amount of outstanding improvement bonds, issued under laws which provide for the levying of special assessments against abutting property in amounts sufficient to insure the payment of interest on the bonds and the redemption thereof at maturity: *Provided*, That such bonds are direct obligations of the municipality and included in the gross indebtedness of the municipality; and

(4) The total of all sinking funds accumulated for the redemption of the gross indebtedness of the municipality, except sinking funds applicable to bonds described in (1), (2), and (3) above.

SECTION III.—*Class of warrants eligible for purchase*

Any Federal reserve bank may purchase warrants issued by a municipality in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues, provided—

(a) They are the general obligations of the entire municipality; it being intended to exclude as ineligible for purchase all such obligations as are payable from "local benefit" and "special assessment" taxes when the municipality at large is not directly or ultimately liable;

(b) They are issued in anticipation of taxes or revenues which are due and payable on or before the date of maturity of such warrants; but the Federal Reserve Board may waive this condition in specific cases. For the purposes of this regulation, taxes shall be considered as due and payable on the last day on which they may be paid without penalty;

(c) They are issued by a municipality—

(1) Which has been in existence for a period of 10 years;

(2) Which for a period of 10 years previous to the purchase has not defaulted for longer than 15 days in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it;

(3) Whose net funded indebtedness does not exceed 10 per centum of the valuation of its taxable property, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes.

SECTION IV.—*"Existence" and "nondefault"*

Warrants will be construed to comply with that part of Section III (c) relative to term of existence and nondefault, under the following conditions:

(1) Warrants issued by or in behalf of any municipality which was, subsequent to the issuance of such warrants, consolidated with or merged into an existing political division which meets the requirements of these regulations, will be deemed to be the warrants of such political division: *Provided*, That such warrants were assumed by such political division under statutes and appropriate proceedings, the effect of which is to make such warrants general obligations of such assuming political division and payable, either directly or ultimately, without limitation to a special fund from the proceeds of taxes levied upon all the taxable real and personal property within its territorial limits.

(2) Warrants issued by or in behalf of any municipality which was, subsequent to the issuance of such warrants, wholly succeeded by a newly organized political division whose term of existence, added to

that of such original political division or of any other political division so succeeded, is equal to a period of 10 years will be deemed to be warrants of such succeeding political division: *Provided*, That during such period none of such political divisions shall have defaulted for a period exceeding 15 days in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it: *And provided further*, That such warrants were assumed by such new political division under statutes and appropriate proceedings the effect of which is to make such warrants general obligations of such assuming political division and payable, either directly or ultimately, without limitation to a special fund from the proceeds of taxes levied upon all the taxable real and personal property within its territorial limits.

(3) Warrants issued by or in behalf of any municipality which, prior to such issuance, became the successor of one or more, or was formed by the consolidation or merger of two or more, preexisting political divisions, the term of existence of one or more of which, added to that of such succeeding or consolidated political division, is equal to a period of 10 years, will be deemed to be warrants of a political division which has been in existence for a period of 10 years: *Provided*, That during such period none of such original, succeeding, or consolidated political divisions shall have defaulted for a period exceeding 15 days in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it.

SECTION V.—*Limitations*

(a) Except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, no Federal reserve bank shall purchase and hold an amount in excess of 25 per cent of the total amount of warrants outstanding at any time and issued in conformity with provisions of section 14(b), above quoted, and actually sold by a municipality.

(b) Except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, the aggregate amount invested by any Federal reserve bank in warrants of all kinds shall not exceed at the time of purchase a sum equal to 10 per cent of the deposits kept by its member banks with such Federal reserve bank.

(c) Except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, the maximum amount which may be invested at the time of purchase by any Federal reserve bank in warrants of any single municipality shall be limited to the following percentages of the deposits kept in such Federal reserve bank by its member banks:

Five per cent of such deposits in warrants of a municipality of 50,000 population or over;

Three per cent of such deposits in warrants of a municipality of over 30,000 population, but less than 50,000;

One per cent of such deposits in warrants of a municipality of over 10,000 population, but less than 30,000.

(d) Any Federal reserve bank may purchase from any of its member banks warrants of any municipality indorsed by such member bank, with waiver of demand, notice, and protest if such warrants comply with Sections III and V (b) of these regulations, except that where a period of 10 years is mentioned in III (c) hereof a period of 5 years shall be substituted for the purposes of this clause.

SECTION VI.—*Warrants of small municipalities*

Warrants of a municipality of 10,000 population or less shall be purchased only with the special approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

The population of a municipality shall be determined by the last Federal or State census. Where it can not be exactly determined the Federal Reserve Board will make special rulings.

SECTION VII. *Opinion of counsel*

Opinion of recognized counsel on municipal issues or of the regularly appointed counsel of the municipality as to the legality of the issue shall be secured and approved in each case by counsel for the Federal reserve bank.

REGULATION F, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation F of 1923)

TRUST POWERS OF NATIONAL BANKS

SECTION I.—*Statutory provisions*

The Federal reserve act as amended by the act of September 26, 1918, provides in part:

Sec. 11. The Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized and empowered:

(k) To grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics, or 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.

Whenever the laws of such State authorize or permit the exercise of any or all of the foregoing powers by State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which compete with national banks, the granting to and the exercise of such powers by national banks shall not be deemed to be in contravention of State or local law within the meaning of this act.

National banks exercising any or all of the powers enumerated in this subsection shall segregate all assets held in any fiduciary capacity from the general assets of the bank and shall keep a separate set of books and records showing in proper detail all transactions engaged in under authority of this subsection. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by the State authorities to the same extent as the books and records of corporations organized under State law which exercise fiduciary powers, but nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the State authorities to examine the books, records, and assets of the national bank which are not held in trust under authority of this subsection.

No national bank shall receive in its trust department deposits of current funds subject to check or the deposit of checks, drafts, bills of exchange, or other items for collection or exchange purposes. Funds deposited or held in trust by the bank awaiting investment shall be carried in a separate account and shall not be used by the bank in the conduct of its business unless it shall first set aside in the trust department United States bonds or other securities approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

In the event of the failure of such bank the owners of the funds held in trust for investment shall have a lien on the bonds or other securities so set apart in addition to their claim against the estate of the bank.

Whenever the laws of a State require corporations, acting in a fiduciary capacity, to deposit securities with the State authorities for the protection of private or court trusts, national banks so acting shall be required to make similar deposits and securities so deposited shall be held for the protection of private or court trusts, as provided by the State law.

National banks in such cases shall not be required to execute the bond usually required of individuals if State corporations under similar circumstances are exempt from this requirement.

National banks shall have power to execute such bond when so required by the laws of the State.

In any case in which the laws of a State require that a corporation acting as trustee, executor, administrator, or in any capacity specified in this section, shall take an oath or make an affidavit, the president, vice president, cashier, or trust officer of such national bank may take the necessary oath or execute the necessary affidavit.

It shall be unlawful for any national banking association to lend any officer, director, or employee any funds held in trust under the powers conferred by this section. Any officer, director, or employee making such loan, or to whom such loan is made, may be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or may be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

In passing upon applications for permission to exercise the powers enumerated in this subsection, the Federal Reserve Board may take into consideration the amount of capital and surplus of the applying bank, whether or not such capital and surplus is sufficient under the circumstances of the case, the needs of the community to be served, any and other facts and circumstances that seem to it proper, and may grant or refuse the application accordingly: *Provided*, That no permit shall

be issued to any national banking association having a capital and surplus less than the capital and surplus required by State law of State banks, trust companies, and corporations exercising such powers.

SECTION II.—*Applications*

A national bank desiring to exercise any or all of the powers authorized by section 11(k) of the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act of September 26, 1918, shall make application to the Federal Reserve Board, on a form approved by said board, for a special permit authorizing it to exercise such powers. In the case of an original application—that is, where the applying bank has never been granted the right to exercise any of the powers authorized by section 11(k)—the application should be made on F. R. B. Form 61. In the case of a supplemental application—that is, where the applying bank has already been granted the right to exercise one or more of the powers authorized by section 11(k)—the application should be made on F. R. B. Form 61-b. Both forms are made a part of this regulation and may be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board or any Federal reserve bank.

SECTION III.—*Separate departments*

Every national bank permitted to act under this section shall establish a separate trust department, and shall place such department under the management of an officer or officers, whose duties shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the bank.

SECTION IV.—*Custody of trust securities and investments*

The securities and investments held in each trust shall be kept separate and distinct from the securities owned by the bank and separate and distinct one from another. Trust securities and investments shall be placed in the joint custody of two or more officers or other employees designated by the board of directors of the bank and all such officers and employees shall be bonded.

SECTION V.—*Deposit of funds awaiting investment or distribution*

Funds received or held in the trust department of a national bank awaiting investment or distribution may be deposited in the commercial department of the bank to the credit of the trust department, provided that the bank first delivers to the trust department, as collateral security, United States bonds, or other readily marketable securities owned by the bank, which collateral security shall at all times be at least equal in market value to the amount of the funds so deposited.³

SECTION VI.—*Investment of trust funds*

(a) **Private trusts.**—Funds held in trust must be invested in strict accordance with the terms of the will, deed, or other instrument creating the trust. Where the instrument creating the trust contains provisions authorizing the bank, its officers, or its directors to exercise their discretion in the matter of investments, funds held in trust may be invested only in those classes of securities which are approved by the directors of the bank. Where the instrument creating the trust does

³ The act requires that the bank shall set aside in the trust department "United States bonds or other securities approved by the Federal Reserve Board." This provision of the regulations is intended as a general approval by the Federal Reserve Board of all securities which comply with the requirements thereof and specific approval by the Federal Reserve Board is unnecessary as to such securities. The board will not approve any securities which do not comply with these requirements.

not specify the character or class of investments to be made and does not expressly vest in the bank, its officers, or its directors a discretion in the matter of investments, funds held in trust shall be invested in any securities in which corporate or individual fiduciaries in the State in which the bank is located may lawfully invest.

(b) **Court trusts.**—Except as hereinafter provided, a national bank acting as executor, administrator, or in any other fiduciary capacity, under appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall make all investments under an order of that court, and copies of all such orders shall be filed and preserved with the records of the trust department of the bank. If the court by general order vests a discretion in the national bank to invest funds held in trust, or if under the laws of the State in which the bank is located corporate fiduciaries appointed by the court are permitted to exercise such discretion, the national bank so appointed may invest such funds in any securities in which corporate or individual fiduciaries in the State in which the bank is located may lawfully invest.

SECTION VII.—*Books and accounts*

All books and records of the trust department shall be kept separate and distinct from other books and records of the bank. All accounts opened shall be so kept as to enable the national bank at any time to furnish information or reports required by the Federal or State authorities, and such books and records shall be open to the inspection of such authorities.

SECTION VIII.—*Examinations*

Examiners appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency or designated by the Federal Reserve Board will be instructed to make thorough and complete audits of the cash, securities, accounts, and investments of the trust department of the bank at the same time that examination is made of the banking department.

SECTION IX.—*Conformity with State laws*

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to give a national bank exercising the powers permitted under the provisions of section 11(k) of the Federal reserve act, as amended, any rights or privileges in contravention of the laws of the State in which the bank is located within the meaning of that act.

SECTION X.—*Revocation of permits*

The Federal Reserve Board reserves the right to revoke permits granted under the provisions of section 11(k), as amended, in any case where in the opinion of the board a bank has willfully violated the provisions of the Federal reserve act or of these regulations or the laws of any State relating to the operations of such bank when acting in any of the capacities permitted under the provisions of section 11(k), as amended.

SECTION XI.—*Changes in regulations*

These regulations are subject to change by the Federal Reserve Board; provided, however, that no such change shall prejudice any obligation undertaken in good faith under regulations in effect at the time the obligation was assumed.

REGULATION G, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation G of 1923)

LOANS ON FARM LAND AND OTHER REAL ESTATE

Section 24 of the Federal reserve act provides in part that—

Any national banking association not situated in a central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered 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 unencumbered real estate located within one hundred miles of the place in which such bank is located, irrespective of district lines; but no loan made upon the security of such farm land shall be made for a longer time 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 equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus or to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same.

National banks not located in central reserve cities may, therefore, legally make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land or other real estate as provided by this section.

Certain conditions and restrictions must, however, be observed—

(a) There must be no prior lien on the land; that is, the lending bank must hold an absolute first mortgage or deed of trust.

(b) The amount of the loan must not exceed 50 per cent of the actual value of the land by which it is secured.

(c) The maximum amount of loans which a national bank may make on real estate, whether on farm land or on other real estate as distinguished from farm land, is limited under the terms of the act to an amount not in excess of one-third of its time deposits at the time of the making of the loan, and not in excess of one-third of its average time deposits during the preceding calendar year: *Provided, however,* That if one-third of such time deposits as of the date of making the loan or one-third of the average time deposits for the preceding calendar year is less than one-fourth of the capital and surplus of the bank as of the date of making the loan, the bank in such event shall have authority to make loans upon real estate under the terms of the act to the extent of one-fourth of the bank's capital and surplus as of that date.

(d) Farm land to be eligible as security for a loan by a national bank must be situated within the Federal reserve district in which such bank is located or within a radius of 100 miles of such bank irrespective of district lines.

(e) Real estate as distinguished from farm land to be eligible as security for a loan by a national bank must be located within a radius of 100 miles of such bank irrespective of district lines.

(f) The right of a national bank to "make loans" under section 24 includes the right to purchase or discount loans already made as well as the right to make such loans in the first instance: *Provided, however,* That no loan secured by farm land shall have a maturity of more than five years from the date on which it was purchased or made by the national bank and that no loan secured by other real estate shall have a maturity of more than one year from such date.

(g) Though no national bank is authorized under the provisions of section 24 to make a loan on the security of real estate, other than farm land, for a period exceeding one year, nevertheless, at the end of the year, the maturing note may be renewed or ex-

tended for another year, and in order to obviate the necessity of making a new mortgage or deed of trust for each renewal the original mortgage or deed of trust may be so drawn in the first instance as to cover possible future renewals of the original note. Under no circumstances, however, must the bank obligate itself in advance to make such a renewal. It must in all cases preserve the right to require payment at the end of the year and to foreclose the mortgage should that action become necessary. The same principles apply to loans of longer maturities secured by farm lands.

(h) In order that real estate loans held by a bank may be readily classified, a statement signed by the officers making a loan and having knowledge of the facts upon which it is based must be attached to each note secured by a first mortgage on the land by which the loan is secured, certifying in detail as of the date of the loan that all of the requirements of law have been duly observed.

REGULATION H, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation H of 1923)

MEMBERSHIP OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

SECTION I.—Banks eligible for membership

1. **Incorporation.**—In order to be eligible for membership in a Federal reserve bank, a State bank or trust company must have been incorporated under a special or general law of the State or district in which it is located.

2. **Capital stock.**—Under the terms of section 9 of the Federal reserve act as amended, no applying bank can be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless—

(a) It possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national bank act, or

(b) It possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital of at least 60 per cent of such amount, and, under penalty of loss of membership, complies with the rules and regulations herein prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board fixing the time within which and the method by which the unimpaired capital of such bank shall be increased out of net income to equal the capital required under (a).

In order to become a member of the Federal reserve system, therefore, any State bank or trust company must have a minimum paid-up capital stock at the time it becomes a member, as follows:

If located in a city or town with a population of—	Minimum capital if admitted under clause (a)	Minimum capital if admitted under clause (b)
Not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants	\$25,000	\$15,000
Exceeding 3,000 but not exceeding 6,000 inhabitants	50,000	30,000
Exceeding 6,000 but not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants	100,000	60,000
Exceeding 50,000 inhabitants	200,000	120,000

Any bank admitted to membership under clause (b) must also, as a condition of membership, the violation of which will subject it to expulsion from the Federal reserve system, increase its paid-up and unimpaired capital within five years after the approval of its application by the Federal Reserve Board to the amount

required under (a). For the purpose of providing for such increase, every such bank shall set aside each year in a fund exclusively applicable to such capital increase not less than 50 per cent of its net earnings for the preceding year prior to the payment of dividends, and if such net earnings exceed 12 per cent of the paid-up capital of such bank, then all net earnings in excess of 6 per cent of the paid-up capital shall be carried to such fund, until such fund is large enough to provide for the necessary increase in capital. Whenever such fund shall be large enough to provide for the necessary increase in capital, or at such other time as the Federal Reserve Board may require, such fund or as much thereof as may be necessary shall be converted into capital by a stock dividend or used in any other manner permitted by State law to increase the capital of such bank to the amount required under (a): *Provided, however*, That such bank may be excused in whole or in part from compliance with the terms of this paragraph if it increases its capital through the sale of additional stock: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring any such bank to violate any provision of State law, and in any case in which the requirements of this paragraph are inconsistent with the requirements of State law the requirements of this paragraph may be waived and the subject covered by a special condition of membership to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION II.—Application for membership

Any eligible State bank or trust company may make application on F. R. B. Form 83a, made a part of this regulation, to the Federal Reserve Board for an amount of capital stock in the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to 6 per cent of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such State bank or trust company. This application must be forwarded direct to the Federal reserve agent of the district in which the applying bank or trust company is located and must be accompanied by Exhibits I, II, and III, referred to on page 1 of the application blank.

SECTION III.—Approval of application

In passing upon an application the Federal Reserve Board will consider especially—

(1) The financial condition of the applying bank or trust company and the general character of its management;

(2) Whether the corporate powers exercised by the applying bank or trust company are consistent with the purposes of the Federal reserve act; and

(3) Whether the laws of the State or district in which the applying bank or trust company is located contain provisions likely to prevent proper compliance with the provisions of the Federal reserve act and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board made in conformity therewith.

If, in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board, an applying bank or trust company conforms to all the requirements of the Federal reserve act and these regulations, and is otherwise qualified for membership, the board will issue a certificate of approval subject to such conditions as it may deem necessary. When the conditions imposed by the board have been accepted by the applying bank or trust company the board will issue a certificate of approval, whereupon the applying bank or trust company shall make a payment to the Federal bank of its district of one-half of the amount of its subscription, i. e., 3 per cent of the amount of its paid-up capital and surplus, and upon receipt of this

payment the appropriate certificate of stock will be issued by the Federal reserve bank. The remaining half of its subscription shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION IV.—*Conditions of membership*

Pursuant to the authority contained in the first paragraph of section 9 of the Federal reserve act, which provides that the Federal Reserve Board may permit applying banks to become members of the Federal reserve system "subject to such conditions as it may prescribe," the Federal Reserve Board will prescribe the following conditions of membership for each bank or trust company hereafter applying for admission to the Federal reserve system, in addition to such other conditions as the board may consider necessary or advisable in the particular case—

(1) Except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, such bank or trust company shall not cause or permit any change to be made in the general character of its assets or in the scope of the functions exercised by it at the time of admission to membership, such as will tend to affect materially the standard maintained at the time of its admission to the Federal reserve system and required as a condition of membership.

(2) Such bank or trust company shall at all times conduct its business and exercise its powers with due regard to the safety of its customers.

(3) Such bank or trust company shall not reduce its capital stock except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board.

(4) Such bank or trust company shall not, except after applying for and receiving the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, establish any branch, agency, or additional office.

(5) Such bank or trust company, except after applying for and receiving the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, shall not consolidate with or absorb or purchase the assets of any other bank or branch bank for the purpose of operating such bank or branch bank as a branch of the applying bank; nor directly or indirectly, through affiliated corporations or otherwise, acquire an interest in another bank in excess of 20 per cent of the capital stock of such other bank; nor directly or indirectly promote the establishment of any new bank for the purpose of acquiring such an interest in it; nor make any arrangement to acquire such an interest.

(6) Such bank or trust company shall reduce to, and maintain within, the limits prescribed by the laws of the State in which it is located, any loan which may be in excess of such limits.

(7) Such bank or trust company shall reduce to an amount equal to 10 per cent of its capital and surplus all balances in excess thereof, if any, which are carried with banks or trust companies which are not members of the Federal reserve system, and shall at all times maintain such balances within such limits.

(8) Such bank or trust company may accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it of any character permitted by the laws of the State of its incorporation; but the aggregate amount of all acceptances outstanding at any one time shall not exceed the limitations imposed by section 13 of the Federal reserve act, that is, the aggregate amount of acceptances outstanding at any one time which are drawn for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange in countries specified by the Federal Reserve Board shall not exceed 50 per cent of its capital and surplus, and the aggregate amount of all other acceptances, whether domestic or foreign, outstanding at any one time shall not exceed 50 per cent of its capital and surplus, except that the Federal

Reserve Board, upon the application of such bank or trust company, may increase this limit from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of its capital and surplus: *Provided, however,* That in no event shall the aggregate amount of domestic acceptances outstanding at any one time exceed 50 per cent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company.

(9) The board of directors of said bank or trust company shall adopt a resolution authorizing the interchange of reports and information between the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such bank or trust company is located and the banking authorities of the State in which such bank is located.

Each bank or trust company applying for membership hereafter will be required to agree to the above conditions and any other conditions which the board may prescribe, prior to the admission of such bank or trust company to the Federal reserve system.

SECTION V.—*Permission necessary prior to making changes in assets or scope of functions*

Each bank or trust company hereafter admitted to the Federal reserve system and each bank or trust company which has heretofore been admitted subject to condition No. 1 of Section IV or subject to any similar condition shall, through the Federal reserve agent, request the permission of the Federal Reserve Board prior to taking any action which may result in a change in the general character of its assets or in the scope of the functions exercised by it at the time of admission to membership, such as will tend to affect materially the standard maintained at the time of its admission to the Federal reserve system and required as a condition of membership.

The board considers that among the actions which may result in changes of the kind referred to in this section are the establishment of branches, agencies, or additional offices and consolidations or mergers with or purchases of the assets of other banks or branch banks.

SECTION VI.—*Principles governing establishment of branches*

In passing upon applications by State banks and trust companies for permission to establish branches, agencies, or additional offices, under condition No. 4 of Section IV, or under any similar condition which may have been prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board and agreed to by any bank or trust company heretofore admitted to the Federal reserve system, the Federal Reserve Board will observe the following principles—

(1) The Federal Reserve Board will as a general principle restrict the establishment of branches, agencies, or additional offices by such banks or trust companies to the city of location of the parent bank and the territorial area within the State contiguous thereto, as said territory has been defined in the board's resolution of November 7, 1923,⁹ excepting in instances where the State banking authorities have certified and the board finds that public necessity and advantage render a departure from the principle necessary or desirable.

(2) The Federal Reserve Board as a general principle will not consider an application by such bank or trust company for a permit to establish a branch, agency, or

⁹ The term "contiguous territory" is defined in the board's resolution of Nov. 7, 1923, to mean: "The territory of a city or town whose corporate limits at some point coincide with the corporate limits of the city or town in which the parent bank is located."

additional office, unless the authorities of the State in which such bank is located regularly make simultaneous examinations of the head office and all branches, agencies, or additional offices of such bank, nor unless the examinations made by the State authorities are, in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board, of such character in every respect as to furnish the Federal Reserve Board with sufficient information as to the condition of such bank and the character of its management to enable the Federal Reserve Board fully to protect the interests of the public.

(3) The Federal Reserve Board as a general principle will require each bank or trust company which establishes or maintains branches, agencies, or additional offices to maintain for itself and such branches, agencies, or additional offices an adequate ratio of capital to total liabilities and an adequate percentage of its total investments in the form of paper or securities eligible for discount or purchase by Federal reserve banks.

(4) The Federal Reserve Board will not consider any application to establish a branch, agency, or additional office until the State banking authorities have approved the establishment of such branch, agency, or additional office, and the directors or executive committee and the Federal reserve agent of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such bank or trust company is located have made a report upon the financial condition of the applying bank or trust company, the general character of its management, what effect the establishment of such branch, agency, or additional office would have upon other banks or branches in the locality in which it is to be established, and whether, in their opinion, it would be in the interest of the public in such locality, together with their recommendation as to whether or not the application should be granted.

(5) When permission is granted for the establishment of such branch, agency, or additional office, same shall be established and opened for business within six months after such permission is granted. If such branch, agency, or additional office is not established within such time the permit shall become void, unless the time is extended by the board for good cause.

(6) The Federal Reserve Board reserves the right to cancel any permit which it may grant hereafter to establish any branch, agency, or additional office whenever it shall appear, after hearing, that such branch, agency, or additional office is being operated in a manner contrary to the interest of the public in the locality in which it is established.

SECTION VII.—Powers and restrictions

Every State bank or trust company while a member of the Federal reserve system—

(1) Shall retain its full charter and statutory rights as a State bank or trust company, subject to the provisions of the Federal reserve act, to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, and to the conditions prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board and agreed to by such State bank or trust company prior to its admission;

(2) Shall maintain such improvements and changes in its banking practice as may have been specifically required of it by the Federal Reserve Board as a condition of its admission and shall not lower the standard of banking then required of it;

(3) Shall enjoy all the privileges and observe all those requirements of the Federal reserve act and of the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board made in conformity therewith which are applicable to State

banks and trust companies which have become member banks; and

(4) Shall comply at all times with any and all conditions of membership prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board at the time of the admission of such member bank to the Federal reserve system.

SECTION VIII.—Examinations and reports

Every State bank or trust company, while a member of the Federal reserve system, shall be subject to examinations made by direction of the Federal Reserve Board or of the Federal reserve bank by examiners selected or approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to avoid duplication, examinations of State banks and trust companies made by State authorities will be accepted in lieu of examinations by examiners selected or approved by the board wherever these are satisfactory to the directors of the Federal reserve bank, and examiners from the staff of the board or of the Federal reserve banks will, whenever desirable, be designated by the board to act with the examination staff of the State in order that uniformity in the standard of examination may be assured.

Every State bank or trust company, while a member of the Federal reserve system, shall be required to make in each year not less than three reports of condition on F. R. B. Form 105. Such reports shall be made to the Federal reserve bank of its district on call of such bank, on dates to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board. They shall also make semiannual reports of earnings and dividends on F. R. B. Form 107. As dividends may be declared from time to time, each State bank or trust company member shall also furnish to the Federal reserve bank of its district a special notification of dividend declared on F. R. B. Form 107a. F. R. B. Forms 105, 107, and 107a are made a part of this regulation.

REGULATION I, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation I of 1923)

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND CANCELLATION OF OLD AND ISSUE OF NEW STOCK CERTIFICATES

SECTION I.—Increase of capital stock

(a) **New national banks.**—Each new national bank, while in process of organization (including each nonmember State bank converting into a national bank,¹⁰ while in process of such conversion), shall file with the Federal reserve bank of its district an application to the Federal Reserve Board on F. R. B. Form 30 (or as to a nonmember State bank converting into a national bank, on F. R. B. Form 30a), made a part of this regulation, for an amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to 6 per cent of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such new national bank. Such application shall be forwarded promptly to the Federal Reserve Board, and if it is found to be in proper form the Federal

¹⁰ Whenever any State member bank is converted into a national bank under sec. 5154 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by sec. 8 of the Federal reserve act, it may continue to hold as a national bank its shares of Federal reserve bank stock previously held as a State bank, and need not file any application for Federal reserve bank stock, unless the aggregate amount of its capital and surplus is increased, in which event it should file an application for additional stock, as provided in Section I (c). The certificate of stock issued in the old name of the member bank, however, should be surrendered and canceled, and a new certificate should be issued in lieu thereof, in the new name of the member bank, as provided in Section III.

Reserve Board will grant its approval effective if and when the Comptroller of the Currency issues to such bank his certificate of authority to commence business. If its application is approved, the applying bank shall thereupon make a payment to the Federal reserve bank of its district of one-half of the amount of its subscription, i. e., 3 per cent of the amount of its paid-up capital and surplus; and upon receipt of this payment the Federal reserve bank will issue a receipt therefor, place the amount in a suspense account, and notify the Federal Reserve Board that it has been received. When the Comptroller of the Currency issues to such applying bank his certificate of authority to commence business the Federal reserve bank shall issue a stock certificate to the applying bank, and the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank represented by such certificate shall be considered as issued as of the date upon which the Comptroller of the Currency issues his certificate of authority to commence business. The remaining half of the subscription of the applying bank shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board.

(b) **State banks becoming members.**—Any State bank or trust company desiring to become a member of the Federal reserve system shall make application as provided in Regulation H, and when such application has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board and all requirements of Regulation H have been complied with the Federal reserve bank shall issue an appropriate certificate of stock as provided in Regulation H.

(c) **Increase of capital or surplus by member banks.**—Whenever any member bank shall increase the aggregate amount of its paid-up capital stock and surplus, it shall file with the Federal reserve bank of which it is a member an application on F. R. B. Form 56, made a part of this regulation, for an additional amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to 6 per cent of such increase. After such application has been approved by the Federal reserve agent and by the Federal Reserve Board, the applying member bank shall pay to the Federal reserve bank of its district one-half of the amount of its additional subscription, and when this amount has been paid the appropriate certificate of stock shall be issued by the Federal reserve bank. The remaining half of such additional subscription shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board.

(d) **Consolidation of member banks.**—Whenever two or more member banks consolidate and such consolidation results in the consolidated bank acquiring by operation of law ¹¹ the Federal reserve bank stock

¹¹ Section 5 of the Federal reserve act provides that "Shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks owned by member banks shall not be transferred or hypothecated." This provision prevents a transfer of Federal reserve bank stock by purchase, but does not prevent a transfer by operation of law. When there is a merger of member banks involving the liquidation of one of such banks and the purchasing of the assets of the liquidating bank by the bank continuing in existence, it is necessary for the liquidating bank to surrender its Federal reserve bank stock and for the purchasing bank to apply for new stock. On the other hand, if member banks consolidate, under a statute which does not require the liquidation of any of the consolidating banks, and the assets and obligations of the consolidating banks are transferred to the consolidated bank by operation of law, the consolidated bank becomes the owner of the Federal reserve bank stock of the consolidating banks as soon as the consolidation takes effect and such stock technically need not be surrendered. The certificates of stock issued in the names of the consolidating banks, however, should be surrendered and canceled, and a new certificate should be issued in lieu thereof, in the new name of the consolidated bank, as provided in Section III. A consolidation of national banks under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations," approved November 7, 1918, meets all of these conditions.

owned by the other consolidating bank or banks, and which also results in the consolidated bank having an aggregate capital and surplus in excess of the aggregate capital and surplus of the consolidating member banks, such consolidated bank shall file an application for additional stock, as provided in Section I (c).

(e) **Certifying increases of Federal reserve bank stock.**—Whenever the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank shall be increased the board of directors of such Federal reserve bank shall certify such increase to the Comptroller of the Currency on F. R. B. Form 58, which is made a part of this regulation. Such certifications shall be made quarterly as of the last days of December, March, June, and September of each year. A duplicate copy of each certificate shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION II.—*Decrease of capital stock*

(a) **Reduction of capital by member bank.**—Whenever a member bank reduces the amount of its paid-up capital stock and, in the case of reduction of the paid-up capital of a national bank, such reduction has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board in accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the Federal reserve act, it shall file with the Federal reserve bank of which it is a member an application for the surrender and cancellation of stock on F. R. B. Form 60, which is made a part of this regulation. When this application has been approved by the Federal reserve agent and the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve bank shall accept and cancel the stock which the applying bank is entitled to surrender and shall refund to the member bank the proportionate amount due such bank on account of the stock canceled.

(b) **Insolvency of member bank.**—Whenever a member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed by the proper authorities, such receiver shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, file with the Federal reserve bank of which the insolvent bank is a member an application on F. R. B. Form 87, which is made a part of this regulation, for the surrender and cancellation of the stock held by such insolvent member bank, and for the refund of all balances due to it. If the receiver shall fail to make such application within the time specified, the Federal reserve agent shall report the facts to the Federal Reserve Board with a recommendation as to the action to be taken, whereupon the Federal Reserve Board will either issue an order to cancel such stock or, if the circumstances warrant it, grant the receiver additional time in which to file such an application. Upon approval of such an application by the Federal reserve agent and the Federal Reserve Board, or upon the issuance of such an order by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve bank shall cancel such stock and shall adjust accounts between the member bank and the Federal reserve bank by applying to any indebtedness of the insolvent member bank to such Federal reserve bank all cash-paid subscriptions made by it on the stock canceled with one-half of 1 per cent per month from the period of last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value thereof, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the duly authorized receiver of such insolvent member bank.

(c) **Voluntary liquidation of member bank.**—Whenever a member bank goes into voluntary liquidation and a liquidating agent is appointed, such agent shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, file with the Federal reserve bank of which the liquidating bank is a member an application on F. R. B. Form 86, if a national bank, and on F. R. B. Form 143, if a State

bank, which forms are made a part of this regulation, for the surrender and cancellation of the stock held by it and for the refund of all balances due to such liquidating member bank. If the liquidating agent shall fail to make such application within the time specified, the Federal reserve agent shall report the facts to the Federal Reserve Board with a recommendation as to the action to be taken, whereupon the Federal Reserve Board will either issue an order to cancel such stock, or, if the circumstances warrant it, grant the liquidating agent additional time in which to file such an application. Upon approval of such an application by the Federal reserve agent and the Federal Reserve Board, or upon the issuance of such an order by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve bank shall cancel such stock and shall adjust accounts between the liquidating member bank and the Federal reserve bank by applying to the indebtedness of the liquidating member bank to such Federal reserve bank all cash-paid subscriptions made by it on the stock canceled with one-half of 1 per cent per month from the period of last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value thereof, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the duly authorized liquidating agent of such liquidating member bank.

(d) **Consolidation of member banks.**—Whenever there is a consolidation of two or more member banks which results in the consolidated bank acquiring by operation of law (see note 11 on p. 718) the Federal reserve bank stock owned by the other consolidating banks, and which also results in the consolidated bank having a paid-up capital less than the aggregate paid-up capital of the consolidating member banks, the consolidated bank shall file with the Federal reserve bank of which it is a member an application for the surrender and cancellation of stock on F. R. B. Form 60a, which is made a part of this regulation. Upon the approval of this application by the Federal reserve agent and the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve bank shall accept and cancel the stock which the applying bank is entitled to surrender, and shall refund to the applying bank the proportionate amount due such bank on account of the stock canceled.

(e) **Certifying reductions of Federal reserve bank stock.**—All reductions of the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Federal reserve act, be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency by the board of directors of such Federal reserve bank on F. R. B. Form 59, which is made a part of this regulation. Such certifications shall be made quarterly as of the last days of December, March, June, and September of each year. A duplicate copy of each certificate shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION III.—*Cancellation of old and issue of new stock certificates*

Whenever a member bank changes its name or, by consolidation with another member bank, acquires by operation of law (see note 11 on p. 718) the Federal reserve bank stock previously held by such other member bank, it shall surrender to the Federal reserve bank the certificate of Federal reserve bank stock which was issued to it under its old name, or which was issued to such other member bank. The certificate so surrendered shall be indorsed by the member bank surrendering it or by the member bank to which it was originally issued and shall be accompanied by proper proof of the change of name or consolidation. Upon receipt of such certificate of stock so indorsed, together with such proof, the Federal reserve bank shall cancel

the certificate so surrendered and shall issue in lieu thereof to and in the name of the member bank surrendering it a new certificate for the number of shares represented by the certificate so surrendered, or if the member bank is entitled to surrender some of the stock which is represented by the surrendered certificate, and an application for the surrender and cancellation of such stock is at the same time made in accordance with this regulation, the new certificate shall be for the number of shares represented by the surrendered certificate less the number of shares canceled pursuant to such application. All cases where certificates of stock are surrendered and new certificates issued in lieu thereof and in a different name shall be reported to the Federal Reserve Board by the Federal reserve agent.

REGULATION J, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation J of 1920)

CHECK CLEARING AND COLLECTION

SECTION I.—*Statutory provisions*

Section 16 of the Federal reserve act authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to require each Federal reserve bank to exercise the function of a clearing house for its member banks, and section 13 of the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act approved June 21, 1917, authorizes each Federal reserve bank to receive from any nonmember bank or trust company, solely for the purposes of exchange or of collection, deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, checks and drafts payable upon presentation, or maturing notes and bills, provided such nonmember bank or trust company maintains with its Federal reserve bank a balance sufficient to offset the items in transit held for its account by the Federal reserve bank.

SECTION II.—*General requirements*

In pursuance of the authority vested in it under these provisions of law, the Federal Reserve Board, desiring to afford both to the public and to the various banks of the country a direct, expeditious, and economical system of check collection and settlement of balances, has arranged to have each Federal reserve bank exercise the functions of a clearing house and collect checks for such of its member banks as desire to avail themselves of its privileges and for such nonmember State banks and trust companies as may maintain with the Federal reserve bank balances sufficient to qualify them under the provisions of section 13 to send items to Federal reserve banks for purposes of exchange or of collection. Such nonmember State banks and trust companies will hereinafter be referred to as nonmember clearing banks.

Each Federal reserve bank shall exercise the functions of a clearing house and collect checks under the general terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

SECTION III.—*Checks received for collection*

(1) Each Federal reserve bank will receive at par from its member banks and from nonmember clearing banks in its district checks¹² drawn on all member and

¹² A check is generally defined as a draft or order upon a bank or banking house, purporting to be drawn upon a deposit of funds, for the payment at all events of a certain sum of money to the order of a certain person therein named, or to him or his order, or to bearer, and payable on demand.

nonmember clearing banks, and checks drawn on all other nonmember banks which are collectable at par in funds acceptable to the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such nonmember banks are located.

(2) Each Federal reserve bank will receive at par from other Federal reserve banks, and from all member and nonmember clearing banks in other Federal reserve districts which are authorized to route direct for the credit of their respective Federal reserve banks, checks drawn on all member and nonmember clearing banks of its district, and checks drawn on all other nonmember banks of its district which are collectable at par in funds acceptable to the collecting Federal reserve bank.

(3) No Federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit or for collection any check drawn on any nonmember bank which can not be collected at par in funds acceptable to the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such nonmember bank is located.

SECTION IV.—*Time schedule and availability of credits*

(1) Each Federal reserve bank will publish a time schedule showing the time at which any item sent to it will be counted as reserve and become available for withdrawal or other use by the sending bank. For all checks received, the sending bank will be given immediate credit, or deferred credit, in accordance with such time schedule, and as provided below.

(2) For all such checks as are received for immediate credit in accordance with such time schedule, immediate credit, subject to final payment, will be given upon the books of the Federal reserve bank at full face value in the reserve account or clearing account upon day of receipt, and the proceeds will at once be counted as reserve and become available for withdrawal or other use by the sending bank.

(3) For all such checks as are received for deferred credit in accordance with such time schedule, deferred credit, subject to final payment, will be entered upon the books of the Federal reserve bank at full face value, but the proceeds will not be counted as reserve nor become available for withdrawal or other use by the sending bank until such time as may be specified in such time schedule,¹³ at which time credit will be transferred from the deferred account to the reserve account or clearing account subject to final payment and will then be counted as reserve and become available for withdrawal or other use by the sending bank.

SECTION V.—*Terms of collection*

The Federal Reserve Board hereby authorizes the Federal reserve banks to handle such checks subject to the following terms and conditions; and each member and nonmember clearing bank which sends checks to any Federal reserve bank for deposit or collection shall by such action be deemed (a) to authorize the Federal reserve banks to handle such checks subject to the following terms and conditions, (b) to warrant its own authority to give the Federal reserve banks such authority, and (c) to agree to indemnify any Federal reserve bank for any loss resulting from the failure of such sending bank to have such authority.

(1) A Federal reserve bank will act only as agent of the bank from which it receives such checks and will assume no liability except for its own negligence and its guaranty of prior indorsements.

(2) A Federal reserve bank may present such checks for payment or send such checks for collection direct to the bank on which they are drawn or at which they are

payable, or in its discretion may forward them to another agent with authority to present them for payment or send them for collection direct to the bank on which they are drawn or at which they are payable.

(3) A Federal reserve bank may in its discretion and at its option, either directly or through an agent, accept either cash or bank drafts in payment of or in remittance for such checks and shall not be held liable for any loss resulting from the acceptance of bank drafts in lieu of cash, nor for the failure of the drawee bank or any agent to remit for such checks, nor for the non-payment of any bank draft accepted in payment or as a remittance from the drawee bank or any agent.

(4) Checks received by a Federal reserve bank on its member or nonmember clearing banks will ordinarily be forwarded or presented direct to such banks, and such banks will be required to remit or pay therefor at par in cash or bank draft acceptable to the collecting Federal reserve bank, or at the option of such Federal reserve bank to authorize such Federal reserve bank to charge their reserve accounts or clearing accounts; provided, however, that any Federal reserve bank may reserve the right in its check collection circular to charge such items to the reserve account or clearing account of any such bank at any time when in any particular case the Federal reserve bank deems it necessary to do so.

(5) Checks received by a Federal reserve bank payable in other districts will be forwarded for collection upon the terms and conditions herein provided to the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such checks are payable.

(6) The amount of any check for which payment in actually and finally collected funds is not received shall be charged back to the forwarding bank, regardless of whether or not the check itself can be returned.

SECTION VI.—*Other rules and regulations*

Each Federal reserve bank shall also promulgate rules and regulations not inconsistent with the terms of the law or of this regulation governing the details of its check clearing and collection operations. Such rules and regulations shall be set forth by the Federal reserve banks in their letters of instruction to their member and nonmember clearing banks and shall be binding upon any member or nonmember clearing bank which sends any check to such Federal reserve bank for collection or to any other Federal reserve bank for the account of such Federal reserve bank for collection.

REGULATION K, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation K of 1923)

BANKING CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED TO DO FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS UNDER THE TERMS OF SECTION 25(a) OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

SECTION I.—*Organization*

Any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five, may form a Corporation¹⁴ under the provisions of section 25(a) for the purpose of engaging in international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations or in banking or other financial operations in a dependency or insular possession of the United States either directly or through

¹³ For rules of computation of reserves and penalties for deficiencies in reserves, see Regulation D, Sections III and IV, pp. 710 and 711.

¹⁴ Whenever these regulations refer to a corporation spelled with a capital C, they relate to a corporation organized under section 25(a) of the Federal reserve act.

the agency, ownership, or control of local institutions in foreign countries or in such dependencies or insular possessions.

SECTION II.—*Articles of Association*

Any persons desiring to organize a corporation for any of the purposes defined in section 25(a) shall enter into articles of association (see F. R. B. Form 151 which is suggested as a satisfactory form of articles of association) which shall specify in general terms the objects for which the Corporation is formed, and may contain any other provisions not inconsistent with law which the Corporation may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. The articles of association shall be signed by each person intending to participate in the organization of the Corporation and when signed shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board in whose office they shall be filed.

SECTION III.—*Organization Certificate*

All of the persons signing the articles of association shall under their hands make an organization certificate on F. R. B. Form 152, which is made a part of this regulation, and which shall state specifically:

First. The name assumed by the Corporation.

Second. The place or places where its operations are to be carried on.

Third. The place in the United States where its home office is to be located.

Fourth. The amount of its capital stock and the number of shares into which it shall be divided.

Fifth. The names and places of business or residences of persons executing the organization certificate and the number of shares to which each has subscribed.

Sixth. The fact that the certificate is made to enable the persons subscribing the same and all other persons, firms, companies, and corporations who or which may thereafter subscribe to or purchase shares of the capital stock of such Corporation to avail themselves of the advantages of this section.

The persons signing the organization certificate shall acknowledge the execution thereof before a judge of some court of record or notary public who shall certify thereto under the seal of such court or notary. Thereafter the certificate shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board to be filed in its office.

SECTION IV.—*Title*

Inasmuch as the name of the Corporation is subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, a preliminary application for that approval should be filed with the Federal Reserve Board on F. R. B. Form 150, which is made a part of this regulation. This application should state merely that the organization of a Corporation under the proposed name is contemplated and may request the approval of that name and its reservation for a period of 30 days. No Corporation which issues its own bonds, debentures, or other such obligations will be permitted to have the word "bank" as a part of its title. No Corporation which has the word "Federal" in its title will be permitted also to have the word "bank" as a part of its title. So far as possible the title of the Corporation should indicate the nature or reason of the business contemplated and should in no case resemble the name of any other corporation to the extent that it might result in misleading or deceiving the public as to its identity, purpose, connections, or affiliations.

SECTION V.—*Authority to commence business*

After the articles of association and organization certificate have been made and filed with the Federal Reserve Board, and after they have been approved by the Federal Reserve Board and a preliminary permit to begin business has been issued by the Federal Reserve Board, the association shall become and be a body corporate, but none of its powers except such as are incidental and preliminary to its organization shall be exercised until it has been formally authorized by the Federal Reserve Board by a final permit generally to commence business.

Before the Federal Reserve Board will issue its final permit to commence business, the president or cashier, together with at least three of the directors, must certify (a) that each director elected is a citizen of the United States; (b) that a majority of the shares of stock is owned by citizens of the United States, by corporations the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States chartered under the laws of the United States, or by firms or companies the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States; and (c) that of the authorized capital stock specified in the articles of association at least 25 per cent has been paid in in cash and that each shareholder has individually paid in in cash at least 25 per cent of his stock subscription. Thereafter the cashier shall certify to the payment of the remaining installments as and when each is paid in, in accordance with law.

SECTION VI.—*Capital stock*

No Corporation may be organized under the terms of section 25(a) with a capital stock of less than \$2,000,000. The par value of each share of stock shall be specified in the articles of association, and no Corporation will be permitted to issue stock of no par value. If there is more than one class of stock, the name and amount of each class and the obligations, rights, and privileges attaching thereto shall be set forth fully in the articles of association. Each class of stock shall be so named as to indicate to the investor as nearly as possible what is its character and to put him on notice of any unusual attributes.

SECTION VII.—*Transfer of stock*

Section 25(a) provides in part that—

A majority of the shares of the capital stock of any such corporation shall at all times be held and owned by the citizens of the United States, by corporations the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States, chartered under the laws of the United States or of a State of the United States, or by firms or companies the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States.

In order to insure compliance at all times with the requirements of this provision after the organization of the Corporation, shares of stock shall be issuable and transferable only on the books of the Corporation. Every application for the issue or transfer of stock shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the party to whom it is desired to issue or transfer stock, or by his or its duly authorized agent, stating—

In the case of an individual.—(a) Whether he is or is not a citizen of the United States and, if a citizen of the United States, whether he is a natural-born citizen or a citizen by naturalization, and if naturalized, whether he remains for any purpose in the allegiance of any foreign sovereign or State; (b) whether there is or is not any arrangement under which he is to hold the shares or any of the shares which he desires to have issued or transferred to him, in trust for or in any way under the control of any foreign State or any foreigner, foreign corporation, or any corporation under foreign control; and if so, the nature thereof.

In the case of a corporation.—(a) Whether such corporation is or is not chartered under the laws of the United States or of a State of the United States. If it is not, no further declaration is necessary, but if it is, it must also be stated (b) whether the controlling interest in such corporation is or is not owned by citizens of the United States, and (c) whether there is or is not any arrangement under which such corporation will hold the shares or any of the shares if issued or transferred to such corporation in trust for or in any way under the control of any foreign State or any foreigner or foreign corporation or any corporation under foreign control; and if so, the nature thereof.

In the case of a firm or company.—(a) Whether the controlling interest in such firm or company is or is not owned by citizens of the United States; and if so, (b) whether there is or is not any arrangement under which such firm or company will hold the shares or any of the shares if issued or transferred to such firm or company in trust for or in any way under the control of any foreign State or any foreigner or foreign corporation or any corporation under foreign control; and if so, the nature thereof.

The board of directors of the Corporation, whether acting directly or through an agent, may, before making any issue or transfer of stock, require such further evidence as in their discretion they may think necessary in order to determine whether or not the issue or transfer of the stock would result in a violation of the law. No issue or transfer of stock which would cause 50 per cent or more of the total amount of stock issued or outstanding to be held contrary to the provisions of the law or these regulations shall be made upon the books of the Corporation. The decision of the board of directors in each case shall be final and conclusive and not subject to any question by any person, firm, or corporation on any ground whatsoever.

If at any time by reason of the fact that the holder of any shares of the Corporation ceases to be a citizen of the United States, or, in the opinion of the board of directors, becomes subject to the control of any foreign State or foreigner or foreign corporation or corporation under foreign control, 50 per cent or more of the total amount of capital stock issued or outstanding is held contrary to the provisions of the law or these regulations, the board of directors may, when apprised of that fact, forthwith serve on the holder of the shares in question a notice in writing requiring such holder within two months to transfer such shares to a citizen of the United States, or to a firm, company, or corporation approved by the board of directors as an eligible stockholder. When such notice has been given by the board of directors the shares of stock so held shall cease to confer any vote until they have been transferred as required above; and if on the expiration of two months after such notice the shares shall not have been so transferred, the shares shall be forfeited to the Corporation.

The board of directors shall prescribe in the by-laws of the Corporation appropriate regulations for the registration of the shares of stock in accordance with the terms of the law and these regulations. The by-laws must also provide that the certificates of stock issued by the Corporation shall contain provisions sufficient to put the holder on notice of the terms of the law and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board defining the limitations upon the rights of transfer.

SECTION VIII.—*Operations in the United States*

No Corporation shall carry on any part of its business in the United States except such as shall be incidental

to its international or foreign business. Agencies may be established in the United States with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board for specific purposes, but not generally to carry on the business of the Corporation.

SECTION IX.—*Investments in the stock of other corporations*

It is contemplated by the law that a Corporation shall conduct its business abroad either directly or indirectly through the ownership or control of corporations, and it is accordingly provided that with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board a Corporation may invest in the stock, or other certificates of ownership, of any other corporation organized—

(a) Under the provisions of section 25 (a) of the Federal reserve act;

(b) Under the laws of any foreign country or a colony or dependency thereof;

(c) Under the laws of any State, dependency, or insular possession of the United States; provided, first, that such other corporation is not engaged in the general business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise, or commodities in the United States; and second, that it is not transacting any business in the United States except such as is incidental to its international or foreign business.

Except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, no Corporation shall invest an amount in excess of 15 per cent of its capital and surplus in the stock of any corporation engaged in the business of banking, or an amount in excess of 10 per cent of its capital and surplus in the stock of any other kind of corporation.

No Corporation shall purchase any stock in any other corporation organized under the terms of section 25 (a) or under the laws of any State, which is in substantial competition therewith, or which holds stock or certificates of ownership in corporations which are in substantial competition with the purchasing Corporation. This restriction, however, does not apply to corporations organized under foreign laws.

SECTION X.—*Branches*

No Corporation shall establish any branches except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, and in no case shall any branch be established in the United States.

SECTION XI.—*Issue of debentures, bonds, and promissory notes*

Approval of the Federal Reserve Board.—No Corporation shall make any public or private issue of its debentures, bonds, notes, or other such obligations without the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, but this restriction shall not apply to notes issued by the Corporation in borrowing from banks or bankers for temporary purposes not to exceed one year. The approval of the Federal Reserve Board will be based solely upon the right of the Corporation to make the issue under the terms of this regulation and shall not be understood in any way to imply that the Federal Reserve Board has approved or passed upon the merits of such obligations as an investment. The Federal Reserve Board will consider the general character and scope of the business of the Corporation in determining the amount of debentures, bonds, notes, or other such obligations of the Corporation which may be issued by it.

Application.—Every application for the approval of any such issue by a Corporation shall be accompanied

by (1) a statement of the condition of the Corporation in such form and as of such date as the Federal Reserve Board may require; (2) a detailed list of the securities by which it is proposed to secure such issue, stating their maturities, indorsements, guaranties, or collateral, if any, and in general terms the nature of the transaction or transactions upon which they were based; and (3) such other data as the Federal Reserve Board may from time to time require.

Advertisements.—No circular, letter, or other document advertising the issue of the obligations of a Corporation shall state or contain any reference to the fact that the Federal Reserve Board has granted its approval of the issue to which the advertisement relates. This requirement will be enforced strictly in order that there may be no possibility of the public's misconstruing such a reference to be an approval by the Federal Reserve Board of the merits or desirability of the obligations as an investment.

SECTION XII.—*Sale of foreign securities*

Approval of the Federal Reserve Board.—No Corporation shall offer for sale any foreign securities with its indorsement or guaranty, except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, but such approval will be based solely upon the right of the Corporation to make such a sale under the terms of this regulation and shall not be understood in any way to imply that the Federal Reserve Board has approved or passed upon the merits of such securities as an investment.

Application.—Every application for the approval of such sale shall be accompanied by a statement of the character and amount of the securities proposed to be sold, their indorsements, guaranties, or collateral, if any, and such other data as the Federal Reserve Board may from time to time require.

Advertisements.—No circular, letter, or other document advertising the sale of foreign securities by a Corporation with its indorsement or guaranty shall state or contain any reference to the fact that the Federal Reserve Board has granted its approval of the sale of the securities to which the advertisement relates.

SECTION XIII.—*Acceptances*

Kinds.—Any Corporation may accept (1) drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods, and (2) drafts and bills of exchange which are drawn by banks or bankers located in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as required by the usages of trade in such countries, dependencies, and possessions: *Provided, however,* That, except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board and subject to such limitations as it may prescribe, no Corporation shall exercise its power to accept drafts or bills of exchange if at the time such drafts or bills are presented for acceptance it has outstanding any debentures, bonds, notes, or other such obligations issued by it.

Maturity.—Except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, no Corporation shall accept any draft or bill of exchange which grows out of a transaction involving the importation or exportation of goods with a maturity in excess of six months, or shall accept any draft or bill of exchange drawn for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange with a maturity in excess of three months.

Limitations.—(1) Individual drawers: No acceptances shall be made for the account of any one drawer in an amount aggregating at any time in excess of 10 per cent of the subscribed capital and surplus of the Corporation, unless the transaction be fully secured or represents an exportation or importation of commodities and is guaranteed by a bank or banker of undoubted solvency. (2) Aggregates: Whenever the aggregate of acceptances outstanding at any time (a) exceeds the amount of the subscribed capital and surplus, 50 per cent of all the acceptances in excess of the amount shall be fully secured; or (b) exceeds twice the amount of the subscribed capital and surplus, all the acceptances outstanding in excess of such amount shall be fully secured. (The Corporation shall elect whichever requirement (a) or (b) calls for the smaller amount of secured acceptances.) In no event shall any Corporation have outstanding at any one time acceptances drawn for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange in an amount aggregating more than 50 per cent of its subscribed capital and surplus.

Reserves.—Against all acceptances outstanding which mature in 30 days or less a reserve of at least 15 per cent shall be maintained, and against all acceptances outstanding which mature in more than 30 days a reserve of at least 3 per cent shall be maintained. Reserves against acceptances must be in liquid assets of any or all of the following kinds: (1) Cash; (2) balances with other banks; (3) bankers' acceptances; and (4) such securities as the Federal Reserve Board may from time to time permit.

SECTION XIV.—*Deposits*

In the United States.—No Corporation shall receive in the United States any deposits except such as are incidental to or for the purpose of carrying out transactions in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States where the Corporation has established agencies, branches, correspondents, or where it operates through the ownership or control of subsidiary corporations. Deposits of this character may be made by individuals, firms, banks, or other corporations, whether foreign or domestic, and may be time deposits or on demand.

Outside the United States.—Outside the United States a Corporation may receive deposits of any kind from individuals, firms, banks, or other corporations, provided, however, that if such corporation has any of its bonds, debentures, or other such obligations outstanding it may receive abroad only such deposits as are incidental to the conduct of its exchange, discount, or loan operations.

Reserves.—Against all deposits received in the United States a reserve of not less than 13 per cent must be maintained. This reserve may consist of cash in vault, a balance with the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the head office of the Corporation is located, or a balance with any member bank. Against all deposits received abroad the Corporation shall maintain such reserves as may be required by local laws and by the dictates of sound business judgment and banking principles.

SECTION XV.—*General limitations and restrictions*

Liabilities of one borrower.—The total liabilities to a Corporation of any person, company, firm, or corporation for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed 10 per cent of the amount of its subscribed capital and surplus,

except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board: *Provided, however,* That the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed within the meaning of this paragraph. The liability of a customer on account of an acceptance made by the Corporation for his account is not a liability for money borrowed within the meaning of this paragraph unless and until he fails to place the Corporation in funds to cover the payment of the acceptance at maturity or unless the Corporation itself holds the acceptance.

Aggregate liabilities of the Corporation.—The aggregate of the Corporation's liabilities outstanding on account of acceptances, average domestic and foreign deposits, debentures, bonds, notes, guaranties, indorsements, and other such obligations shall not exceed at any one time ten times the amount of the Corporation's subscribed capital and surplus except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. In determining the amount of the liabilities within the meaning of this paragraph, indorsements of bills of exchange having not more than six months to run, drawn and accepted by others than the Corporation, shall not be included.

Operations abroad.—Except as otherwise provided in the law and these regulations, a Corporation may exercise abroad not only the powers specifically set forth in the law but also such incidental powers as may be usual in the determination of the Federal Reserve Board in connection with the transaction of the business of banking or other financial operations in the countries in which it shall transact business. In the exercise of any of these powers abroad a Corporation must be guided by the laws of the country in which it is operating and by sound business judgment and banking principles.

SECTION XVI.—*Management*

The directors, officers, or employees of a Corporation shall exercise their rights and perform their duties as directors, officers, or employees, with due regard to both the letter and the spirit of the law and these regulations. For the purpose of these regulations the Corporation shall, of course, be responsible for all acts of omission or commission of any of its directors, officers, employees, or representatives in the conduct of their official duties. The character of the management of a Corporation and its general attitude toward the purpose and spirit of the law and these regulations will be considered by the Federal Reserve Board in acting upon any application made under the terms of these regulations.

SECTION XVII.—*Reports and examinations*

Reports.—Each Corporation shall make at least two reports annually to the Federal Reserve Board at such times and in such form as it may require.

Examinations.—Each Corporation shall be examined at least once a year by examiners appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. The cost of examinations shall be paid by the Corporation examined.

SECTION XVIII.—*Amendments to regulations*

These regulations are subject to amendment by the Federal Reserve Board from time to time, provided, however, that no such amendment shall prejudice obligations undertaken in good faith under regulations in effect at the time they were assumed.

REGULATION L, SERIES OF 1924

(Superseding Regulation L of 1923)

INTERLOCKING BANK DIRECTORATES UNDER THE CLAYTON ACT

SECTION I.—*Definitions*

Within the meaning of this regulation—

The term "member bank" shall apply to any national bank and any State bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal reserve system.

The term "national bank" shall be construed to apply not only to national banking associations but also to banks, banking associations, and trust companies organized or operating under the laws of the United States, including all banks and trust companies doing business in the District of Columbia, regardless of the sources of their charters.

The term "resources" shall be construed to mean an amount equal to the sum of the deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

The term "State bank" shall include any bank, banking association, or trust company incorporated under State law.

The term "private banker" shall apply to any unincorporated individual engaging in one or more phases of the banking business as that term is generally understood and to any member of an unincorporated firm engaging in such business.

The term "Edge Act" shall mean section 25(a) of the Federal reserve act, as amended December 24, 1919.

The term "Edge corporation" shall mean any corporation organized under the provisions of the Edge Act.

The term "city of over 200,000 inhabitants" includes any city, incorporated town, or village of more than 200,000 inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding decennial census of the United States. Any bank located anywhere within the corporate limits of such city is located in a city of over 200,000 inhabitants within the meaning of the Clayton Act, even though it is located in a suburb or an outlying district at some distance from the principal part of the city.

SECTION II.—*Prohibitions of Clayton Act*

Under section 8 of the Clayton Antitrust Act—

(1) No person who is a director or other officer or employee of a national bank having resources aggregating more than \$5,000,000 can legally serve at the same time as director, officer, or employee of any other national bank, regardless of its location.

(2) No person who is a director in a State bank or trust company having resources aggregating more than \$5,000,000 or who is a private banker having resources aggregating more than \$5,000,000 can legally serve at the same time as director of any national bank, regardless of its location.

(3) No person can legally be a director, officer, or employee of a national bank located in a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants who is at the same time a private banker in the same city or a director, officer, or employee of any other bank (State or national) located in the same city, regardless of the size of such bank.

The eligibility of a director, officer, or employee under the foregoing provisions is determined by the average amount of deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits as shown in the official statements of such bank, banking association, or trust company filed as provided by law during the fiscal year next preceding the date set for the annual election of directors, and when a director, officer, or employee has been elected

or selected in accordance with the provisions of the Clayton Act it is lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter under said election or employment.

When any person elected or chosen as a director, officer, or employee of any bank is eligible at the time of his election or selection to act for such bank in such capacity his eligibility to act in such capacity is not affected by reason of any change in the affairs of such bank from whatsoever cause until the expiration of one year from the date of his election or employment.

SECTION III.—*Exceptions*

The provisions of section 8 of the Clayton Act—

(1) Do not apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares.

(2) Do not prohibit a person from being at the same time a director, officer, or employee of a national bank and not more than one other national bank, State bank, or trust company, where the entire capital stock of one is owned by the stockholders of the other.

(3) Do not prohibit a person from being at the same time a class A director of a Federal reserve bank and also an officer or director, or both an officer and a director, in one member bank.

(4) Do not prohibit a person who is serving as director, officer, or employee of a national bank, even though it has resources aggregating over \$5,000,000, from serving at the same time as director, officer, or employee of any number of State banks and trust companies, provided such State institutions are not located in the same city of over 200,000 inhabitants as the national bank and do not have resources aggregating in the case of any one bank more than \$5,000,000.

(5) Do not prohibit a person from serving at the same time as director, officer, or employee of any number of national banks, provided no two of them are located in the same city of over 200,000 inhabitants and no one of them has resources aggregating over \$5,000,000.

(6) Do not prohibit a person who is not a director, officer, or employee of any national bank from serving at the same time as officer, director, or employee of any number of State banks or trust companies, regardless of their locations and resources.

(7) Do not prohibit a person who is an officer or employee but not a director of a State bank from serving as director, officer, or employee of a national bank, even though either or both of such banks have resources aggregating over \$5,000,000, provided both banks are not located in the same city of over 200,000 inhabitants.

(8) Do not prohibit a person who is an officer or employee but not a director of a national bank from serving at the same time as director, officer, or employee of a State bank, even though either or both of such banks have resources aggregating over \$5,000,000, provided both banks are not located in the same city of over 200,000 inhabitants.

(9) Do not apply to persons who have obtained the consent or approval of the Federal Reserve Board under the provisions of the Kern amendment, section 25 of the Federal reserve act, or the Edge Act, as hereinafter provided.

Exceptions cumulative.—The above exceptions are cumulative.

SECTION IV.—*Permission of the Federal Reserve Board under Kern amendment*

By the Kern amendment, approved May 15, 1916, as amended May 26, 1920, the Clayton Act was amended so as to authorize the Federal Reserve Board to permit

any private banker or any officer, director, or employee of any member bank or class A director of a Federal reserve bank to serve as director, officer, or employee of not more than two other banks, banking associations, or trust companies coming within the prohibitions of the Clayton Act, provided such other banks are not in substantial competition with such private banker or member bank.

Substantial competition.—If the institutions involved are not in substantial competition, the board is authorized, in its discretion, to grant, withhold, or revoke such consent; but if they are in substantial competition, the board has no discretion in the matter and must refuse such consent.

The board has adopted the following statement of general principles for its guidance in determining whether banks are in substantial competition within the meaning of the Kern amendment to the Clayton Act:

"In general, two banks will be deemed to be in substantial competition if they actually compete for a considerable amount of business, i. e., if a considerable portion of the business of each is of the same character and in doing or seeking such business they actually compete for the same customers or prospective customers, regardless of whether or not it is probable or possible that an interlocking directorate between them would result in injury to the public by making credit less available. If the statements of two banks show that each has a considerable amount of the same class of deposits or loans and it appears from the evidence submitted that they are so located as to be in a position to serve the same customers conveniently, the board will presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that they are in substantial competition. This presumption may be rebutted, however, by any evidence showing that they are not actually competing for such business, e. g., that they actually serve different classes of customers, that the business in question is not actually sought by one bank but is merely incidental to its other business, or that competition has already been eliminated through common stock ownership. The existence of substantial competition, however, may be shown by evidence other than that described above."

This is not intended as a precise definition of the term "substantial competition," but merely as a broad statement of the general principles which will be observed by the Federal Reserve Board in determining whether banks are in substantial competition. Whether or not substantial competition exists in any particular case is a question of fact which must be determined in the light of all facts and circumstances involved in such case.

Burden of proof.—Inasmuch as the Federal Reserve Board has no power to permit a person to serve two or more banks coming within the prohibitions of the Clayton Act unless the institutions involved are not in substantial competition, the applicant for such permission has the burden of proving to the board that such institutions are not in substantial competition.

When obtained.—Inasmuch as the Kern amendment excepts from the prohibitions of the Clayton Act only those "who shall first procure the consent of the Federal Reserve Board," it is a violation of the law to serve two or more institutions in the prohibited classes before such consent has been obtained. Such consent should be obtained, therefore, before becoming an officer, director, or employee of more than one bank in the prohibited classes. Such consent may be procured before the person applying therefor has been elected as a class A director of a Federal reserve bank or as a director of any member bank.

Applications for permission.—A person wishing to obtain the permission of the Federal Reserve Board to serve banks coming within the prohibitions of the Clayton Act should:

(1) Make formal application on F. R. B. Form 94, or, if a private banker, on F. R. B. Form 94d. Each of these forms is made a part of this regulation.

(2) Obtain from each of the banks involved a statement on F. R. B. Form 94a, which is made a part of this regulation, showing the character of its business, together with a copy of its last published statement of condition, and, if a private banker, make a statement on F. R. B. Form 94e showing the character of his or his firm's business.

(3) Forward all these papers to the Federal reserve agent of his district, who will attach his recommendation on F. R. B. Form 94b, which is made a part of this regulation, and forward them in due course to the Federal Reserve Board.

Approval or disapproval.—As soon as an application is acted upon by the board, the applicant will be advised of the action taken.

If the board approves the application, a formal certificate of permission to serve on the banks involved will be issued to the applicant.

Rehearing.—If the board decides that the banks are in substantial competition and that it can not approve the application, it will, upon petition of the applicant, reconsider its decision and afford him every opportunity to present any additional facts or arguments bearing on the subject.

Effect of permits.—Permission once granted is continuing until revoked, and need not be renewed.

Revocation.—All permits, however, are subject to revocation at any time in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. The issuance of a permit to any person shall have the effect of revoking any or all permits which may have been issued previously to that person.

SECTION V.—Permits under section 25 of the Federal reserve act

With the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, any director, officer, or employee of a member bank which has invested in the stock of any corporation principally engaged in international or foreign banking or financial operations or banking in a dependency or insular possession of the United States, under the provisions of section 25 of the Federal reserve act, may serve as director, officer, or employee of any such foreign bank or financial corporation.

Applications for approval.—The approval of the Federal Reserve Board for such interlocking directorates may be obtained through an informal application in the form of a letter addressed to the Federal Reserve Board either by the officer, director, or employee involved, or in his behalf by one of the banks which he is serving. Such application should be sent directly to the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION VI.—Permits to serve Edge corporations

With the approval of the Federal Reserve Board—

(1) Any officer, director, or employee of any member bank may serve at the same time as director, officer, or employee of any Edge corporation in whose capital stock the member bank shall have invested.

(2) Any officer, director, or employee of any Edge corporation may serve at the same time as officer, director, or employee of any other corporation in whose capital stock such Edge corporation shall have invested under the provisions of the Edge Act.

Applications for approval.—Such approval may be obtained through an informal application in the form of a letter addressed to the Federal Reserve Board either by the director, officer, or employee involved, or in his behalf by one of the banks or corporations involved. Such applications should be sent directly to the Federal Reserve Board.

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

On the basis of the August estimates by the Department of Agriculture, the following table leading crops in the different Federal reserve districts. A discussion of agricultural conditions in each district is given on page 688.

[In thousands of units]

Federal reserve district	Corn (bushels)		Total wheat (bushels)		Winter wheat (bushels)		Spring wheat (bushels)		Oats (bushels)		Tobacco (pounds)		Potatoes (bushels)	
	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924	Estimate, 1923	Forecast Aug. 1, 1924
Boston	10,756	11,216	240	212			240	212	8,988	8,764	14,503	12,576	46,485	39,043
New York	29,684	28,973	9,151	7,718	8,837	7,468	264	250	34,245	30,620	42,099	33,491	43,902	42,539
Philadelphia	57,007	47,467	22,110	18,226	21,972	18,097	138	129	21,382	21,630	58,950	75,653	25,056	25,087
Cleveland	208,310	142,801	49,779	44,620	49,552	44,422	227	198	67,790	73,786	181,143	129,073	21,710	23,567
Richmond	188,751	139,428	32,202	24,948	32,202	24,948			24,917	22,130	622,288	472,548	30,449	31,227
Atlanta	187,968	196,459	5,960	3,997	5,900	3,997			19,439	13,340	101,404	121,263	11,157	12,775
Chicago	976,124	790,429	82,965	64,707	79,815	61,945	3,150	2,762	490,254	574,109	50,354	41,415	70,732	68,301
St. Louis	403,090	349,046	83,426	55,239	83,164	55,052	262	187	52,072	61,761	396,737	309,448	18,223	18,152
Minneapolis	351,852	292,864	159,776	201,635	15,616	16,191	144,160	185,494	333,084	379,520	2,886	2,643	72,842	73,726
Kansas City	514,530	471,705	180,333	300,314	168,635	288,388	11,695	11,926	158,756	176,637	4,422	3,842	33,766	31,407
Dallas	112,165	94,447	16,976	23,438	16,686	23,128	290	310	49,573	52,195		398	2,535	2,875
San Francisco	14,138	11,605	142,823	69,013	89,851	45,714	52,972	23,299	39,323	27,547			35,544	30,122
Total	3,054,395	2,576,440	785,741	814,117	572,340	589,350	213,401	224,767	1,299,823	1,439,041	1,474,786	1,202,350	412,392	398,821

Total cotton production estimated at 12,956,000 bales as compared with 10,128,000 bales in 1923. See table on page 689 for district figures. Figures for all hay not yet available. Tame hay production estimated at 89,017,000 tons as compared with 89,098,000 tons in 1923.

State Banks and Trust Companies

The following list shows the State banks and trust companies which were admitted to membership in the Federal reserve system during the month ended August 21, 1924, on which date 1,588 State institutions were members of the system:

ADMISSIONS

	Capital	Surplus	Total resources
<i>District No. 1</i>			
Columbus Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I.	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$2,691,196
<i>District No. 2</i>			
Central Mercantile Bank, New York, N. Y.	1,500,000	810,000	9,775,534

CHANGES

<i>District No. 2</i>			
St. Lawrence Trust Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y. (absorbed by nonmember)	\$100,000	\$10,000	\$1,098,997
<i>District No. 3</i>			
Security Title & Trust Co., York, Pa., a nonmember (merged with Guardian Trust Co. of York, a member)	250,000	1140,210	1,934,370
<i>District No. 5</i>			
Hamilton Bank, Baltimore, Md. (voluntary withdrawal)	30,000	22,500	1,149,652
<i>District No. 6</i>			
Rutherford County State Bank, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (absorbed by a nonmember)	50,000	25,000	236,860
<i>District No. 7</i>			
Brighton State Bank, Brighton, Iowa (closed)	50,000		444,516
<i>District No. 8</i>			
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn., a member (absorbed by Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn., a member)	500,000	120,000	10,470,341
<i>District No. 9</i>			
Empire & State Bank, Lewistown, Mont. (succeeded by the Central Bank & Trust Co., Lewistown, Mont., a nonmember)	150,000	25,000	1,638,279
<i>District No. 10</i>			
Progressive State Bank, Winfield, Kans., a nonmember (absorbed by State Bank of Winfield, Kans., a member)	25,000	119,500	594,500
<i>District No. 11</i>			
Alto State Bank, Alto, Tex., succeeded by a nonmember	25,000	4,893	201,790
<i>District No. 12</i>			
Zillah State Bank, Zillah, Wash. (absorbed by a national bank)	25,000	513	67,990

¹ Surplus and profits.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended August 21, 1924, 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
Shippensburg, Pa.	3	Peoples National Bank....	1 to 9
Newport News, Va.	5	First National Bank	5 to 9
Gaffney, S. C.	5	Merchants & Planters National Bank.	1 to 9
Alexandria, Va.	5	Alexandria National Bank	1 to 9
Charles City, Iowa.	7	Commercial National Bank.	1 to 9
Miller, S. Dak.	9	First National Bank	1 to 9
Park Rapids, Minn.	9	First National Bank	1 to 9

New National Bank Charters

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from July 19 to August 22, 1924, inclusive:

	Number of banks	Amount of capital
New charters issued	11	\$1,175,000
Restored to solvency	2	55,000
Increase of capital approved	11	860,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital	24	2,090,000
Liquidations	15	1,300,000
Reducing capital	3	250,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital	18	1,550,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.	2	250,000
Aggregate increased capital for period		2,090,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.		1,550,000
Net increase		540,000

¹ Includes one reduction in capital of \$50,000 incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

BUSINESS STATISTICS

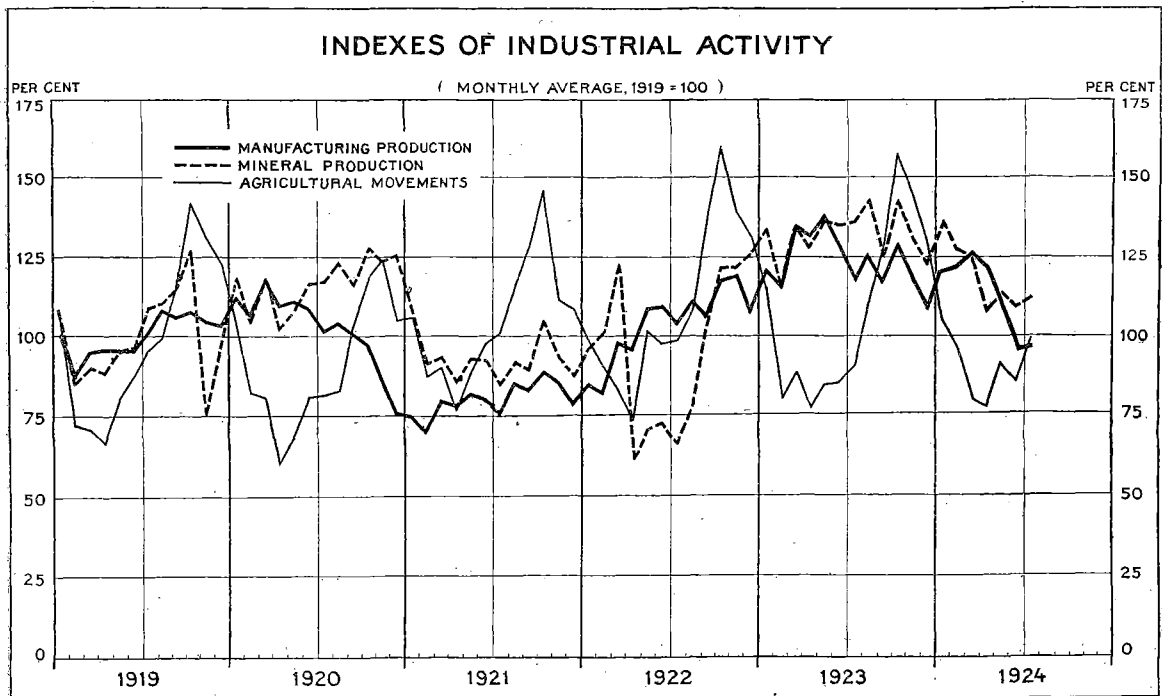
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Improvement in business conditions was indicated by the turn upward in many of the current business indexes for July, whereas in the preceding month declines had occurred in practically every case. The following table shows the percentages of change in certain of these indexes since June and since July of last year. Employment and building contracts continued to decline, but increases were noted in production—indicated by the indexes of production in basic industries, and of manufacturing and mineral output—in distribution of commodities, as shown by the indexes of freight-car loadings and of agricultural movements, and in the value of general business transactions—indicated by the index of bank debits (volume of check payments). As compared with a year ago, however, declines were rather pronounced except in cases of bank debits, building contracts, and agricultural movements.

Production of pig iron and steel ingots was considerably curtailed during July, but increases in many of the other industries were an

offsetting influence, and the various production indexes turned upward for the first time since early in the year. The marked decline in employment was partially due to prolonged closures for inventory taking and for vacations. Increased output of coal, petroleum, and copper caused the advance in the mineral index. Movements of agricultural commodities by groups were largely in accordance with usual seasonal trends, except in the case of animal products which generally decline. Vegetable and fruit shipments were remarkably well maintained.

	Per cent change in July since	
	June, 1924	July, 1923
Production in basic industries.....	+0.6	-22.0
Factory employment.....	-4.2	-14.5
Manufacturing production.....	+7	-17.8
Mineral production.....	+3.0	-18.1
Agricultural movements.....	+15.6	+10.4
Railroad-car loadings.....	+7.6	-6.6
Bank debits.....	+4.9	+2.8
Building contracts.....	-3.4	+7.6



INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES¹

[Not adjusted for seasonal variations. Monthly average, 1919=100]

	General index	Metals and products		Textiles and products			Lumber and products	Motor vehicles	Car building and repairing	Paper and printing	Foods and products	Leather and products	Stone, clay, and glass	Tobacco products	Chemicals and products
		Group index	Iron and steel	Group index	Fabrics	Products									
1919 average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920 average.....	104	110	110	100	98	103	96	102	107	110	101	92	103	99	101
1921 average.....	83	67	67	96	97	94	81	62	78	96	96	83	86	98	76
1922 average.....	90	76	75	96	93	101	107	77	76	99	96	89	99	95	73
1923 average.....	101	93	93	102	103	101	120	98	101	105	103	91	110	91	79
1923															
June.....	103	97	97	103	105	100	122	102	104	105	100	88	115	89	78
July.....	101	95	95	99	100	97	121	98	104	105	103	87	114	87	77
1924															
March.....	99	92	91	97	94	100	124	107	89	106	101	87	110	85	78
April.....	97	91	90	92	89	94	123	101	89	105	98	82	115	83	77
May.....	93	85	85	87	86	89	119	90	87	104	97	79	117	82	74
June.....	90	80	80	85	85	86	117	81	² 85	103	99	73	115	83	70
July.....	87	76	76	78	78	79	113	76	³ 85	101	99	74	111	82	67

¹ This table contains for certain months the index numbers of employment, together with group indexes for its important industrial components. The general index is a weighted average of relatives for 33 individual industries. The method of construction was described in detail and indexes for the above groups since January, 1919, were published on pages 1272-1279 of the BULLETIN for December, 1923.
² Revised. ³ Preliminary.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION IN BASIC INDUSTRIES¹

[Index and relatives for each industry adjusted for seasonal variations. Monthly average 1919=100]

Year and month	General index	Iron and steel		Textiles		Food products				Lumber		
		Pig iron	Steel ingots	Cotton	Wool	Wheat flour	Sugar meltings	Animals slaughtered				
								Cattle	Calves		Sheep	Hogs
1919 average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920 average.....	105	119	118	98	89	84	90	86	103	86	91	101
1921 average.....	80	55	58	92	98	92	97	76	97	103	95	75
1922 average.....	98	88	102	103	98	95	132	86	106	87	106	102
1923 average.....	120	131	128	110	110	96	111	91	114	92	131	124
1923												
June.....	122	147	136	108	114	95	79	94	103	96	117	122
July.....	121	144	126	95	112	122	68	90	105	91	136	115
1924												
March.....	116	131	145	92	101	107	115	90	112	90	132	124
April.....	114	127	121	97	97	105	115	98	116	102	136	127
May.....	103	101	92	80	93	105	109	107	111	109	124	117
June.....	94	81	74	70	88	107	111	86	108	102	116	104
July.....	94	70	67	71	83	118	125	95	117	99	141	² 107

Year and month	Coal		Nonferrous metals		Sole leather	Newsprint	Cement	Petroleum	Tobacco products		Manufactured tobacco
	Bituminous	Anthracite	Copper	Zinc					Cigars	Cigarettes	
1919 average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920 average.....	121	101	105	102	82	110	127	117	114	100	93
1921 average.....	69	99	39	46	79	89	121	124	98	113	90
1922 average.....	87	60	82	79	79	105	139	146	100	119	98
1923 average.....	120	109	122	113	84	108	174	191	99	144	96
1923											
June.....	123	112	122	109	81	114	158	196	95	147	99
July.....	120	113	129	110	91	112	173	198	96	137	97
1924											
March.....	101	111	123	122	66	103	187	186	90	143	91
April.....	92	97	127	114	62	111	169	189	88	157	91
May.....	87	101	125	121	57	116	172	192	95	173	96
June.....	83	100	³ 124	111	54	103	173	187	91	163	94
July.....	86	106	132	109	63	102	193	185	98	155	97

¹ This table contains for certain months the index numbers of production in basic industries which are shown in the chart at the bottom of page 686, together with the series of relatives used in constructing the index. In making the final index the relatives are adjusted to allow for seasonal fluctuations and are weighted. The methods of construction were described in detail and all relatives for each series since January, 1913, were published on pages 1414-1421 of the BULLETIN for December, 1922.
² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY¹
[No seasonal adjustment. Monthly average 1919=100]

	1924			1923	
	July	June	May	July	June
Agricultural movements.....	100	² 86	86	90	85
Livestock.....	94	92	96	98	90
Animal products.....	106	² 165	148	137	168
Grains.....	118	67	63	111	66
Cotton.....	21	19	34	24	23
Vegetables.....	137	² 146	119	93	131
Fruits.....	148	140	178	120	117
Tobacco.....	2	6	20	1	1
Mineral production.....	112	109	113	136	135
Anthracite.....	106	105	106	113	118
Bituminous.....	83	78	81	116	117
Petroleum.....	194	² 188	196	209	² 200
Pig iron.....	70	79	103	144	144
Copper.....	129	² 127	130	124	124
Zinc.....	109	111	121	110	109
Lead.....	142	² 143	137	122	129
Silver.....	95	111	123	114	108
Manufacturing production.....	³ 97	96	111	118	128
Iron and steel.....	67	75	96	130	136
Automobiles.....	162	151	193	203	233
Textiles.....	³ 79	75	88	99	109
Food products.....	103	97	100	96	90
Lumber.....		139	162	140	156
Paper and printing.....	³ 98	104	111	101	116
Leather and shoes.....	³ 74	76	82	97	104
Petroleum refining.....	³ 177	176	171	160	157
Cement and brick.....	154	156	167	157	156
Tobacco.....	127	123	122	119	120
Rubber tires.....	³ 125	126	144	95	140

¹ For description and early figures see BULLETIN for March, 1924.

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

	July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923
Grain and Flour			
Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	46,625	17,882	42,043
Corn (bushels).....	18,051	17,642	18,505
Oats (bushels).....	11,189	15,752	16,587
Rye (bushels).....	4,954	3,972	1,458
Barley (bushels).....	1,498	1,674	2,018
Total grain (bushels).....	82,315	56,923	80,611
Flour (barrels).....	2,739	2,522	2,427
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	94,642	68,271	91,533
Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	21,762	14,738	20,582
Corn (bushels).....	9,663	13,522	10,259
Oats (bushels).....	8,212	13,497	13,534
Rye (bushels).....	8,138	5,422	4,078
Barley (bushels).....	1,155	1,284	1,349
Total grain (bushels).....	48,931	48,464	49,801
Flour (barrels).....	3,490	3,378	3,686
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	64,636	63,664	66,388
Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	30,386	29,576	21,403
Corn (bushels).....	2,977	6,230	1,242
Oats (bushels).....	1,776	2,787	4,131
Rye (bushels).....	10,746	14,201	10,223
Barley (bushels).....	243	360	564
Total grain (bushels).....	46,127	53,154	37,563
Total visible supply of grain east of the Rocky mountains at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	75,085	36,496	45,084
Corn (bushels).....	5,487	9,184	2,346
Oats (bushels).....	22,795	6,322	11,975

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued

	July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923
Grain and Flour—Continued			
Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	7,942	9,749	9,448
Corn (bushels).....	1,101	1,199	1,004
Oats (bushels).....	3,349	1,783	1,153
Rye (bushels).....	1,476	1,944	1,871
Barley (bushels).....	1,755	1,185	1,944
Total grain (bushels).....	15,622	15,860	15,419
Flour (barrels).....	1,434	1,555	1,436
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	22,076	22,858	21,879
Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	3,554	2,416	5,401
Corn (bushels).....	266	342	120
Oats (bushels).....	533	690	924
Rye (bushels).....	857	912	609
Barley (bushels).....	3,241	1,505	2,390
Total grain (bushels).....	8,472	5,865	9,444
Wheat flour production (barrels) (000 omitted).....	10,105	9,332	10,408
Livestock			
Receipts at 57 principal markets (head (000 omitted):			
Cattle and calves.....	1,765	1,639	1,870
Hogs.....	3,990	4,202	4,088
Sheep.....	1,632	1,507	1,650
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	16	13	17
Total.....	7,402	7,361	7,625
Shipments at 52 principal markets (head,) (000 omitted):			
Cattle and calves.....	634	621	741
Hogs.....	1,447	1,389	1,480
Sheep.....	688	635	707
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	14	12	1
Total.....	2,783	2,657	2,943
Shipments of stockers and feeders from 33 markets (head, 000 omitted):			
Cattle and calves.....	163	190	220
Hogs.....	21	27	32
Sheep.....	226	150	304
Total.....	410	367	555
Slaughter at principal markets under Federal inspection (head, 000 omitted):			
Cattle.....	764	663	725
Calves.....	421	406	379
Hogs.....	4,114	4,288	3,983
Sheep.....	1,051	975	962
Total.....	6,350	6,332	6,049
Meats, cold-storage holdings, first of following month (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Beef.....	49,615	59,343	45,893
Pork products.....	960,501	1,022,670	1,009,738
Lamb and mutton.....	2,254	2,919	2,752
Exports of certain meat products (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Beef—			
Canned.....	65	74	174
Fresh.....	152	117	271
Pickled or other cured.....	1,620	1,902	2,016
Hog products—			
Bacon.....	21,728	13,033	27,581
Hams and shoulders.....	28,589	28,335	36,683
Lard.....	86,706	59,475	69,478
Pork, pickled.....	2,367	2,007	3,376
Dairy Products			
Receipts at 5 principal markets (000 omitted):			
Butter (pounds).....	94,977	92,155	75,692
Cheese (pounds).....	25,544	21,639	23,312
Eggs (cases).....	1,445	1,823	1,338
Poultry (pounds).....	19,780	17,824	16,686

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued				COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued			
	July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923		July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923
Dairy Products—Continued				Fuel and Power—Continued			
Cold-storage holdings first of following month (000 omitted):				Petroleum, crude (barrels, 000 omitted):			
Creamery butter (pounds).....	133,402	74,446	101,774	Production.....	61,143	59,292	65,925
American cheese (pounds).....	65,716	45,517	55,839	Stocks at close of month.....	356,240	351,218	299,368
Eggs (cases).....	9,264	8,697	10,509	Producing oil wells completed (number).....	1,593	1,521	1,733
Poultry (pounds).....	33,542	34,832	41,260	Oil refineries:			
Other Agricultural Products				Production (000,000 omitted) 1—			
Cottonseed (tons):				Crude-oil run (barrels).....	52	55	48
Received at mills.....	11,601	22,003	14,037	Gasoline (gallons).....	737	780	637
Crushed.....	19,352	58,845	14,786	Kerosene (gallons).....	183	200	179
Stocks at mills at close of month.....	21,534	29,285	12,786	Gas and fuel oils (gallons).....	1,107	1,156	971
Cottonseed oil (pounds, 000 omitted):				Lubricating oil (gallons).....	97	104	96
Production.....	6,636	17,922	8,659	Stocks (000,000 omitted) 1—			
Stocks.....	4,058	23,338	5,103	Crude-oil run (barrels).....	41	40	32
Oleomargarine consumption (pounds, 000 omitted).....			11,616	Gasoline (gallons).....	1,599	1,650	1,264
Tobacco sales at loose-leaf warehouses (pounds, 000 omitted):				Kerosene (gallons).....	293	304	264
Burley.....	113	100	177	Gas and fuel oils (gallons).....	1,619	1,556	1,324
Western dark.....	478	1,598	70	Lubricating oils (gallons).....	249	244	225
Sale of revenue stamps for manufacture of tobacco, excluding Porto Rico and Philippine Islands (000 omitted):				Electric power produced by public-utility plants (kilowatt hours, 000,000 omitted):			
Cigars (large).....	595,063	562,732	589,176	Produced by water power.....		1,765	1,653
Cigars (small).....	45,015	40,831	36,620	Produced by fuels.....		2,814	2,884
Cigarettes (small).....	6,583,240	6,455,228	5,839,708	Total.....		4,579	4,536
Manufactured tobacco (pounds).....	31,311	31,032	31,210	Metals			
Fruit shipments (carloads):				Iron and steel:			
Grapefruit.....	202	574	187	Iron-ore shipments at Lake Superior (long tons, 000 omitted).....	7,280	7,584	10,411
Oranges.....	2,862	5,437	3,862	Pig-iron production (long tons, 000 omitted).....	1,785	2,026	3,678
Lemons.....	1,036	1,800	838	Steel-ingot production (long tons, 000 omitted).....	1,869	2,056	3,531
Apples.....	2,312	866	3,153	Unfilled orders, United States Steel Corporation (long tons, 000 omitted).....	3,187	3,263	5,911
Vegetable shipments:				Fabricated structural steel orders (tonnage).....	182,000	171,600	130,000
White potatoes (carloads).....	22,938	20,470	15,853	Steel castings bookings (net tons).....	37,339	48,718	52,066
Onions (carloads).....	2,057	981	1,396	Silver production (troy ounces, 000 omitted).....	4,493	5,228	5,406
Rice (pounds, 000 omitted).....	13,526	13,509	34,558	Copper production (pounds, 000 omitted).....	129,486	127,506	131,731
Sugar, all ports (long tons):				Zinc (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Receipts.....	498,546	444,766	266,172	Production.....	85,826	86,884	86,130
Meltings.....	515,400	461,500	282,100	Stocks, close of month.....	105,410	99,368	42,480
Raw stocks close of month.....	323,715	376,013	348,653	Shipments.....	79,784	72,244	77,996
Fishery Products				Tin (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Fish landed by American fishing vessels, total catch (pounds, 000 omitted).....	23,245	19,236	21,367	Deliveries to factories.....	8,758	9,654	11,883
Cold-storage holdings, frozen and cured fish, on 15th of month (pounds, 000 omitted).....	51,125	38,832	46,983	Stocks, close of month.....	11,332	9,110	4,563
Forest Products				Textiles			
Lumber:				Cotton (bales, 000 omitted):			
Number of mills—				Sight receipts.....	254	220	292
National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.....		557	570	American spinners' takings.....	168	127	271
Southern Pine Association.....	179	181	181	Stocks at mills.....	720	951	1,094
West Coast Lumbermen's Association.....				Stocks at warehouses.....	674	882	939
Production (feet, 000,000 omitted)—				Visible supply.....	933	1,223	837
National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.....		1,247	1,297	Consumption by mills.....	347	350	462
Southern Pine Association.....	383	370	405	Spindles active during month (000 omitted).....	28,710	29,216	34,244
West Coast Lumbermen's Association.....	334	355	332	Spindle hours active during month (000,000 omitted).....	5,158	5,336	7,136
Shipments (feet, 000,000 omitted)—				Finished cotton fabrics:			
National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.....		1,106	1,115	Finished yards billed (yards, 000 omitted).....	58,322	64,761	70,931
Southern Pine Association.....	408	354	394	Orders received (yards, 000 omitted).....	59,514	55,955	61,451
West Coast Lumbermen's Association.....	403	377	336	Shipments (cases).....	33,514	33,397	35,361
Naval stores at 3 southern ports:				Finished stocks (cases).....	42,378	43,586	50,279
Spirits of turpentine (casks)—				Wool:			
Receipts.....	45,440	39,620	40,580	Consumption (pounds, 000 mitted).....		30,972	46,347
Stocks at close of month.....	34,200	32,499	21,285	Percentage of active machinery to total reported—			
Rosin (barrels)—				Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....	61.9	66.4	81.8
Receipts.....	129,907	110,088	127,098	Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	72.8	73.1	82.9
Stocks at close of month.....	270,218	241,108	219,135	Sets of cards.....	75.9	79.8	88.8
Fuel and Power				Combs.....	62.2	61.9	81.6
Coal and coke (short tons, 000 omitted):				Spinning spindles, woolen.....	74.0	78.0	86.3
Bituminous-coal production.....	32,284	30,447	45,126	Spinning spindles, worsted.....	54.8	58.4	90.5
Anthracite-coal production.....	7,782	7,704	8,320				
Coke—							
Beehive coke production.....	466	555	1,582				
By-product coke production.....	2,352	2,416	3,267				

¹ Figures for June and May, 1924, and June, 1923.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued				COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued			
	July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923		July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923
Textiles—Continued				Building Materials—Continued			
Wool—Continued.				Brick—Continued.			
Percentage of active hours to total reported—				Silica brick—			
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....				Production.....			
	58.4	61.6	80.7	Shipments.....			
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....				Stocks at close of month.....			
	50.2	56.7	73.8	Paving brick—			
Sets of cards.....				Production.....			
	76.8	84.5	94.2	Shipments.....			
Combs.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	53.4	52.6	97.2	Orders received.....			
Spinning spindles, woolen.....				Unfilled orders, close of month.....			
	71.5	79.0	90.3	Cement (barrels, 000 omitted):			
Spinning spindles, worsted.....				Production.....			
	44.1	48.1	89.7	Shipments.....			
Men's and boys' garments, cut:				Stocks, close of month.....			
Men's suits, wholly or partly wool.....				Oak flooring (feet, 000 omitted):			
	884,905	630,825	49,052	Production.....			
Men's suits, all other materials.....				Shipments.....			
	97,810	716,194	369,269	Orders booked.....			
Men's separate trousers, wholly or partly wool.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	630,346	369,269	367,239	Unfilled orders.....			
Men's trousers, all other materials.....				Maple flooring (foot, 000 omitted):			
	306,355	658,746	66,492	Production.....			
Men's overcoats.....				Shipments.....			
	382,251	28,943	5,218	Orders booked.....			
Boys' suits and separate pants.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	747,729	22,914	1,418	Unfilled orders.....			
Boys' overcoats and reefers.....				Enameled ware (number):			
	114,027	1,534	1,418	Baths—			
Raw silk:				Shipments.....			
Consumption (bales).....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	30,952	23,164	28,573	New orders.....			
Stocks at close of month (bales).....				Lavatories—			
	23,213	24,843	22,914	Shipments.....			
Imports (pounds, 000 omitted).....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	4,047	3,091	5,218	New orders.....			
Hosiery (dozen pairs, 000 omitted):				Sinks—			
Total, all classes.....				Shipments.....			
	3,825	3,478	5,671	Stocks, close of month.....			
Men's.....				Unfilled orders.....			
	1,501	1,376	1,829	Miscellaneous ware—			
Women's.....				Shipments.....			
	1,534	1,418	47,597	Stocks, close of month.....			
Hides, Leather, and Shoes				New orders.....			
Raw hides and skins (000 omitted):				Miscellaneous Manufactures			
Stocks at close of month 1—				Chemicals:			
Cattle hides.....				Acetate of lime (pounds, 000 omitted).....			
	3,963	4,122	6,086	Methanol (gallons).....			
Calf and kip skins.....				Wood pulp (short tons):			
	3,197	3,068	4,360	Production.....			
Goat and kid skins.....				Consumption.....			
	9,196	8,690	10,187	Shipments.....			
Sheep and lamb skins.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	6,321	6,034	9,916	Paper (short tons):			
Stocks disposed of during month 1—				Newsprint—			
Cattle hides.....				Production.....			
	1,281	1,651	1,058	Shipments.....			
Calf and kip skins.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	1,185	1,179	1,272	Book paper—			
Goat and kid skins.....				Production.....			
	810	1,048	1,181	Stocks, close of month.....			
Sheep and lamb skins.....				Paper board—			
	2,166	2,217	2,690	Production.....			
Sole leather, cattle (backs, bends, and sides) (number, 000 omitted):				Stocks, close of month.....			
	1,159	1,108	1,669	Wrapping paper—			
Production.....				Production.....			
	4,991	4,925	6,400	Stocks, close of month.....			
Stocks in process.....				Fine paper—			
	7,197	7,425	8,562	Production.....			
Upper leather: 1				Stocks, close of month.....			
Cattle (sides)—				Magazines.....			
Production.....				Newspapers.....			
	992	960	1,563	Rubber (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Stocks in process.....				Imports (pounds, 000 omitted).....			
	2,568	2,660	2,936	Consumption by tire manufacturers.....			
Total finished stocks.....				Tires and tubes (number, 000 omitted):			
	6,066	6,081	6,184	Pneumatic tires—			
Calf and kip skins 1—				Production.....			
Production.....				Shipments, domestic.....			
	1,123	1,032	1,333	Stocks, close of month.....			
Stocks in process.....				Inner tubes—			
	3,611	3,581	3,748	Production.....			
Total finished stocks.....				Shipments, domestic.....			
	6,987	7,031	8,370	Stocks, close of month.....			
Goat and kid skins 1—				Total.....			
Production.....				Magazines.....			
	2,528	3,042	4,155	Newspapers.....			
Stocks in process.....				Rubber (pounds, 000 omitted):			
	4,633	5,371	7,773	Imports (pounds, 000 omitted).....			
Total finished stocks.....				Consumption by tire manufacturers.....			
	24,051	23,678	21,018	Tires and tubes (number, 000 omitted):			
Sheep and lamb skins 1—				Pneumatic tires—			
Production.....				Production.....			
	1,256	1,402	1,673	Shipments, domestic.....			
Stocks in process.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	2,108	2,131	2,565	Inner tubes—			
Total finished stocks.....				Production.....			
	5,970	5,760	7,030	Shipments, domestic.....			
Boots and shoes, output (pairs, 000 omitted): 1				Stocks, close of month.....			
Men's.....				Total.....			
	5,647	6,087	7,443	Magazines.....			
Women's.....				Newspapers.....			
	7,055	8,145	8,843	Rubber (pounds, 000 omitted):			
All other.....				Imports (pounds, 000 omitted).....			
	9,702	11,008	11,982	Consumption by tire manufacturers.....			
Total.....				Tires and tubes (number, 000 omitted):			
	22,404	25,240	28,273	Pneumatic tires—			
Building Materials				Production.....			
Brick (number, 000 omitted):				Shipments, domestic.....			
Clay fire brick.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	45,199	50,734	60,085	Inner tubes—			
Production.....				Production.....			
	44,510	45,015	57,569	Shipments, domestic.....			
Shipments.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	227,954	227,233	160,493	Total.....			
Stocks at close of month.....				Magazines.....			
	44,990	37,101	47,659	Newspapers.....			
New orders.....				Rubber (pounds, 000 omitted):			
	80,334	62,920	84,308	Imports (pounds, 000 omitted).....			
Unfilled orders, close of month.....				Consumption by tire manufacturers.....			
	60,449	38,458	36,803	Tires and tubes (number, 000 omitted):			
Face brick—				Pneumatic tires—			
Production.....				Production.....			
	54,411	36,560	33,540	Shipments, domestic.....			
Shipments.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	117,802	74,018	98,651	Inner tubes—			
Stocks in sheds.....				Production.....			
	74,063	58,230	69,161	Shipments, domestic.....			
Unfilled orders, close of month.....				Stocks, close of month.....			
	74,063	58,230	69,161	Total.....			

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued			
	July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923
Miscellaneous Manufactures—Con.			
Tires and tubes—Continued.			
Solid tires—			
Production.....		38	42
Shipments, domestic.....		46	45
Stocks, close of month.....		176	264
Automobiles:			
Production (number)—			
Passenger cars.....	237,431	217,845	297,173
Trucks.....	24,895	27,040	29,712
Shipments—			
By railway car loads.....	28,055	25,988	32,623
Driveaways (number).....	26,090	25,142	46,837
By boat (machines).....	7,500	7,300	10,131
Locomotives (number):			
Domestic shipped.....	130	134	211
Foreign completed.....	10	11	28
Total.....	140	145	239
Unfilled orders—			
Domestic.....	416	462	1,652
Foreign.....	67	69	86
Total.....	483	531	1,738
Vessels built in United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation:			
Number.....	104	117	116
Gross tonnage.....	18,070	22,951	9,760
Transportation			
Freight carried by Class I railways:			
Net ton-miles, revenue and non-revenue (000,000 omitted).....		33,891	38,001
Net tons per train.....		703	731
Net tons per loaded car.....		26.4	28.2
Revenue freight loaded and received from connections (cars loaded, 000 omitted):			
Classified by nature of products—			
Grain and grain products.....	205	159	188
Livestock.....	131	125	130
Coal.....	624	589	798
Coke.....	31	31	62
Forest products.....	273	233	305
Ore.....	247	247	359
Merchandise, l. c. l.....	1,035	1,005	1,011
Miscellaneous.....	1,438	1,337	1,432
Total.....	4,004	3,777	4,285
Classified by geographical divisions—			
Eastern.....	940	897	1,029
Allegheny.....	612	778	946
Pocahontas.....	182	169	182
Southern.....	560	523	551
Northwestern.....	605	603	711
Central western.....	622	562	606
Southwestern.....	285	246	260
Total.....	4,005	3,777	4,285
Freight-car surplus (number):			
Total.....	345,583	358,929	76,110
Box.....	145,341	151,647	56,466
Coal.....	161,188	167,776	5,300
Freight-car shortage (number):			
Total.....	96	74	7,481
Box.....	41	43	1,762
Coal.....	20	9	3,754
Bad-order cars (total) ¹	202,864	194,869	189,014
Vessels cleared in foreign trade (tons, 000 omitted):			
American.....	2,724	2,489	2,612
Foreign.....	3,905	3,572	4,348
Total.....	6,630	6,060	6,960
Percentage of American to total.....	41.1	41.1	37.5

¹ Figures for June and May, 1924, and June 1923.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued			
	July, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923
Transportation—Continued			
Commerce of Canals at Sault Ste. Marie, (tons, 000 omitted):			
Eastbound.....	8,710	9,158	10,983
Westbound.....	2,429	1,919	3,406
Total.....	11,139	11,077	14,389

BUILDING STATISTICS

Building permits issued in 168 cities, grouped by Federal reserve districts:			
Number of permits—			
Boston (14 cities).....	3,093	3,327	3,036
New York (22 cities).....	9,287	10,393	9,436
Philadelphia (14 cities).....	3,394	3,604	3,053
Cleveland (12 cities).....	5,786	5,929	5,807
Richmond (15 cities).....	4,363	4,179	3,694
Atlanta (15 cities).....	3,290	3,123	2,893
Chicago (19 cities).....	12,909	13,414	12,527
St. Louis (5 cities).....	2,698	2,624	2,591
Minneapolis (9 cities).....	1,890	2,046	2,078
Kansas City (14 cities).....	2,544	2,645	2,412
Dallas (9 cities).....	2,375	2,365	2,330
San Francisco (20 cities).....	10,331	9,980	10,938
Total.....	61,950	63,629	60,795
Value of permits (dollars, 000 omitted)—			
Boston (14 cities).....	11,365	11,360	11,027
New York (22 cities).....	55,043	61,756	55,267
Philadelphia (14 cities).....	16,584	16,059	14,882
Cleveland (12 cities).....	17,911	19,412	21,339
Richmond (15 cities).....	15,290	16,543	12,008
Atlanta (15 cities).....	9,996	7,594	7,922
Chicago (19 cities).....	45,023	59,337	36,745
St. Louis (5 cities).....	6,220	5,690	5,490
Minneapolis (9 cities).....	6,287	4,537	9,138
Kansas City (14 cities).....	7,457	8,738	7,954
Dallas (9 cities).....	7,185	5,218	4,428
San Francisco (20 cities).....	30,844	28,198	31,952
Total.....	229,205	264,442	218,152
Building contracts awarded:			
Federal reserve districts (dollars, 000 omitted)—			
Boston.....	27,996	31,345	25,719
New York.....	90,681	93,409	82,940
Philadelphia.....	27,918	28,721	19,497
Cleveland.....	37,721	41,868	43,922
Richmond.....	26,031	29,398	18,559
Atlanta.....	38,665	33,741	25,054
Chicago.....	54,610	77,841	53,268
St. Louis.....	22,415	27,506	23,345
Minneapolis.....	9,373	13,052	11,165
Kansas City.....	⁵ 13,006	7,445	9,794
Dallas.....	13,676	31,097	-----
Total (11 districts).....	362,091	415,423	³ 313,264
By classes of construction (square feet, 000 omitted)—			
Residential buildings.....	20,891	28,346	23,698
Industrial.....	2,416	2,891	3,861
Business.....	7,436	7,827	7,094
Educational.....	4,846	4,188	4,131
Hospitals and institutions.....	837	854	931
Social and recreational.....	1,269	1,746	1,210
Religious and memorial.....	1,173	1,110	885
Public.....	1,432	363	153
Total (27 States) ⁴	41,179	48,064	42,021

³ Total 10 districts. No figures available for Dallas district.

⁴ Includes miscellaneous building contracts as well as groups shown.

⁵ District No. 10 includes figures for Colorado.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LINES

[Average monthly sales 1919=100]

	General index	Groceries	Meat	Dry goods	Shoes	Hardware	Drugs
1923							
January	78	75	61	101	61	89	113
February	76	74	60	95	60	83	107
March	86	81	65	108	86	109	121
April	79	80	62	86	67	112	106
May	80	81	64	83	73	115	107
June	83	88	62	88	68	114	107
July	80	81	66	88	56	100	106
August	89	86	70	114	74	106	111
September	92	90	75	117	76	106	115
October	97	99	76	112	81	117	129
November	85	93	65	90	63	102	111
December	72	76	65	66	51	90	99
1924							
January	80	79	66	98	51	91	116
February	78	76	63	99	49	90	110
March	79	79	62	90	66	101	118
April	77	78	61	81	68	106	115
May	76	80	63	73	55	102	111
June	75	81	64	70	48	95	106
July	77	82	68	74	44	91	111

CHANGE IN CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE, BY LINES AND DISTRICTS

	Percentage change in July, 1924, sales as compared with—	
	June, 1924	July, 1923
Groceries:		
United States	0.5	0.7
Boston district	12.1	2.1
New York district	4.6	-2.3
Philadelphia district	-1.1	-4.2
Cleveland district	4.8	-2.2
Richmond district	-2.6	-4.2
Atlanta district	6.7	5.8
Chicago district	-3.9	1.8
St. Louis district	3.6	3.2
Minneapolis district	.3	3.5
Kansas City district	-3.1	-2.4
Dallas district	2.5	11.5
San Francisco district	-5.8	-10.8
Dry goods:		
United States	6.5	-16.0
New York district	8.6	-2.7
Philadelphia district	-6.3	-10.5
Cleveland district	-13.1	-24.7
Richmond district	25.8	-17.8
Atlanta district	24.4	-14.0
Chicago district	13.9	-18.9
St. Louis district	18.4	-21.8
Minneapolis district	-8.1	12.1
Kansas City district	22.4	-18.0
Dallas district	36.6	1.5
San Francisco district	14.3	-3.5
Shoes:		
United States	-8.8	-20.8
Boston district	-1.7	-22.8
New York district	-10.6	-2
Philadelphia district	-13.8	-13.3

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

	Percentage change in July, 1924, sales as compared with—	
	June, 1924	July, 1923
Shoes—Continued		
Richmond district	-12.9	-19.3
Atlanta district	-2.8	-24.7
Chicago district	-15.3	-41.0
St. Louis district	-22.6	34.2
Minneapolis district	-17.6	-28.0
San Francisco district	-14.6	-22.8
Hardware:		
United States	-4.0	-8.6
New York district	-4.8	-4.6
Philadelphia district	-4.6	.6
Cleveland district	.9	-19.3
Richmond district	6.3	-9.0
Atlanta district	-1.9	-9.0
Chicago district	-4.2	-2.9
St. Louis district	9.3	-6.5
Minneapolis district	4.6	-5.3
Kansas City district	-1.4	1.9
Dallas district	1.4	5.8
San Francisco district	-7.8	-13.9
Drugs:		
United States	5.0	5.4
New York district	1.3	7.5
Philadelphia district	6.3	9.3
Cleveland district	4.4	.8
Richmond district	6.4	6.1
Atlanta district	9.9	1.6
Chicago district	2.5	-3.4
St. Louis district	10.7	-.9
Kansas City district	8.3	.2
Dallas district	8.8	10.3
San Francisco district	22.4	9.3
Furniture:		
Richmond district	25.1	13.4
Atlanta district	-8.2	-21.1
St. Louis district	2.3	-14.5
Kansas City district	-21.1	-9.9
San Francisco district	-2.2	3.3
Agricultural implements:		
United States	2.4	-3.2
Minneapolis district	119.1	1.4
Dallas district	16.5	15.4
San Francisco district	-18.8	-26.3
Stationery:		
New York district	-4	5.3
Philadelphia district	9.0	-9.9
Atlanta district	12.7	-4.4
San Francisco district	5.3	-7.0
Auto supplies:		
San Francisco district	1.2	-4.3
Men's clothing:		
New York district	51.7	-8.3
Women's clothing:		
New York district	50.9	-65.2
Machine tools:		
New York district	3.3	-41.8
Diamonds:		
New York district	13.6	21.2
Jewelry:		
New York district	-22.3	-9.4
Philadelphia district	-8.1	3.3
Electrical supplies:		
Philadelphia district	-9.5	-12.8

RETAIL TRADE, BY REPORTING LINES

[Average monthly sales 1919=100]

	Sales without seasonal adjustment									Sales with seasonal adjustment								
	Department stores (333 stores)	Mail-order houses (4 houses)	Grocery chains (28 chains)	Five-and-ten-cent chains (3 chains)	Drug chains (9 chains)	Cigar chains (3 chains)	Shoe chains (6 chains)	Music chains (4 chains)	Candy chains (4 chains)	Department stores (333 stores)	Mail-order houses (4 houses)	Grocery chains (28 chains)	Five-and-ten-cent chains (5 chains)	Drug chains (9 chains)	Cigar chains (3 chains)	Shoe chains (6 chains)	Music chains (4 chains)	Candy chains (4 chains)
1923																		
April.....	119	103	179	142	135	125	125	99	159	115	100	177	152	139	130	107	116	159
May.....	128	98	189	154	142	137	143	100	170	125	110	188	162	144	134	124	120	176
June.....	127	86	183	154	149	136	144	97	176	117	101	186	168	152	140	135	122	188
July.....	89	74	177	143	141	128	102	82	176	119	100	184	158	139	129	112	111	180
August.....	100	73	179	153	145	135	95	103	179	129	97	187	161	145	138	121	115	179
September.....	112	92	182	151	143	140	127	102	176	123	97	191	162	145	140	133	102	178
October.....	148	134	200	180	152	138	139	137	185	132	104	193	166	149	132	123	113	181
November.....	142	122	201	176	141	134	131	149	174	126	98	200	168	150	135	121	119	183
December.....	202	118	201	331	185	193	171	214	261	125	98	192	179	152	143	130	113	178
1924																		
January.....	110	98	203	126	141	119	99	84	154	124	100	202	173	146	137	130	102	183
February.....	102	96	198	140	143	124	93	97	166	127	101	198	179	150	140	132	112	188
March.....	115	105	197	163	149	136	118	99	181	115	91	182	170	147	140	118	110	179
April.....	132	114	208	178	145	130	178	88	208	130	111	205	190	149	136	153	104	208
May.....	127	90	211	174	150	143	150	82	189	123	100	210	183	153	141	130	99	196
June.....	119	89	197	162	143	131	140	75	176	121	105	200	177	145	134	132	94	188
July.....	91	69	207	163	151	129	111	72	195	120	93	214	179	149	129	121	97	188

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Average monthly sales 1919=100]

District	Number of reporting firms	Sales without seasonal adjustment							Sales with seasonal adjustment						
		1924					1923		1924					1923	
		July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	July	June	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	July	June
United States.....	333	91	119	127	132	115	89	127	120	121	123	130	115	119	117
Boston.....	24	89	131	132	137	113	90	136	124	123	125	130	112	126	128
New York.....	64	91	126	130	135	117	85	128	131	125	126	132	115	122	127
Philadelphia.....	22	83	123	124	136	120	82	133	122	119	120	124	123	121	129
Cleveland.....	27	94	126	133	145	120	97	143	124	131	134	139	123	128	141
Richmond.....	19	82	116	112	125	105	78	115	106	126	121	130	105	100	124
Atlanta.....	35	73	95	104	107	94	77	102	96	101	99	104	95	101	108
Chicago.....	67	98	124	135	145	123	96	137	127	125	127	139	121	125	139
Minneapolis.....	23	78	95	107	109	93	79	109	94	94	104	105	96	96	107
Dallas.....	21	71	95	106	101	94	77	92	101	100	104	106	89	95	97
San Francisco.....	31	116	126	146	139	124	116	128	139	133	141	145	135	139	136

DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Average monthly sales 1919=100]

District	Number of reporting firms	Stocks without seasonal adjustment							Stocks with seasonal adjustment						
		1924					1923		1924					1923	
		July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	July	June	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	July	June
United States.....	286	122	127	134	140	138	119	122	129	133	134	136	137	127	128
Boston.....	24	116	119	126	128	128	109	116	126	125	126	125	129	118	122
New York.....	64	112	119	128	134	129	111	116	123	125	127	129	128	121	123
Philadelphia.....	13	141	146	152	162	162	137	143	151	151	156	159	160	147	148
Cleveland.....	26	119	128	138	141	137	118	121	127	132	139	140	136	126	124
Richmond.....	19	113	122	130	134	134	113	115	120	130	132	130	128	129	123
Atlanta.....	22	109	113	121	124	125	111	113	116	119	124	122	124	119	119
Chicago.....	55	142	145	153	161	162	135	137	147	152	152	152	163	143	144
Minneapolis.....	15	99	102	102	108	109	105	108	102	103	99	107	107	108	109
Dallas.....	19	110	113	120	125	126	107	110	118	119	120	125	125	115	115
San Francisco.....	29	131	135	141	148	143	124	125	137	141	141	143	141	130	131

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ENGLAND

	1924			1923
	July	June	May	July
Production:				
Coal (thousand long tons).....	19,382	18,699	27,308	20,060
Pig iron (thousand long tons).....	612	608	651	655
Steel ingots and castings (thousand long tons).....	693	652	810	640
Raw cotton, visible supply ² (thousand bales).....		656	715	535
Exports:				
Iron and steel and manufactures (thousand long tons).....	340	324	407	308
Cotton manufactures (million yards).....	388	350	398	320
Coal (thousand long tons).....	5,488	4,882	5,480	6,767
Imports:				
Raw cotton (million pounds).....	79	75	104	46
Raw wool (million pounds).....	43	49	125	40
Raw hides, wet (thousand pounds).....	18,488	15,921	11,846	8,476
Transportation:				
Ships cleared with cargo ³ (thousand tons).....	5,790	5,290	5,884	5,547
Freight-train receipts (thousand pounds sterling).....			9,384	8,628
Freight-train traffic (million ton-miles).....			1,678	1,473
Unemployment:				
Among trade-unionists (per cent).....	7.4	7.2	7.0	11.1
In insured trades (per cent).....	9.9	9.4	9.5	11.5
Index of security prices, Dec., 1921=100.....	115.2	115.5	115.3	114.1
Capital issues (thousand pounds sterling).....	23,755	19,149	40,085	20,143

¹ Five weeks.² End of month figures.³ Figures include Irish Free State.

FRANCE

	1924			1923
	July	June	May	July
Production:				
Coal ¹ (thousand metric tons).....			4,865	4,312
Pig iron (thousand metric tons).....		639	658	436
Crude steel (thousand metric tons).....		555	599	400
Cotton stocks at Havre ² (thousand bales).....	74,589	95,349	118,649	47,280
Exports:				
Total volume (thousand metric tons).....	2,317	2,468	2,171	1,917
Imports:				
Total volume (thousand metric tons).....	5,410	4,582	5,485	4,925
Raw cotton for consumption (metric tons).....	15,692	16,056	24,067	14,292
Raw silk (metric tons).....	1,645	1,483	564	205
Coal (thousand metric tons).....	3,170	2,360	2,594	2,473
Transportation:				
Ships cleared with cargo (thousand tons).....	3,658	2,975	3,090	2,817
Railway receipts (thousand francs).....		851,911	669,002	697,863
Freight-car loadings (average daily number).....	59,189	59,597	59,777	55,073
Unemployment:				
Number in Paris receiving aid ³	62	87	105	171
Demands for employment not filled (number men in France) ⁴	5,946	6,040	5,296	6,418

¹ Coal and lignite, including Lorraine and the Saar.² Bale of 50 kilos. End of month figures.³ End of month figures.⁴ Five weeks.

GERMANY

	1924			1923
	June	May	April	June
Exports:				
Iron and its manufactures (metric tons).....	107,260	118,303	123,268	102,502
Machinery and electrical supplies (metric tons).....	26,740	29,280	29,988	24,856
Dyes and dyestuffs (metric tons).....	8,662	8,223	6,761	9,716
Coal (metric tons).....	65,465	76,562	84,039	75,315
Imports:				
Raw wool (metric tons).....	17,004	28,558	21,214	11,867
Silk, half manufactured (metric tons).....	411	442	595	449
Cotton (metric tons).....	22,864	29,811	34,070	11,950
Iron ore (metric tons).....	257,053	223,384	72,970	208,230
Coal (metric tons).....	1,191,527	897,541	792,493	2,977,179
	July	June	May	July
Ship arrivals in Hamburg (thousand net reg. tons).....	1,252	1,232	1,594	1,411
Unemployment:				
Applicants for every 100 positions.....		288	235	180
Number receiving State aid.....		239,500	208,258	139,016
Business failures.....	1,125	586	326	18
Capital issues (billion marks).....		24.8	21.6	441
Index of security prices: ¹				
25 domestic stocks, January 5, 1923=1.....	1,257.4	1,227.9	1,429.4	

¹ Last week of month figures; in millions.² In millions of gold marks.

CANADA

	1924			1923
	July	June	May	July
Production:				
Pig iron (thousand tons).....	45	57	85	82
Crude steel.....	52	69	108	74
Railway receipts (thousand dollars).....	34,308	34,103	33,255	35,938
Unemployment among trade-unionists (per cent).....		5.8	7.3	2.9
Business failures (number) ¹	39	41	37	59
Authorized capital of new companies (thousand dollars) ¹	14,041	10,922	18,430	15,248
Bond sales (thousands dollars).....	53,513	31,635	14,146	32,841
Security prices, average market prices, 20 industrial stock.....	90.7	89.2	88.7	90.2
Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur (thousand bushels).....		21,243	15,781	6,032
Receipts of livestock at stock yards in Toronto and Winnipeg:				
Cattle (number).....		39,575	46,854	53,089
Hogs (number).....		67,020	65,601	44,096
	June	May	April	June
Exports:				
Planks and boards (million feet).....	178,668	158,372	107,247	227,831
Preserved fish (thousand pounds).....	7,963	5,676	3,915	7,300
Wood pulp (thousand pounds).....	116,285	124,988	97,904	177,996
Wheat (thousand bushels).....	24,075	41,228	6,085	22,229
Imports:				
Coal (thousand tons).....	1,303	1,057	1,187	1,794
Raw cotton (thousand pounds).....	2,790	5,457	5,871	6,520
Machinery (thousand dollars).....	2,239	2,512	2,147	2,606

Average for weeks reported.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

UNITED STATES
[Thousands of dollars]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	1924			1923
	July	June	Cumulative through last month noted	Cumulative through last month noted
IMPORTS				
By classes of commodities:				
Total	276,819	274,015	2,126,504	2,375,054
Crude materials for manufacturing	89,171	88,626	717,379	923,721
Foodstuffs in crude condition	39,145	34,234	243,674	205,641
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	40,389	41,734	355,611	351,960
Manufactures for use in manufacturing	45,270	48,420	377,765	449,887
Manufactures ready for consumption	62,108	60,587	422,811	437,716
Miscellaneous	736	415	926	6,130
By countries:				
Total Europe	82,040	80,189	602,352	694,956
France	10,720	9,393	81,676	86,183
Germany	12,502	10,511	75,883	90,924
Italy	5,049	4,832	39,056	52,070
United Kingdom	23,050	24,480	196,351	263,768
Total North America	81,138	80,019	635,989	637,370
Canada	32,115	33,031	232,205	234,857
Total South America	41,368	38,368	272,828	301,383
Argentina	6,494	7,108	50,023	92,051
Total Asia and Oceania	69,326	70,605	568,346	676,584
Japan	26,755	21,829	177,545	202,570
Total Africa	2,947	4,843	46,989	64,783
EXPORTS				
By classes of commodities:				
Total	276,739	306,475	2,366,468	2,247,745
Crude materials for manufacturing	55,972	62,387	608,293	512,432
Foodstuffs in crude condition	12,673	15,021	94,378	155,327
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	37,367	34,034	312,962	334,552
Manufactures for use in manufacturing	46,240	50,462	355,809	327,060
Manufactures ready for consumption	118,126	136,450	935,644	869,128
Miscellaneous	320	327	3,310	3,623
Reexports	6,043	7,793	56,072	45,623
By countries:				
Total Europe	126,071	141,949	1,183,154	1,075,789
France	13,179	21,321	141,499	136,664
Germany	12,836	18,033	218,118	168,734
Italy	8,142	12,042	92,391	85,006
United Kingdom	56,608	51,778	452,528	425,591
Total North America	83,337	84,427	579,740	634,509
Canada	45,213	47,762	324,865	388,312
Total South America	23,352	25,860	170,726	158,838
Argentina	8,778	8,987	61,491	68,408
Total Asia and Oceania	39,024	48,913	392,674	341,889
Japan	8,423	9,563	137,979	128,748
Total Africa	4,956	5,325	40,174	36,720

	1924			1923
	July	June	Cumulative through last month noted	Cumulative through last month noted
France (million francs):				
Imports	3,100	3,178	22,971	17,311
Exports	3,014	2,922	24,296	16,561
United Kingdom (thousand £ sterling):				
Imports	108,115	88,501	706,487	615,617
Exports	71,283	62,024	459,748	442,183
Reexports	10,175	10,024	84,303	72,619
Canada (thousands of dollars):				
Imports	72,631	66,396	486,944	539,473
Exports	83,221	88,238	563,590	513,161
Japan (million yen):				
Imports	152	176	1,618	1,269
Exports	126	146	933	834
South Africa (thousand £ sterling):				
Imports	5,505	5,366	37,652	30,191
Exports	4,470	4,820	40,723	38,444
Belgium and Luxembourg (million francs):				
Imports	1,380	1,513	8,570	5,786
Exports	1,076	1,285	6,719	3,817
Denmark (million kroner):				
Imports	199	219	1,149	960
Exports	147	187	1,001	778
Germany (thousand metric tons):				
Imports	753	870	4,881	3,176
Exports	475	516	2,827	2,458
Italy (million lire):				
Imports		1,547		9,060
Exports		1,095		4,885
Netherlands (million guilders):				
Imports	189	219	1,148	990
Exports	111	136	757	592
Norway (million kroner):				
Imports	119	140	737	
Exports	85	62	432	406
Sweden (million kroner):				
Imports	109	132	664	621
Exports	127	109	508	454
Brazil (million milreis) ¹ :				
Imports	174	211	726	724
Exports	207	274	1,031	1,002
Australia (thousand £ sterling):				
Imports	11,200	12,700	70,712	66,184
Exports	7,217	8,100	64,712	58,554
India (million rupees):				
Imports	188	206	1,198	1,177
Exports	296	291	2,034	1,846

¹ Figures for March and April, and cumulative through April, 1924 and 1923.

The following tables present the Federal Reserve Board's index numbers of the monthly volume of foreign trade of the United States and monthly fluctuations in ocean freight rates prevailing between this country and principal European trade regions. For methods of construction of these indexes, reference may be made to the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETINS for July, 1920, and August, 1921.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX
[1913=100]

	1924				1923
	July	June	May	April	July
Imports:					
Total	173.4	171.3	193.2	224.9	165.6
Raw materials	125.4	151.3	142.8	156.9	156.2
Producers' goods	234.5	233.9	276.9	343.0	198.9
Consumers' goods	182.6	153.6	160.6	169.1	121.1
Exports:					
Total	78.0	86.1	87.2	91.7	77.9
Raw materials	51.2	59.1	62.2	66.2	57.4
Producers' goods	171.9	204.7	187.1	203.1	159.6
Consumers' goods	121.3	118.1	121.5	122.1	106.2

INDEX OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES
[January, 1920=100]

	1924				1923
	August	July	June	May	August
United States Atlantic ports to—					
United Kingdom		22.8	25.0	28.4	20.1
French Atlantic		23.4	24.5	26.7	22.2
Netherlands and Belgium—					
Scandinavia		20.3	21.4	25.4	17.7
Mediterranean		23.5	23.5	23.5	22.3
All Europe		20.5	20.8	21.3	19.6
		22.1	23.3	25.7	20.0

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ENGLAND

[Millions of pounds sterling]

	1924			1923
	July	June	May	July
Bank of England:				
Issue department—				
Gold coin and bullion	126	126	126	126
Notes issued	146	146	146	146
Banking department—				
Gold and silver coin	2	2	2	2
Bank notes	19	20	20	20
Government securities	46	48	42	46
Other securities	75	81	73	71
Public deposits	12	20	15	10
Other deposits	112	113	105	109
Ratio of gold and note reserve to deposit liabilities	16.9	16.3	18.5	18
Bank notes in circulation	105	104	103	103
Currency notes and certificates	296	290	286	289
Nine London clearing banks:				
Money at call and short notice	98	108	101	104
Discounts and advances	1,051	1,037	1,024	1,024
Investments	323	324	327	338
Total deposits	1,643	1,652	1,618	1,638
Total clearings	3,398	3,125	3,410	3,004
Government floating debt:				
Total	782	798	742	802
Treasury bills	599	580	570	602
Temporary advances	183	218	172	200
Index number of foreign exchange value of the pound sterling	127.8	125.1	124.4	129.4

ITALY

[Millions of lire]

	1924			1923
	June	May	April	June
Banks of issue:				
Gold reserve	1,159	1,127	1,126	1,130
Total reserve	1,808	1,830	1,830	1,977
Loans and discounts	6,620	6,596	6,926	9,860
Note circulation for commerce	9,376	9,063	9,226	9,571
Note circulation for the State ¹	7,491	7,484	7,532	7,764
Total deposits	3,018	3,002	2,804	2,691
Leading private banks:				
Cash			1,001	833
Loans and discounts			7,978	9,340
Due from correspondents			3,795	3,607
Participations			350	251
Total deposits			11,866	12,627
State note issue		2,428	2,428	2,428
Index of security prices		237.12	207.02	158.22

¹ Not including gold held abroad.

CANADA

[Millions of dollars]

	1924			1923
	June	May	April	June
Chartered banks:				
Gold coin and bullion ¹	54	54	54	67
Current loans and discounts	1,168	1,163	1,185	1,222
Money at call and short notice	279	302	314	316
Public and railway securities	510	495	484	403
Note circulation	171	169	162	175
Individual deposits	2,059	2,011	2,055	2,081
Gold reserve against Dominion notes	97	97	97	121
Dominion note circulation	210	217	229	234
Bank clearings ²	1,260	1,431	1,266	1,253
Bank debits	2,057	2,230	2,029	---

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

FRANCE

[Millions of francs]

	1924			1923
	July	June	May	July
Bank of France:				
Gold reserve ¹	3,679	3,679	3,679	3,674
Silver reserve	300	300	299	294
War advances to the Government	23,000	23,000	22,700	23,000
Note circulation	40,325	39,665	39,556	36,929
Total deposits	2,158	2,151	2,225	2,072
Commercial bank loans		14,815	14,669	13,821
Commercial bank deposits		14,878	14,496	13,688
Clearings, daily average of Paris banks	970	1,294	1,296	765
Savings banks, excess of deposits (+) or withdrawals (-)	+15	+1	-7	+12
Price of 3 per cent perpetual rents	52.00	54.45	52.00	57.15

¹ Not including gold held abroad.

JAPAN

[Millions of yen]

	1924			1923
	July	June	May	July
Bank of Japan:				
Reserve for notes ¹	1,062	1,061	1,062	1,053
Loans and discounts	302	400	449	244
Advances on foreign bills	102	90	83	46
Note circulation	1,220	1,389	1,287	1,278
Government deposits	327	309	411	361
Private deposits	35	56	46	32
Tokyo banks:				
Cash on hand	113	122	123	139
Total loans	2,537	2,585	2,556	2,195
Total deposits	1,846	1,897	1,888	1,870
Total clearings	2,547	2,610	2,636	3,220

¹ Gold abroad, gold coin and bullion in Japan.

DISCOUNT RATES OF 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	P. ct. 15	Aug. 13, 1924	Esthonia	P. ct. 7½	Jan. —, 1919	Italy	P. ct. 5½	July 11, 1922	Portugal	P. ct. 9	Sept. 12, 1923
Belgium	5½	Jan. 22, 1923	Finland	9	Mar. 6, 1924	Japan	8.03	Nov. 18, 1919	Rumania	6	Sept. 4, 1920
Bulgaria	6½	June 14, 1919	France	6	Jan. 17, 1924	Latvia	8	Feb. 16, 1924	South Africa	6	Dec. 29, 1922
Czechoslovakia	6	May 28, 1924	Germany	10	Dec. 23, 1923	Lithuania	6	Sept. 27, 1922	Spain	5	Mar. 23, 1923
Denmark	7	Jan. 17, 1924	Greece	7½	Jan. 1, 1923	Netherlands	5	Jan. 24, 1924	Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1923
England	4	July 5, 1923	Hungary	18	July 25, 1923	Norway	7	Nov. 10, 1923	Switzerland	4	July 14, 1923
			India	5	Aug. 21, 1924	Poland	12	Apr. 28, 1924	Yugoslavia	6	June 23, 1922

¹ On Rentenmark and stable currency loans.

Changes for the month.—Oesterreichische Nationalbank, August 13, 1924, from 12 to 15 per cent. Imperial Bank of India, July 31, 1924, from 5 to 4 per cent; August 21, 1924, from 4 to 5 per cent.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

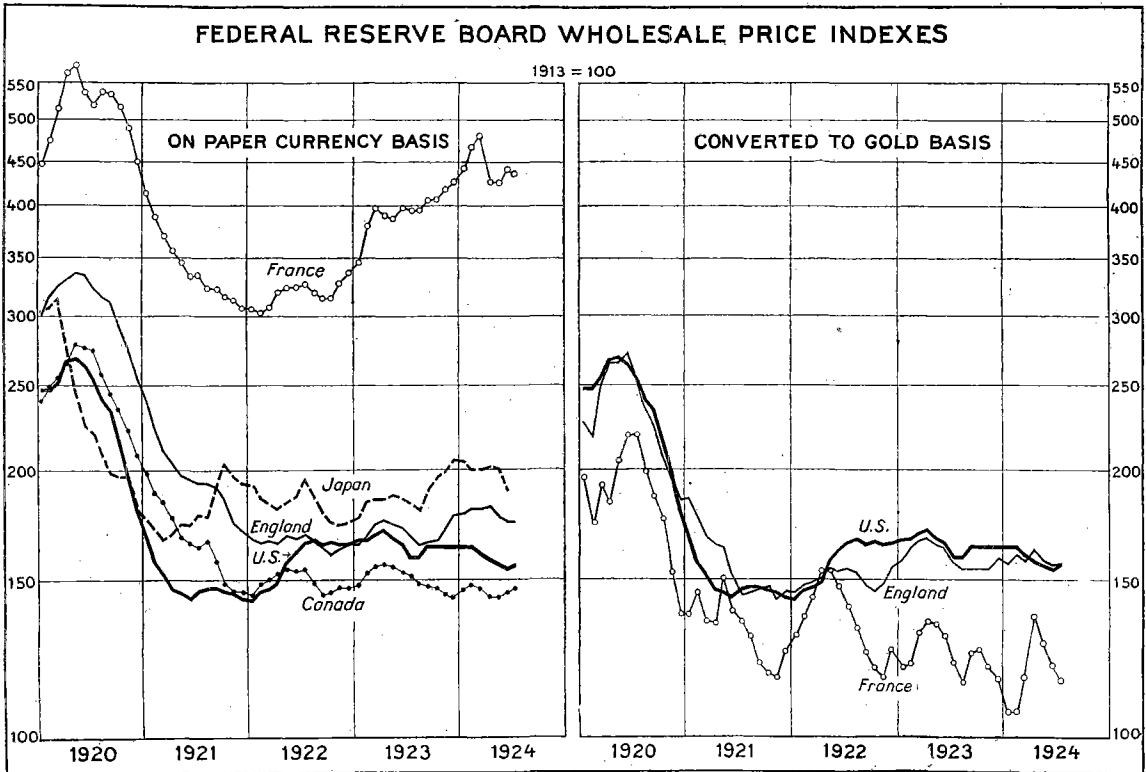
Wholesale prices in July, according to the Federal Reserve Board's index numbers, rose 1.3 per cent in the United States and 1.3 per cent in Canada, while in England prices remained unchanged and in France they declined 0.9 per cent. When these indexes are converted to a gold basis by making allowance for the depreciation of the foreign currencies from their respective gold parities of exchange, prices in England rose 0.8 per cent and in Canada 2.2 per cent, while in France they declined 3.5 per cent.

The movement of prices in Japan during the past year and especially since the earthquake of last September has presented certain features not found in other countries. The following table presents significant figures:

	Japanese prices		United States prices	British gold prices	Yen exchange, per cent of par
	In currency	In gold			
June, 1923.....	186	183	164	2	98.4
December, 1923.....	205	193	163	159	94.3
June, 1924.....	189	156	154	155	82.4

In June, 1923, Japanese currency prices and gold prices were very nearly the same, as the yen averaged 98.4 per cent of its par value. The gold index for Japan, however, was about 11 per cent above the American index and nearly 13 per cent above the British gold index for the same month.

Following the earthquake in September, Japanese prices rose rapidly, from 179 in August to 205 in December, an advance of over 14 per cent in four months. The Japanese gold index for that month stood at 193, or over 18 per cent above the American and more than 21 per cent above the British gold index. Since early this year Japanese prices have fallen 8 per cent, but as this was accompanied by a material decline in the exchange, gold prices fell 19 per cent between December and June. As a result, the Japanese gold index is now substantially the same as those of England and the United States, and yen exchange is approximately at its purchasing power parity with the dollar and the pound sterling.



The tables below give the all-commodities and group index numbers of wholesale prices in the five countries included in the Federal Reserve Board's indexes. In the first table the all-commodities index for each country is shown both in terms of paper currency and converted to a gold basis. The latter figure takes into account the depreciation of the foreign currency in terms of the American dollar (or gold) and the series indicates relative price levels in the several countries when all prices are expressed in dollars.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL COMMODITIES

Year and month	On paper currency basis					Converted to gold basis				
	United States	England	France	Canada	Japan	United States	England	France	Canada	Japan
1913, average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919, average.....	211	241	207	207	235	211	219	198	198	241
1920, average.....	239	310	512	250	240	239	233	187	223	242
1921, average.....	149	198	344	167	181	149	156	133	150	175
1922, average.....	158	165	319	149	182	158	150	136	147	175
1923, average.....	164	170	394	150	188	164	159	124	147	183
1923										
January.....	166	165	346	148	176	166	158	120	147	172
February.....	166	168	380	152	183	166	162	121	150	178
March.....	169	173	398	155	185	169	166	131	152	180
April.....	170	175	390	156	185	170	167	135	153	181
May.....	167	173	386	155	187	167	164	133	152	184
June.....	164	171	394	153	186	164	162	129	150	183
July.....	159	168	391	151	183	159	158	119	147	179
August.....	159	164	391	150	179	159	154	115	146	176
September.....	163	165	404	149	190	163	154	123	145	186
October.....	163	166	404	147	196	163	154	125	145	192
November.....	163	171	416	145	199	163	154	119	142	193
December.....	163	177	427	144	205	163	159	116	140	193
1924										
January.....	163	178	445	146	205	163	156	108	142	185
February.....	163	180	469	148	200	163	160	107	144	182
March.....	160	180	483	147	200	160	158	117	143	172
April.....	158	181	428	143	201	158	162	137	140	165
May.....	156	177	428	143	200	156	158	128	141	161
June.....	154	174	442	145	189	154	155	120	142	156
July.....	156	174	438	147	189	156	156	116	145	156

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES FOR GROUPS OF COMMODITIES¹

Year and month	All commodities	Grouped by stage of manufacture			Grouped by origin		Export goods	Year and month	All commodities	Grouped by stage of manufacture			Grouped by origin		Export goods
		Raw materials	Producers' goods	Consumers' goods	Domestic goods	Imported goods				Raw materials	Producers' goods	Consumers' goods	Domestic goods	Imported goods	
UNITED STATES								FRANCE—contd.							
1923—July.....	159	163	160	155	161	141	170	1924—April.....	428	430	446	421	418	480	434
1924—February.....	163	169	158	157	164	148	189	1924—May.....	428	430	437	425	417	481	425
March.....	160	166	157	154	161	145	179	1924—June.....	442	444	450	441	431	496	445
April.....	158	165	155	151	159	140	182	1924—July.....	438	444	449	429	426	498	448
May.....	156	163	151	151	158	133	183	CANADA							
June.....	154	160	147	152	157	129	179	1923—July.....	151	137	168	168	149	164	142
July.....	156	163	147	154	159	132	180	1924—February.....	148	131	168	168	146	167	135
ENGLAND								1924—March.....	147	129	167	168	145	165	132
1923—July.....	168	171	153	178	169	164	173	1924—April.....	143	126	164	162	141	159	130
1924—February.....	180	182	167	191	180	182	185	1924—May.....	143	127	160	162	141	159	132
March.....	180	183	167	187	180	178	185	1924—June.....	145	128	157	165	144	156	138
April.....	181	186	169	187	183	178	188	1924—July.....	147	133	154	163	146	156	148
May.....	177	178	166	185	179	171	181	JAPAN							
June.....	174	173	164	186	176	170	179	1923—July.....	183	179	176	188	185	173	192
July.....	174	171	163	188	175	171	177	1924—February.....	200	214	202	192	199	205	211
FRANCE								1924—March.....	200	211	203	193	200	199	207
1923—July.....	391	417	418	345	382	434	384	1924—April.....	201	220	199	191	199	214	198
1924—February.....	469	478	485	453	443	595	522	1924—May.....	200	214	199	193	197	216	192
March.....	483	483	507	474	460	596	524	1924—June.....	189	199	190	184	186	208	175
1924—July.....								1924—July.....							

¹ Complete descriptions of these index numbers may be found in the following issues of the BULLETIN: United States—May and June, 1920, June, 1921, and May, 1922; England—February, 1922; France—August, 1922; Canada—July, 1922; Japan—September, 1922

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

INDEX OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[1913=100]

	All commodities	Bureau of Labor Statistics groups									Federal Reserve Board groups						
		Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	Raw materials					Producers' goods	Consumers' goods
											Crops	Animal products	Forest products	Mineral products	Total raw materials		
1922 average.....	149	133	138	181	218	122	168	124	176	117	145	125	135	207	158	128	151
1923 average.....	154	141	144	200	185	144	189	131	183	123	168	122	210	185	159	141	156
1923—July.....	151	135	141	193	182	145	190	128	187	121	154	120	209	179	153	141	154
1924—February.....	152	142	143	196	180	143	182	131	176	114	176	116	195	177	156	139	154
March.....	150	137	141	191	181	144	182	130	175	113	165	118	194	179	154	137	153
April.....	148	139	137	189	179	139	182	128	178	113	166	119	193	174	154	135	151
May.....	147	136	137	187	177	134	180	127	173	112	167	115	195	171	152	133	150
June.....	145	134	136	187	175	132	173	127	172	111	165	109	182	168	147	130	151
July.....	147	141	139	188	173	130	169	126	171	112	176	114	175	167	152	130	153

WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

ALL-COMMODITIES INDEX NUMBERS

[Pre-war=100]

Year and month	EUROPE												
	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia ¹	Denmark ¹	England		France	Germany; Federal Statistical Bureau	Italy	Netherlands	Norway (Christiania)	Poland
						Board of Trade	Statist						
1923									Gold basis				Zloty basis
July.....	1,789,300	504	2,408	969	207	157	147	407	88.8	566	145	235	-----
August.....	1,657,400	529	2,292	959	207	155	147	413	85.8	567	142	231	-----
1924													
February.....	1,915,800	642	2,658	1,028	223	187	163	544	116.2	573	158	262	-----
March.....	1,912,000	625	2,612	1,036	227	165	161	499	120.7	579	155	266	-----
April.....	1,946,500	555	2,798	1,022	228	165	161	450	124.1	579	154	267	109
May.....	1,946,500	557	2,551	1,015	225	164	161	459	122.5	571	153	263	104
June.....	1,828,200	565	2,811	981	219	163	160	465	115.9	566	151	264	101
July.....	1,913,300	566	-----	965	220	163	163	481	115.0	567	-----	271	102
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	233	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Year and month	EUROPE—continued			NORTH AMERICA		ASIA AND OCEANIA						AFRICA	
	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ¹	United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics)	Canada	Australia	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India (Calcutta)	Japan (Tokyo)	New Zealand	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa
1923													
July.....	170	162	180	151	154	180	155	194	170	192	176	123	124
August.....	171	162	175	150	154	175	153	191	171	190	175	120	-----
1924													
February.....	180	162	183	152	157	170	160	205	178	208	180	135	-----
March.....	180	162	180	150	154	167	158	204	179	206	180	136	-----
April.....	184	161	182	148	151	166	154	-----	174	207	173	134	126
May.....	179	160	180	147	151	165	154	-----	176	205	179	135	-----
June.....	179	158	178	145	152	163	152	-----	176	199	-----	131	-----
July.....	-----	137	173	147	153	-----	152	-----	179	195	-----	132	-----
August.....	-----	-----	171	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ First of month figures.

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

RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

[Pre-war=100]

United States (51 cities)	European countries											Other countries				
	Austria (Vienna)	Belgium (9 Provinces)	Czechoslovakia ¹	England ¹ (600 towns)	France (Paris)	Germany (71 cities)	Italy (Milan)	Netherlands (6 cities)	Norway (31 towns)	Spain (Madrid)	Sweden (48 towns)	Switzerland (33 towns)	Canada (60 cities)	Australia (30 towns)	India (Bombay)	New Zealand (25 towns)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES

1923	(*)																		
	United States	Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	England	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Canada	Australia	India	New Zealand	South Africa	
							<i>Gold basis</i>												
June	141	1,413,200	98	160	331	502	145	213	165	138	162	146	142	118					
July	144	1,291,100	103	162	321	496	145	218	164	137	164	148	142	116					
Aug	143	1,233,500	109	165	328	490	143	220	162	142	165	149	143	115					
Sept.	146	1,250,900	115	168	339	496	142	218	163	141	161	149	145	115					
Oct.	147	1,263,600	117	172	349	502	145	217	162	144	157	147	146	117					
Nov.	148	1,264,700	121	173	355	503	149	221	166	144	157	147	147	120					
Dec.	147	1,286,000	124	176	365	499	149	226	167	145	156	152	147	118					
1924																			
Jan.	146	1,352,700	126	175	376	127	515	150	230	145	155	154	150	120					
Feb.	144	1,382,100	130	177	384	117	516	151	234	145	153	151	149	122					
Mar.	141	1,393,000	128	176	392	120	523	152	241	147	152	147	150	122					
Apr.	138	1,383,800	121	167	380	123	524	152	240	145	137	150	143	123					
May	138	1,416,900	113	163	378	126	519	151	241	145	133	151	143	122					
June	140	1,445,700	118	160	370	120	518	151	241	145	133	149	147	120					
July	140	1,436,200	118	162	360	126	518	151	241	145	133	149	147	120					
Aug.	140	1,565,200	118	164	360	126	518	151	248	145	134	151	147	117					

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING

1923	(*)																		
	United States	Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	England	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Canada	Australia	India	New Zealand	South Africa	
June	156	1,151,300	419	933	169	334	491	174	236	170	161	166	146	151	145	131			
July	157	1,090,300	429	921	169	334	45	487	172	160	166	146	146	153	145	130			
Aug	156	1,049,600	439	892	171	334	54	483	178	161	164	148	148	154	146	130			
Sept.	157	1,084,100	453	903	173	331	64	487	173	230	178	165	164	148	156	154	147	131	
Oct.	158	1,102,700	453	901	175	331	61	502	174	165	164	149	149	152	147	132			
Nov.	157	1,114,900	463	898	175	331	126	502	177	164	167	160	160	153	148	133			
Dec.	158	1,124,900	470	909	177	345	125	499	178	231	182	164	164	150	152	157	149	133	
1924																			
Jan.	157	1,174,000	480	917	177	345	110	510	178	163	169	150	150	158	150	133			
Feb.	156	1,194,000	495	917	179	345	104	517	190	162	168	149	149	156	151	134			
Mar.	156	1,199,600	510	908	178	365	107	521	179	236	180	162	163	148	150	153	152	134	
Apr.	154	1,197,300	498	907	173	365	112	522	195	159	166	145	145	150	150	134			
May	154	1,220,900	485	916	171	365	115	518	180	159	166	143	143	150	150	134			
June	154	1,244,200	492	923	169	366	112	518	173	244	186	158	168	143	153	133			
July	155	1,239,100	493	923	170	366	116	518	186	244	186	158	168	143	153	133			
Aug.	155	1,314,200	498	923	171	366	116	518	186	244	186	158	168	143	153	133			

¹ First of the month figures.

² New series: 1921=100.

³ Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

Information as to the number of foods included and the items entering into the cost of living indexes is available in the board's office. The original bases of the indexes have been shifted to July, 1914, wherever possible.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

EARNING ASSETS, CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR JULY AND JUNE, 1924

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Total earning assets		Total cash reserves		Total deposits		Federal reserve notes in circulation		Reserve percentages	
	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June
Boston.....	49,844	54,045	302,203	294,872	138,866	134,095	199,708	201,093	89.3	88.0
New York.....	215,294	172,397	978,512	1,019,569	834,027	811,337	336,802	345,323	83.6	88.1
Philadelphia.....	57,885	67,526	270,033	265,409	123,951	121,870	182,600	189,094	88.1	85.3
Cleveland.....	68,970	85,153	332,224	318,382	171,623	167,390	210,069	215,480	87.0	83.2
Richmond.....	52,647	56,788	91,504	89,372	64,070	63,858	71,515	73,993	67.5	64.9
Atlanta.....	32,666	41,886	161,015	158,070	56,817	58,634	136,481	139,548	83.3	79.8
Chicago.....	108,508	116,873	467,584	467,403	307,753	302,723	247,201	262,415	84.3	82.7
St. Louis.....	29,462	33,148	114,891	112,222	74,938	73,367	60,648	62,887	84.7	82.4
Minneapolis.....	40,833	40,893	78,340	80,072	48,352	49,122	67,621	68,692	67.6	68.0
Kansas City.....	46,380	50,844	101,462	92,284	82,358	77,542	63,833	63,442	69.4	65.5
Dallas.....	47,832	43,443	49,158	55,883	49,963	51,596	40,653	41,707	54.2	59.9
San Francisco.....	75,678	79,967	301,787	293,819	156,534	152,998	208,129	207,269	82.7	81.6
Total: 1924.....	825,999	842,963	3,248,713	3,246,997	2,109,552	2,064,532	1,825,260	1,870,823	82.6	82.5
1923.....	1,119,787	1,124,891	3,181,220	3,204,303	1,919,779	1,931,212	2,242,143	2,246,535	76.4	76.7
1922.....	1,127,888	1,166,917	3,158,276	3,136,308	1,882,118	1,892,591	2,157,405	2,138,430	73.2	77.8
1921.....	2,012,699	2,175,175	2,655,179	2,605,779	1,696,481	1,723,271	2,604,750	2,682,560	61.7	59.1
1920.....	3,200,973	3,209,650	2,118,899	2,102,955	1,909,221	1,974,537	3,143,465	3,113,949	143.7	143.3
1919.....	2,478,863	2,323,992	2,176,779	2,248,265	1,959,753	1,946,647	2,523,960	2,500,969	150.4	152.6

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

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JULY 23 TO AUGUST 20, 1924

RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Gold with Federal reserve agents:													
July 23.....	2,100,426	212,472	620,122	192,890	215,512	40,012	125,803	259,626	60,380	56,300	55,764	25,130	236,415
July 30.....	2,080,047	208,976	620,078	187,141	214,449	43,647	122,688	249,575	59,970	55,000	60,848	24,615	233,060
Aug. 6.....	2,079,415	210,798	620,051	187,860	214,830	47,449	121,393	249,562	59,132	54,647	60,260	21,478	231,948
Aug. 13.....	2,080,982	212,087	620,019	189,728	216,379	51,447	120,336	244,524	58,272	53,859	59,694	22,486	232,151
Aug. 20.....	2,075,614	208,515	619,989	186,604	216,459	50,310	119,576	244,506	57,750	53,722	60,999	24,010	233,174
Gold redemption funds with U. S. Treasury:													
July 23.....	36,684	4,047	3,922	9,119	2,554	2,959	2,126	3,015	2,181	1,512	2,440	1,660	1,149
July 30.....	43,732	6,470	2,162	11,874	2,044	3,167	2,090	7,016	2,126	1,556	1,967	1,648	1,612
Aug. 6.....	35,799	3,691	5,710	4,207	1,889	3,073	2,614	5,863	2,420	1,041	2,115	1,501	1,675
Aug. 13.....	32,167	1,624	4,270	6,411	1,063	3,001	1,930	4,678	2,684	1,514	2,136	1,633	1,213
Aug. 20.....	39,947	4,324	7,932	8,469	1,335	2,962	1,921	3,542	2,756	1,864	2,413	1,599	830
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes:													
July 23.....	2,137,110	216,519	624,044	202,009	218,066	42,971	127,929	262,641	62,561	57,812	58,204	26,790	237,564
July 30.....	2,123,779	215,446	622,240	199,015	216,493	46,814	124,778	256,591	62,096	56,556	62,815	26,263	234,672
Aug. 6.....	2,115,214	214,489	625,761	192,067	216,728	50,522	124,007	255,425	61,552	55,688	62,375	22,977	233,623
Aug. 13.....	2,113,139	213,711	624,289	196,139	217,442	54,448	122,266	249,202	60,956	55,373	61,830	24,119	233,364
Aug. 20.....	2,115,561	212,839	627,921	195,073	217,794	53,272	121,497	248,048	60,506	55,586	63,412	25,609	234,004
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board:													
July 23.....	584,488	53,468	164,718	28,977	78,815	32,822	6,908	113,276	29,855	5,841	37,738	5,697	26,373
July 30.....	590,814	60,414	142,021	30,853	88,270	38,337	10,451	112,935	32,751	6,136	34,632	4,645	29,369
Aug. 6.....	589,472	51,877	152,981	36,624	72,432	37,014	11,293	122,743	31,426	4,280	36,067	5,566	27,169
Aug. 13.....	612,076	52,202	176,551	35,971	83,812	35,883	14,426	115,341	19,883	8,835	37,665	6,856	24,651
Aug. 20.....	604,190	54,158	141,660	35,373	86,322	36,343	13,953	127,503	27,534	7,285	34,367	7,239	32,453
Gold and gold certificates held by banks:													
July 23.....	445,929	19,699	210,088	30,044	18,627	10,141	8,598	83,449	8,645	9,734	3,802	8,695	34,407
July 30.....	440,312	19,830	202,970	32,283	18,842	10,341	7,291	83,078	9,106	9,659	3,536	8,681	34,695
Aug. 6.....	421,054	18,963	194,273	30,469	18,828	10,697	7,319	76,150	9,351	9,753	3,275	7,185	34,791
Aug. 13.....	419,210	19,791	196,506	27,918	18,546	11,149	7,309	75,023	9,432	9,128	3,163	6,658	34,587
Aug. 20.....	406,897	19,878	183,936	29,676	18,662	11,625	7,381	71,485	9,268	8,970	5,117	6,689	34,310

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JULY 23 TO AUGUST 20, 1924—Con.

LIABILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Deferred availability items:													
July 23	504,600	46,656	107,621	46,359	50,021	44,166	16,050	60,473	29,216	13,625	33,139	21,725	35,549
July 30	469,415	45,900	100,688	42,485	42,084	41,461	15,402	55,149	26,850	10,646	30,325	25,462	33,463
Aug. 6	452,831	44,290	95,105	39,826	41,556	41,816	15,015	51,858	24,214	11,146	32,251	23,131	32,623
Aug. 13	522,516	51,741	113,737	45,978	47,626	44,589	16,303	62,853	29,655	12,292	34,016	25,016	38,710
Aug. 20	509,847	48,119	109,680	46,763	49,974	45,987	16,598	62,700	29,137	12,104	31,332	23,664	33,789
Capital paid in:													
July 23	111,409	7,972	29,980	10,229	12,655	5,844	4,583	15,167	5,053	3,377	4,391	4,137	8,021
July 30	111,487	8,002	29,980	10,232	12,655	5,844	4,583	15,173	5,053	3,376	4,383	4,138	8,058
Aug. 6	111,493	8,006	29,976	10,232	12,655	5,843	4,597	15,173	5,053	3,370	4,383	4,146	8,059
Aug. 13	111,867	8,006	30,103	10,382	12,699	5,869	4,597	15,181	5,064	3,374	4,383	4,149	8,060
Aug. 20	112,009	8,006	30,187	10,382	12,705	5,876	4,596	15,183	5,118	3,374	4,385	4,149	8,048
Surplus:													
July 23	220,915	16,390	59,929	19,927	23,691	11,672	8,950	30,426	10,072	7,484	9,496	7,577	15,301
July 30	220,915	16,390	59,929	19,927	23,691	11,672	8,950	30,426	10,072	7,484	9,496	7,577	15,301
Aug. 6	220,915	16,390	59,929	19,927	23,691	11,672	8,950	30,426	10,072	7,484	9,496	7,577	15,301
Aug. 13	220,915	16,390	59,929	19,927	23,691	11,672	8,950	30,426	10,072	7,484	9,496	7,577	15,301
Aug. 20	220,915	16,390	59,929	19,927	23,691	11,672	8,950	30,426	10,072	7,484	9,496	7,577	15,301
All other liabilities:													
July 23	12,065	213	1,343	439	894	936	1,452	1,334	502	1,323	643	1,760	1,226
July 30	12,127	199	1,451	411	926	911	1,452	1,334	516	1,329	624	1,800	1,174
Aug. 6	12,006	202	1,456	415	868	922	1,437	1,300	482	1,338	624	1,792	1,170
Aug. 13	12,002	185	1,416	375	903	897	1,433	1,340	488	1,358	599	1,804	1,204
Aug. 20	11,932	208	1,362	400	883	922	1,428	1,324	483	1,351	611	1,793	1,167
Total liabilities:													
July 23	4,776,466	403,038	1,402,657	373,938	460,483	193,921	220,917	668,792	176,990	138,875	192,757	123,817	420,581
July 30	4,740,308	408,700	1,390,683	370,355	460,307	194,999	218,553	647,989	178,381	136,128	190,928	125,491	417,794
Aug. 6	4,712,915	401,401	1,381,322	365,815	448,860	192,803	217,829	656,192	175,597	135,047	193,800	125,108	419,141
Aug. 13	4,784,827	409,055	1,411,410	373,168	469,627	195,131	221,096	647,010	171,844	138,168	197,883	127,759	422,676
Aug. 20	4,750,408	409,036	1,365,018	370,438	468,028	196,419	220,568	660,324	179,329	136,154	194,563	125,819	424,712
MEMORANDA													
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities combined—per cent:													
July 23	83.3	90.2	85.4	88.7	86.2	69.0	82.1	84.5	85.2	66.8	71.2	53.9	83.7
July 30	83.0	90.3	83.0	88.9	86.7	73.8	82.3	85.4	84.9	65.8	71.6	53.6	84.1
Aug. 6	82.5	89.0	83.6	88.8	85.0	76.8	82.4	83.7	84.4	64.1	71.2	48.0	82.9
Aug. 13	82.5	88.5	84.1	88.6	84.4	79.2	82.0	84.1	81.2	66.1	70.8	49.9	82.4
Aug. 20	82.5	88.0	83.4	89.6	86.0	79.2	81.4	83.2	81.7	65.8	70.9	52.3	83.0
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
July 23	38,334		11,162	3,717	4,484	2,185	1,686	5,710	1,878	1,380	1,763	1,456	2,913
July 30	38,054		10,882	3,717	4,484	2,185	1,686	5,710	1,878	1,380	1,763	1,456	2,913
Aug. 6	34,816		9,415	3,475	4,192	2,042	1,576	5,338	1,756	1,290	1,648	1,361	2,723
Aug. 13	31,177		8,774	3,065	3,697	1,801	1,390	4,708	1,548	1,138	1,454	1,201	2,401
Aug. 20	30,262		8,742	2,944	3,551	1,730	1,336	4,523	1,487	1,093	1,396	1,153	2,307

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS HELD BY THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	From 91 days to 6 months	Over 6 months
Bills discounted:							
July 23	290,832	127,698	30,065	51,432	47,726	39,468	443
July 30	293,895	135,605	27,653	50,017	48,649	31,643	428
Aug. 6	273,638	118,629	28,718	56,950	44,039	24,911	391
Aug. 13	266,199	119,415	28,688	54,795	40,345	22,549	407
Aug. 20	259,284	112,209	30,229	59,497	38,073	18,879	397
Bills bought in open market:							
July 23	31,530	14,075	6,075	6,800	2,229	2,261	
July 30	24,441	10,243	5,657	4,099	2,287	2,155	
Aug. 6	22,097	9,500	5,628	3,355	2,040	1,574	
Aug. 13	18,028	7,523	4,647	2,730	1,676	1,452	
Aug. 20	25,724	10,873	5,025	3,692	3,142	2,992	
United States certificates of indebtedness:							
July 23	103,377					98,164	5,213
July 30	105,248				1,001	99,129	5,118
Aug. 6	111,404					99,284	12,180
Aug. 13	111,740					99,309	12,431
Aug. 20	117,875					102,944	14,931

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, JULY 23 TO AUGUST 20, 1924

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Net amount of Federal reserve notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
July 23.....	3,238,865	305,759	872,159	266,038	287,524	117,331	223,223	483,496	96,140	91,671	104,121	69,943	321,460
July 30.....	3,219,531	308,663	868,475	262,289	282,761	116,566	222,007	480,011	95,730	91,011	103,405	69,429	319,184
Aug. 6.....	3,195,113	305,485	863,425	259,008	279,152	116,828	220,713	475,999	94,892	90,658	102,817	68,864	317,272
Aug. 13.....	3,177,644	301,774	858,865	255,875	279,292	117,626	219,656	475,194	94,032	89,870	102,251	68,374	314,835
Aug. 20.....	3,168,360	298,202	859,235	252,951	277,372	116,988	219,895	475,584	93,509	89,232	101,956	69,899	313,537
Federal reserve notes on hand:													
July 23.....	948,105	90,200	241,120	53,000	54,370	38,150	74,985	224,240	26,100	21,750	33,753	21,937	68,500
July 30.....	945,968	89,500	238,120	53,000	54,370	37,650	77,283	223,240	26,100	22,515	33,753	21,937	68,500
Aug. 6.....	945,953	89,500	238,120	53,000	54,770	39,110	76,303	223,840	26,100	21,980	32,493	22,237	68,500
Aug. 13.....	928,413	83,500	235,120	49,000	52,870	39,410	75,153	225,240	26,100	22,790	31,293	21,437	66,500
Aug. 20.....	932,055	79,850	235,120	49,000	52,120	39,610	75,175	227,940	26,100	22,310	30,893	22,437	71,500
Federal reserve notes outstanding:													
July 23.....	2,290,760	215,559	631,039	213,038	233,154	79,181	148,238	259,256	70,040	69,921	70,368	48,006	252,960
July 30.....	2,273,563	219,163	630,355	209,289	228,391	78,916	144,724	256,771	69,630	68,496	69,652	47,492	250,684
Aug. 1.....	2,249,160	215,985	625,305	206,008	224,382	77,718	144,410	252,159	68,792	68,678	70,324	46,627	248,772
Aug. 13.....	2,249,231	218,274	623,745	206,875	226,422	78,216	144,503	249,954	67,932	67,080	70,958	46,937	248,335
Aug. 20.....	2,236,305	218,352	624,116	203,951	225,252	77,378	144,720	247,644	67,409	66,922	71,063	47,462	242,037
Collateral security for Federal reserve notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
July 23.....	336,679	35,300	238,531	16,000	8,780	-----	2,400	-----	9,985	13,052	-----	12,631	-----
July 30.....	334,779	35,300	238,531	13,000	8,780	-----	3,500	-----	9,985	13,052	-----	12,631	-----
Aug. 6.....	335,704	35,300	238,531	13,000	8,780	-----	3,500	-----	9,985	12,552	-----	14,056	-----
Aug. 13.....	334,704	35,300	238,531	11,000	8,780	-----	3,500	-----	9,985	13,052	-----	14,556	-----
Aug. 20.....	331,504	35,300	238,531	7,800	8,780	-----	3,500	-----	9,985	13,052	-----	14,556	-----
Gold redemption fund—													
July 23.....	115,993	19,172	30,591	11,501	11,732	3,717	6,403	5,982	3,395	1,248	4,404	2,999	14,849
July 30.....	107,927	15,676	30,547	12,752	10,669	2,352	5,188	5,931	3,985	948	3,488	3,484	12,907
Aug. 6.....	112,602	12,498	30,520	14,471	11,059	4,154	3,893	5,917	3,147	1,095	4,900	2,920	18,028
Aug. 13.....	117,676	18,787	30,488	11,339	12,599	3,152	6,836	5,880	3,287	807	4,334	3,430	16,737
Aug. 20.....	113,621	15,215	30,458	13,415	12,679	2,015	6,076	5,861	3,765	1,170	3,639	2,954	16,374
Gold fund Federal Reserve Board—													
July 23.....	1,647,754	158,000	351,000	165,389	195,000	36,295	117,000	253,644	47,000	42,000	51,360	9,500	221,566
July 30.....	1,637,341	158,000	351,000	161,389	195,000	41,295	114,000	243,644	46,000	41,000	57,360	8,500	220,153
Aug. 6.....	1,631,109	163,000	351,000	160,389	195,000	43,295	114,000	243,645	46,000	41,000	55,360	4,500	213,920
Aug. 13.....	1,628,602	158,000	351,000	167,389	195,000	48,295	110,000	238,644	45,000	40,000	55,360	4,500	215,414
Aug. 20.....	1,630,489	158,000	351,000	165,389	195,000	48,295	110,000	238,645	44,000	39,500	57,360	6,500	216,800
Eligible paper—													
Amount required—													
July 23.....	190,704	3,087	10,917	20,148	17,642	39,169	22,435	-----	9,660	13,621	14,604	22,876	16,545
July 30.....	193,516	10,187	10,277	22,148	13,942	35,269	22,036	7,196	9,660	13,496	8,804	22,877	17,624
Aug. 6.....	169,745	5,187	5,254	18,148	9,543	30,269	23,017	2,597	9,660	14,031	10,064	25,151	16,824
Aug. 13.....	168,249	6,187	3,728	17,147	10,043	26,769	24,167	5,430	9,660	13,221	11,264	24,451	16,184
Aug. 20.....	160,691	9,837	4,126	17,347	8,793	27,068	25,144	3,138	9,659	13,200	10,064	23,452	8,863
Excess amt. held—													
July 23.....	123,017	9,184	28,600	1,265	3,403	6,240	10,704	40,686	8,618	1,636	2,898	2,785	6,998
July 30.....	111,615	2,615	28,777	851	7,878	4,946	9,755	31,322	9,149	1,937	6,813	3,120	4,452
Aug. 6.....	115,240	8,866	28,911	820	10,346	4,963	7,542	35,601	8,372	404	4,299	1,909	3,237
Aug. 13.....	108,688	7,370	30,479	2,263	13,501	5,825	6,318	29,716	7,830	815	1,557	459	2,525
Aug. 20.....	116,802	6,170	31,088	2,036	8,720	6,581	6,806	33,294	9,477	740	1,992	726	9,172

EARNING ASSETS HELD BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND EARNINGS THEREON, JULY, 1924

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
HOLDINGS ON JULY 31, 1924													
Total earning assets	840,663	51,103	217,052	58,087	73,322	46,042	33,814	111,270	31,764	42,270	46,356	52,201	77,382
Bills discounted for members	293,047	11,362	39,138	24,750	17,469	40,917	30,827	37,361	18,040	15,271	14,562	21,662	21,688
Bills bought in open market	23,469	2,332	7,110	1,287	1,686	-----	1,391	1,541	30	318	1,128	4,872	1,774
U. S. securities	522,897	37,409	170,804	30,800	54,167	5,125	1,596	72,368	13,694	26,681	30,666	25,667	53,920
All other earning assets	1,250	-----	-----	1,250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bills Discounted													
Customers' paper secured by Government obligations	1,617	334	1	127	370	312	192	79	38	4	32	73	55
Member bank collateral notes: Secured by Government obligations	87,807	5,337	24,220	16,344	10,187	9,615	3,016	8,203	3,644	882	917	2,175	3,287
Otherwise secured	8,124	26	1,748	-----	424	1,288	102	163	125	330	185	196	3,537
Commercial paper, n. e. s.	102,842	4,962	12,230	7,589	4,737	21,003	15,522	14,261	4,527	2,330	2,344	8,181	5,106
Agricultural paper	74,533	615	527	626	852	8,016	11,002	14,021	8,783	10,597	4,048	7,613	7,833
Livestock paper	14,537	4	-----	20	224	33	618	-----	679	1,113	7,936	3,249	1,561
Trade acceptances, domestic	3,587	84	412	44	645	650	375	634	244	15	-----	175	309
Total discounted bills	293,047	11,362	39,138	24,750	17,469	40,917	30,827	37,361	18,040	15,271	14,562	21,662	21,688
Bills Bought													
Bankers' acceptances:													
Foreign, imports	6,323	928	3,994	499	902	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign, exports	9,357	1,123	2,043	162	589	-----	1,118	535	26	115	531	1,933	1,182
Domestic	5,350	281	823	626	135	-----	273	751	4	140	352	1,616	349
Dollar exchange	2,259	-----	250	60	-----	-----	-----	255	-----	63	215	1,173	243
Trade acceptances	180	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	150	-----
Total purchased bills	23,469	2,332	7,110	1,287	1,686	-----	1,391	1,541	30	318	1,128	4,872	1,774
Purchased Bankers Acceptances, by Classes of Acceptances													
National banks	6,060	774	1,570	750	399	-----	226	412	3	27	241	951	707
Other member banks	6,533	419	1,522	510	285	-----	598	1,102	12	126	399	1,157	403
Nonmember banks and banking corporations	5,445	886	2,393	-----	283	-----	567	27	-----	68	340	664	187
Private banks	3,642	184	720	27	415	-----	-----	-----	-----	28	50	1,894	324
Branches and agencies of foreign banks	1,789	69	905	-----	304	-----	-----	-----	15	69	98	176	153
U. S. Securities													
U. S. bonds	30,589	1,040	4,902	749	4,115	1,191	349	5,673	600	7,806	1,218	1,834	1,112
Treasury notes	384,634	27,805	130,089	25,371	38,343	3,030	935	52,252	10,905	14,987	23,197	13,706	39,014
Certificates of indebtedness	107,674	8,564	35,813	4,680	11,709	904	312	14,443	2,189	3,888	6,251	5,127	13,794
Total U. S. securities	522,897	37,409	170,804	30,800	54,167	5,125	1,596	72,368	13,694	26,681	30,666	25,667	53,920
DAILY AVERAGE HOLDINGS DURING JULY													
Total earning assets ¹	825,999	49,844	215,294	57,885	68,970	52,647	32,666	108,508	29,462	40,833	46,380	47,832	75,678
Bills discounted	318,252	11,172	45,537	25,615	20,990	47,165	30,582	41,665	19,728	14,783	16,906	18,345	25,764
Bills bought	44,132	4,380	13,295	1,646	2,642	357	1,547	2,547	218	849	1,595	7,100	2,946
U. S. securities	462,365	34,282	151,462	29,374	45,338	5,125	537	64,296	9,516	25,201	27,879	22,387	46,968
EARNINGS DURING JULY													
Total earning assets ¹	2,666	152	632	190	222	183	118	363	104	142	161	156	243
Bills discounted	1,110	35	138	79	72	167	111	152	73	57	65	70	91
Bills bought	105	9	41	4	7	1	5	6	1	2	4	18	7
U. S. securities	1,446	108	453	102	143	15	2	205	30	83	92	68	145
ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS													
Total earning assets ¹	3.80	3.59	3.46	3.86	3.80	4.10	4.24	3.94	4.14	4.10	4.09	3.83	3.79
Bills discounted	4.11	3.64	3.57	3.61	4.07	4.17	4.26	4.30	4.33	4.50	4.50	4.47	4.14
Bills bought	2.80	2.44	2.63	3.21	3.10	3.97	4.11	2.85	3.60	3.03	3.05	2.90	2.96
U. S. securities	3.68	3.72	3.52	4.09	3.71	3.45	3.82	3.74	3.75	3.90	3.89	3.60	3.65

¹ Including Federal intermediate credit bank debentures, as follows: Philadelphia, average daily holdings, \$1,250,000; earnings, \$5,000; rate of earnings, 4.28 per cent.

**DISCOUNT AND OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
FOR JULY, 1924**

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Volume of Operations													
Total discount and open-market operations.....	907,528	43,680	384,472	75,422	67,645	98,650	25,602	58,375	33,432	20,190	15,467	23,467	61,126
Bills discounted for member banks.....	733,458	28,764	305,042	72,817	52,663	98,650	22,179	44,554	27,752	6,799	9,201	15,949	49,088
Bills bought in open market.....	60,136	9,916	40,262	737	1,389	-----	1,203	2,363	75	466	811	1,155	1,759
U. S. securities bought in open market.....	108,347	5,000	39,168	1,211	11,950	-----	1,891	10,801	3,962	12,925	5,455	6,363	9,621
U. S. securities bought from other Federal reserve banks.....	5,587	-----	-----	657	1,643	-----	329	657	1,643	-----	-----	-----	658
Bills Discounted													
Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.....	956	188	-----	127	131	178	153	50	19	3	23	53	31
Member bank collateral notes: Secured by Government obligations.....	553,552	17,446	279,592	58,399	40,168	75,148	6,168	27,519	15,175	1,868	2,738	4,138	25,193
Otherwise secured.....	21,746	26	4,232	3,943	3,943	4,228	197	264	299	536	416	544	7,061
Commercial paper, n. e. s.....	128,024	10,642	20,037	13,880	7,227	15,986	12,361	12,507	9,925	1,971	1,976	7,634	13,878
Agricultural paper.....	20,722	398	347	352	277	2,751	2,860	4,102	2,050	2,128	1,081	2,123	2,253
Livestock paper.....	5,164	3	42	19	44	8	122	-----	159	250	2,820	1,223	474
Demand and sight drafts (based on agricultural products).....	323	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	29	43	-----	64	19
Trade acceptances, domestic.....	2,971	61	792	40	873	351	297	112	96	-----	-----	170	179
Total bills discounted.....	733,458	28,764	305,042	72,817	52,663	98,650	22,179	44,554	27,752	6,799	9,201	15,949	49,088
Average rate (365-day basis)—per cent.....	3.89	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.00
Average maturity (in days).....	16.26	13.79	7.41	12.48	13.87	14.14	48.78	34.67	29.69	60.03	58.75	51.94	20.63
Total reduced to a common maturity basis (exclusive of demand and sight drafts).....	732,813	24,398	138,972	55,900	44,933	85,829	66,487	95,004	50,624	24,944	32,715	50,747	62,260
Per cent of total.....	100.0	3.3	19.0	7.6	6.1	11.7	9.1	13.0	6.9	3.4	4.5	6.9	8.5
Number of member banks on July 31.....	9,741	422	849	731	874	627	527	1,428	629	930	1,097	842	785
Number of banks accommodated during the month.....	3,432	130	283	262	274	330	273	553	244	254	262	311	256
Per cent accommodated.....	35.2	30.8	33.3	35.8	31.4	52.6	51.8	38.7	38.8	27.3	23.9	36.9	32.6
Bills Bought in Open Market													
Bankers' acceptances:													
Foreign.....	48,606	7,625	33,754	325	953	-----	1,110	1,575	75	411	391	935	1,452
Domestic.....	10,576	2,131	5,873	412	354	-----	93	788	-----	55	390	218	262
Dollar exchange.....	954	160	635	-----	82	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	2	45
Total bills bought.....	60,136	9,916	40,262	737	1,389	-----	1,203	2,363	75	466	811	1,155	1,759
Distribution, by rates charged (360-day basis):													
2 per cent.....	4,476	4,476	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2½ per cent.....	1,372	1,143	-----	-----	229	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2¾ per cent.....	50,688	3,609	39,340	535	1,152	-----	25	2,310	75	466	636	1,132	1,408
2½ per cent.....	1,633	423	704	125	-----	-----	-----	53	-----	-----	-----	23	305
2½ per cent.....	532	187	214	77	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46
2¾ per cent.....	57	53	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2¾ per cent.....	7	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2¾ per cent.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3 per cent.....	15	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4 per cent.....	1,353	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,178	-----	-----	-----	175	-----	-----
Average rate (365-day basis)—per cent.....	2.35	2.25	2.30	2.32	2.27	-----	4.05	2.29	2.28	2.28	3.05	2.29	2.34
Average maturity (in days).....	22.99	34.89	17.60	46.49	35.65	-----	31.34	38.25	11.09	11.13	36.87	27.43	25.17
Total, reduced to a common maturity basis.....	60,136	15,047	30,824	1,491	2,154	-----	1,622	3,931	36	428	1,300	1,378	1,925
Per cent of total.....	100.0	25.0	51.2	2.5	3.6	-----	2.7	6.5	.1	.7	2.2	2.3	3.2
U. S. Securities Bought in Open Market													
U. S. bonds.....	16,592	500	3,700	200	1,200	-----	631	1,247	600	6,221	591	600	1,102
Treasury notes.....	76,094	3,791	29,806	879	8,273	-----	871	8,129	2,902	5,175	4,182	4,862	7,224
Certificates of indebtedness.....	15,661	709	5,662	132	2,477	-----	389	1,425	460	1,529	682	901	1,295
Total United States securities bought.....	108,347	5,000	39,168	1,211	11,950	-----	1,891	10,801	3,962	12,925	5,455	6,363	9,621

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON WEDNESDAYS FROM JULY 16 TO AUGUST 13, 1924—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Reserve balance with Federal reserve bank:													
July 16	1,586,387	96,897	772,931	75,458	112,915	36,295	33,333	228,960	42,187	19,362	44,482	24,157	99,410
July 23	1,569,101	92,896	763,580	76,050	108,764	34,558	32,368	235,096	41,621	19,490	44,886	22,892	96,900
July 30	1,590,684	96,936	761,795	75,695	119,504	37,606	31,875	230,623	46,360	21,549	45,925	21,325	101,491
Aug. 6	1,595,284	90,955	763,107	78,261	112,936	36,539	32,349	242,139	46,143	20,460	47,755	23,230	101,410
Aug. 13	1,617,623	91,733	738,706	76,236	120,831	36,616	35,874	229,949	38,667	23,714	50,422	23,394	101,481
Cash in vault:													
July 16	273,674	19,449	77,891	14,838	29,487	12,572	10,465	53,957	7,363	5,833	11,991	9,437	20,391
July 23	273,956	18,725	76,793	14,995	30,510	13,219	10,251	53,185	7,191	5,923	12,680	9,343	21,141
July 30	284,753	18,794	87,041	14,720	29,462	13,397	10,253	53,500	7,295	6,112	12,775	10,209	21,195
Aug. 6	275,917	19,029	78,609	14,602	29,181	12,573	10,906	53,274	7,832	6,120	13,910	9,387	20,494
Aug. 13	277,964	18,747	78,310	14,845	29,714	13,136	10,662	54,907	7,473	6,419	12,661	9,809	21,281
Net demand deposits:													
July 16	12,161,603	852,778	5,477,711	718,793	939,633	326,013	271,866	1,636,427	359,676	194,272	414,404	214,113	755,922
July 23	12,135,262	855,240	5,485,980	718,405	948,980	323,242	263,988	1,629,079	358,050	192,863	407,267	210,603	741,565
July 30	12,232,751	861,077	5,531,578	718,471	964,563	330,534	265,552	1,644,477	356,514	192,261	414,930	210,334	742,460
Aug. 6	12,290,559	842,864	5,574,185	718,205	965,004	333,433	268,412	1,666,395	355,689	192,937	418,677	211,435	743,303
Aug. 13	12,425,297	852,759	5,597,785	724,266	975,277	337,015	274,159	1,703,264	359,912	198,189	422,896	215,152	764,623
Time deposits:													
July 16	4,481,539	314,358	1,006,021	139,150	684,536	173,300	186,727	843,330	198,868	87,796	135,252	86,872	625,329
July 23	4,489,661	315,093	1,014,045	138,512	684,221	174,115	187,732	843,912	198,491	88,484	135,002	87,645	622,409
July 30	4,491,956	315,014	1,010,120	141,046	687,988	174,482	187,927	839,882	201,398	88,536	135,054	87,539	623,470
Aug. 6	4,523,041	323,576	1,023,082	142,056	692,861	174,297	187,746	841,119	203,157	88,935	135,620	87,246	623,346
Aug. 13	4,553,538	323,713	1,040,113	144,984	695,795	176,832	187,206	846,346	202,948	89,615	135,899	91,343	618,744
Government deposits:													
July 16	100,518	18,800	19,501	12,180	13,145	4,468	5,190	12,317	2,170	2,203	1,026	2,771	6,747
July 23	100,009	18,501	19,501	11,669	13,116	4,461	5,192	12,275	2,140	2,203	1,027	2,877	6,747
July 30	95,911	14,255	19,501	12,180	13,125	4,461	5,192	12,275	2,170	2,203	1,022	2,770	6,757
Aug. 6	96,151	14,255	19,501	12,180	13,145	4,461	5,192	12,515	2,170	2,203	1,612	2,770	6,747
Aug. 13	93,531	14,255	19,501	12,118	13,145	4,461	5,196	12,515	2,170	2,203	1,027	2,771	6,169
Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal reserve banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
July 16	33,751	850	15,625	4,392	2,623	3,505	1,823	3,067	267	400	27	537	635
July 23	24,275	509	7,282	2,732	1,803	3,737	1,872	2,812	369	540	32	702	1,894
July 30	29,361	350	12,604	3,077	3,828	3,309	1,784	1,812	467	500	11	719	900
Aug. 6	23,206	250	9,730	1,952	2,875	2,491	1,096	2,764	-----	-----	61	1,017	920
Aug. 13	27,816	440	9,002	2,349	8,142	2,623	1,788	2,084	630	-----	11	747	-----
All other—													
July 16	50,543	907	7,841	2,981	3,452	11,370	6,093	3,383	2,915	830	2,194	5,156	3,421
July 23	45,465	811	7,468	2,280	2,612	11,259	6,844	2,519	1,454	653	2,456	5,455	1,654
July 30	43,029	675	7,907	2,797	1,912	10,109	4,640	2,061	1,473	1,054	1,266	6,265	2,867
Aug. 6	38,766	1,275	8,043	2,343	1,985	6,740	4,655	2,091	1,578	716	1,113	6,888	1,334
Aug. 13	36,404	845	7,794	2,933	1,246	5,582	5,241	1,976	405	533	1,026	6,632	2,191

BANK BALANCES IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES

Due to banks:													
July 16	2,481,714	131,092	1,236,805	215,916	51,322	31,226	12,958	432,195	86,881	44,004	101,750	19,145	118,420
July 23	2,447,963	135,390	1,208,558	203,262	52,810	29,670	11,985	435,662	93,130	44,009	101,354	18,444	113,599
July 30	2,463,887	135,116	1,215,600	193,258	54,026	29,836	11,077	441,669	93,093	44,909	110,306	19,788	114,989
Aug. 6	2,585,728	137,387	1,266,622	202,272	55,990	31,915	12,275	466,671	101,514	45,887	122,880	20,041	122,574
Aug. 13	2,635,591	139,174	1,293,179	200,474	60,147	34,785	13,587	468,410	100,341	45,818	127,422	18,920	133,334
Due from banks:													
July 16	725,463	70,085	94,742	86,906	28,875	14,290	19,237	199,463	34,201	32,010	52,749	20,232	72,673
July 23	703,125	55,611	93,266	89,793	36,225	13,496	12,240	194,037	35,799	32,470	49,567	18,916	71,705
July 30	716,201	51,153	93,339	85,130	36,092	16,187	13,641	195,337	43,723	33,564	53,654	21,680	72,701
Aug. 6	743,524	56,601	93,596	90,767	33,581	15,399	15,058	193,450	51,799	32,066	68,485	22,057	70,665
Aug. 13	769,477	55,833	91,349	98,105	34,767	20,216	16,304	199,209	53,000	22,997	73,160	23,251	81,286

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Banks in New York City					Banks in city of Chicago				
	July 16	July 23	July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	July 16	July 23	July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13
Number of reporting banks.....	67	67	67	67	67	48	48	48	48	48
Loans and discounts, gross:										
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	74, 132	72, 048	67, 975	68, 310	67, 620	24, 442	27, 172	26, 773	24, 680	26, 328
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	1, 712, 284	1, 730, 830	1, 764, 487	1, 723, 053	1, 769, 327	472, 327	469, 189	476, 095	484, 075	492, 719
All other loans and discounts.....	2, 201, 809	2, 202, 127	2, 203, 750	2, 305, 666	2, 251, 993	690, 359	698, 869	695, 158	701, 088	707, 780
Total loans and discounts.....	3, 988, 225	4, 005, 005	4, 036, 212	4, 097, 029	4, 088, 940	1, 187, 128	1, 195, 230	1, 198, 026	1, 209, 843	1, 226, 827
United States pre-war bonds.....	39, 986	40, 221	40, 219	40, 477	41, 037	4, 136	4, 137	4, 138	4, 137	4, 133
United States Liberty bonds.....	511, 232	532, 994	536, 166	536, 259	561, 440	62, 677	62, 948	69, 037	70, 046	76, 329
United States Treasury bonds.....	14, 566	13, 293	11, 869	10, 542	8, 573	3, 684	3, 637	3, 691	3, 779	3, 678
United States Treasury notes.....	310, 648	309, 504	309, 405	302, 581	312, 235	82, 852	85, 872	85, 282	86, 124	87, 817
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	53, 774	60, 328	55, 359	49, 783	39, 643	6, 053	6, 165	6, 096	6, 017	5, 872
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	757, 511	742, 864	767, 205	769, 824	775, 543	174, 777	175, 526	180, 882	178, 823	179, 966
Total loans, discounts, and investments.....	5, 675, 942	5, 704, 209	5, 756, 435	5, 806, 495	5, 827, 411	1, 521, 307	1, 533, 515	1, 547, 152	1, 558, 769	1, 584, 622
Reserve balance with Federal reserve bank.....	719, 931	712, 590	710, 474	712, 470	735, 650	162, 193	168, 917	164, 692	172, 672	161, 036
Cash in vault.....	63, 720	62, 810	73, 001	63, 920	64, 327	27, 684	27, 801	27, 895	27, 980	27, 908
Net demand deposits.....	4, 953, 221	4, 969, 581	5, 016, 424	5, 057, 290	5, 073, 654	1, 111, 583	1, 124, 289	1, 132, 681	1, 148, 109	1, 162, 592
Time deposits.....	692, 889	702, 321	699, 913	711, 771	726, 278	395, 248	395, 724	391, 982	393, 254	393, 242
Government deposits.....	16, 546	16, 546	16, 546	16, 546	16, 546	6, 126	6, 084	6, 084	6, 324	6, 324
Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal Reserve bank:										
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	9, 665	2, 659	2, 325	2, 775	2, 925	460	200	250	308	268
All other.....	2, 821	2, 285	3, 389	4, 150	4, 322	1, 251	266	101	79	261

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS AS OF JUNE 30, 1924

Condition reports as of June 30, 1924, which have now become available, indicate that total loans and investments of all member banks on that date were \$27,262,000,000, marking a further increase of \$430,000,000 over the record amount shown for March 31, 1924. The increase for the period was chiefly in the banks' investments, which advanced by \$342,000,000, while loans increased by \$88,000,000. Of the growth in investments, \$38,000,000 represented additional purchases of United States securities and \$304,000,000 additions to the banks' holdings of corporate obligations. A rapid growth of demand deposits, including certified and cashiers' checks, carried their total to \$16,293,000,000, the largest amount on record, and time deposits increased to \$9,203,000,000, also a larger total than at any previous time.

The tables herewith presented give figures showing the condition of State bank and trust

company members and of all member banks on June 30, 1924. The following statement shows changes in the principal resources and liabilities of all member banks on the last call date compared with three months and with a year ago:

	Increase (+) or decrease (-) on June 30, 1924, since—	
	March 31, 1924	June 30, 1923
Loans and discounts (including over-drafts).....	+ \$88, 000, 000	+ \$384, 000, 000
United States securities.....	+ 38, 000, 000	- 262, 000, 000
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	+ 304, 000, 000	+ 465, 000, 000
Total loans and investments.....	+ 430, 000, 000	+ 587, 000, 000
Demand deposits (including certified and cashiers' checks).....	+ 707, 000, 000	+ 1, 132, 000, 000
Time deposits.....	+ 313, 000, 000	+ 825, 000, 000
Bills payable and rediscounts.....	- 242, 000, 000	- 570, 000, 000
Acceptances outstanding.....	- 108, 000, 000	- 60, 000, 000

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON JUNE 30, 1924

[In thousands of dollars]

	District No. 1 (36 banks)	District No. 2 (144 banks)	District No. 3 (70 banks)	District No. 4 (120 banks)	District No. 5 (65 banks)	District No. 6 (133 banks)	District No. 7 (364 banks)	District No. 8 (130 banks)	District No. 9 (101 banks)	District No. 10 (33 banks)	District No. 11 (186 banks)	District No. 12 (188 banks)	Total United States (1,570 banks)
RESOURCES													
Loans and discounts	472,681	2,592,817	279,151	861,529	152,435	266,168	1,245,347	331,855	57,664	65,411	69,760	878,688	7,273,506
Overdrafts	280	1,019	165	250	136	1,093	520	500	102	133	253	845	5,296
United States Government securities	72,428	520,515	46,872	99,151	5,678	6,010	201,164	35,452	5,274	15,033	3,471	118,310	1,129,358
Stock of Federal reserve banks	2,168	13,059	2,896	5,381	984	1,506	6,061	1,918	295	360	485	3,339	38,452
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	111,610	616,710	153,463	216,107	20,197	28,800	312,961	77,089	10,040	9,386	2,845	132,801	1,692,009
Total loans and investments	659,167	3,744,120	482,547	1,182,418	179,430	303,577	1,766,053	446,814	73,375	90,323	76,814	1,133,983	10,138,621
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	6,569	108,761	311	2,032	2,082	5,195	19,027	408			3	5,613	150,001
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	13,203	82,055	14,766	48,070	6,639	17,747	51,308	13,474	2,009	2,861	3,967	48,020	304,119
Other real estate owned	1,565	5,752	4,119	11,545	1,709	4,159	6,427	3,181	1,626	1,429	2,393	7,233	51,138
Gold and gold certificates	1,266	9,212	313	742	145	383	2,795	299	231	102	97	1,398	16,983
All other cash in vault	11,605	39,169	6,378	17,167	3,266	5,433	30,135	6,978	2,293	1,394	2,035	16,236	142,089
Reserve with Federal reserve banks	44,901	382,138	29,741	67,293	8,766	17,461	112,093	25,660	3,885	6,272	4,769	63,804	766,783
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	13,939	72,823	10,781	22,942	7,323	6,334	22,460	11,198	397	6,491	905	9,542	185,135
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	26,019	91,922	25,313	56,799	13,467	34,368	104,737	31,972	9,506	22,185	7,342	73,045	496,675
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place	15,413	575,782	10,574	18,399	4,289	9,191	71,060	9,275	564	3,710	627	20,911	739,795
Outside checks and other cash items	2,262	19,544	544	5,680	396	1,662	10,456	1,558	237	498	256	20,652	63,745
United States securities borrowed			189	6,380	188	737	6,213	4,524	100	1	432	120	18,884
Other securities borrowed				123		50	1,478	60			11	65	1,787
Other assets	4,352	88,376	4,649	9,121	2,751	8,171	12,954	3,083	322	2,308	2,636	7,505	146,228
Total	800,261	5,219,654	590,225	1,448,711	230,451	414,468	2,217,196	558,484	94,545	137,574	102,287	1,408,127	13,221,983
LIABILITIES													
Capital stock paid in	33,450	229,729	38,426	82,790	19,337	31,885	112,908	40,569	6,777	8,635	12,250	80,319	697,075
Surplus fund	39,433	196,066	70,265	96,844	13,428	18,363	88,838	24,049	2,878	3,315	3,788	32,402	589,669
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	19,947	114,198	23,161	25,003	5,180	7,338	54,099	9,598	1,241	1,820	1,619	21,837	285,041
Due to Federal reserve banks	497	3,427	1,527	330	583	525	317	215	1		46	63	7,531
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	24,397	591,180	31,750	67,966	19,366	42,681	121,299	34,313	4,877	27,784	4,003	56,837	1,026,453
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding	7,303	342,684	4,293	11,474	4,464	2,503	25,023	5,415	734	1,926	799	27,148	433,766
Demand deposits	437,153	2,669,239	272,192	497,502	83,463	159,023	772,520	218,149	31,850	69,124	58,724	451,301	5,720,242
Time deposits	219,768	815,809	131,554	638,337	66,222	120,186	972,843	190,647	43,897	21,262	14,647	709,659	3,944,831
United States deposits	3,387	19,212	6,708	7,443	653	2,484	7,294	3,625	124	992	40	5,413	57,375
Total deposits	692,507	4,441,551	448,024	1,228,052	174,751	327,402	1,899,286	452,364	81,483	121,088	78,269	1,250,421	11,190,198
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts)	2,942	21,529	4,789	4,633	5,190	4,858	7,528	4,487	733	85	2,320	2,284	61,378
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	2,216	32,230	2,051	3,226	9,399	15,371	10,613	10,546	1,280	511	3,153	10,308	100,904
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	10	23,640	241	118	19	1,595	361	51	1		20	546	26,602
Acceptances executed for customers	6,418	104,615	153	2,027	1,987	5,663	19,017	398				5,279	145,557
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks	647	8,901	158	5	115	6	26					481	10,339
United States securities borrowed			189	6,380	188	737	6,212	4,524	100	1	432	120	18,883
Other securities borrowed				123		50	1,478	60			11	65	1,787
Other liabilities	2,691	47,195	2,768	4,510	857	1,200	16,820	11,838	52	2,119	435	4,065	94,550
Total	800,261	5,219,654	590,225	1,448,711	230,451	414,468	2,217,196	558,484	94,545	137,574	102,287	1,408,127	13,221,983

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1924, BY CLASSES OF BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Central reserve city banks			Other reserve city banks (189 banks)	Country banks (1,340 banks)	Total United States	
	New York (30 banks)	Chicago (11 banks)	Total (41 banks)			June 1, 1924 (1,570 banks)	Mar. 31, 1924 (1,571 banks)
RESOURCES							
Loans and discounts.....	1,963,512	469,579	2,433,091	3,093,002	1,747,413	7,273,506	7,208,994
Overdrafts.....	868	96	964	2,670	1,662	5,296	6,704
United States Government securities.....	397,032	81,441	478,473	427,024	223,861	1,129,358	1,078,861
Stock of Federal reserve banks.....	9,819	2,309	12,128	16,917	9,407	38,452	38,144
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	359,870	92,761	452,631	739,402	499,976	1,692,009	1,537,872
Total loans and investments.....	2,731,101	646,186	3,377,287	4,279,015	2,482,319	10,138,621	9,870,575
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	107,737	18,991	126,728	19,758	3,515	150,001	184,720
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	54,549	14,068	68,617	156,043	79,459	304,119	288,683
Other real estate owned.....	2,912	-----	2,912	29,345	18,881	51,138	56,006
Gold and gold certificates.....	6,389	1,406	7,795	3,686	5,502	16,983	14,556
All other cash in vault.....	22,849	5,914	28,763	63,376	49,950	142,089	137,251
Reserve with Federal reserve banks.....	325,637	52,738	378,365	266,275	122,143	766,783	732,635
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection.....	52,224	11,629	63,853	96,863	24,419	185,135	169,780
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	49,049	40,387	89,436	257,766	149,473	490,675	422,792
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	559,092	53,660	612,761	106,468	20,566	739,795	672,616
Outside checks and other cash items.....	15,944	5,021	20,965	36,894	5,886	63,745	51,406
United States securities borrowed.....	-----	-----	-----	10,950	7,994	18,884	16,473
Other securities borrowed.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,414	1,787	2,420
Other assets.....	80,766	7,236	88,002	37,921	20,305	146,228	147,207
Total.....	4,008,249	857,236	4,865,485	5,364,732	2,991,766	13,221,983	12,767,025
LIABILITIES							
Capital stock paid in.....	167,050	39,650	206,700	295,895	194,480	697,075	687,347
Surplus fund.....	148,832	37,314	186,146	281,497	122,026	589,669	577,170
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	87,346	34,807	122,153	100,041	62,847	285,041	288,612
Due to Federal reserve banks.....	212	-----	212	1,864	5,455	7,531	7,650
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	550,396	84,844	635,240	323,942	67,271	1,026,453	907,283
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	335,806	11,021	346,827	69,606	17,333	433,766	417,957
Demand deposits.....	2,117,504	361,665	2,479,169	2,069,337	1,171,736	5,720,242	5,431,016
Time deposits.....	374,360	250,809	625,169	2,076,309	1,243,353	3,944,831	3,782,092
United States deposits.....	13,814	3,269	17,083	34,842	5,450	57,375	111,038
Total deposits.....	3,892,092	711,608	4,103,700	4,575,900	2,510,598	11,190,198	10,657,036
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts).....	6,950	-----	6,950	16,023	38,405	61,378	77,091
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement).....	27,579	1,694	29,273	30,045	41,586	100,904	156,891
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	23,433	256	23,739	2,665	198	26,602	16,249
Acceptances executed for customers.....	103,716	18,973	122,689	19,526	3,342	145,557	182,528
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	8,853	18	8,871	1,463	5	10,339	11,996
United States securities borrowed.....	-----	-----	-----	10,950	7,993	18,883	16,579
Other securities borrowed.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,414	1,787	2,420
Other liabilities.....	42,348	12,915	55,263	30,355	8,932	94,550	93,106
Total.....	4,008,249	857,236	4,865,485	5,364,732	2,991,766	13,221,983	12,767,025
Ratio of reserve with Federal reserve banks to net deposit liability (per cent).....	13.2	12.3	13.1	9.7	7.1	10.4	10.5

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1924

[In thousands of dollars]

	District No. 1 (36 banks)	District No. 2 (144 banks)	District No. 3 (70 banks)	District No. 4 (120 banks)	District No. 5 (65 banks)	District No. 6 (133 banks)	District No. 7 (364 banks)	District No. 8 (130 banks)	District No. 9 (101 banks)	District No. 10 (35 banks)	District No. 11 (186 banks)	District No. 12 (188 banks)	Total United States (1,570 banks)
On demand:													
Not secured by collateral.	31,234	94,151	18,199	43,548	4,588	6,896	35,426	17,792	3,482	1,042	1,682	37,306	295,346
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	2,211	28,280	4,452	4,733	267	484	4,092	1,355	50	6	35	697	46,662
Secured by other collateral.	74,422	754,080	120,712	167,307	15,440	35,680	168,179	51,520	4,284	3,399	2,450	52,993	1,450,466
On time:													
Not secured by collateral.	192,375	949,085	72,387	238,617	78,069	103,482	422,429	110,656	19,677	21,267	20,884	244,156	2,473,084
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	4,467	18,430	1,023	9,642	1,108	6,237	14,801	2,196	137	1,124	800	3,220	63,185
Secured by other collateral.	67,936	497,792	30,822	121,807	39,257	83,480	265,997	89,527	17,178	31,100	33,788	98,398	1,377,082
Secured by real estate deeds of trust, or other real estate liens.	97,252	154,878	31,288	272,474	12,434	29,136	329,479	58,539	12,851	7,460	10,016	438,984	1,454,791
Acceptances of other banks discounted.	1,963	71,474	50	1,001	1,240	466	1,701	5	5		95	2,666	80,756
Acceptances of reporting banks purchased or discounted.	821	23,748		2,400	32	302	3	265				224	27,795
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit.		899	218			5	53					44	1,219
Loans and discounts not classified.							3,097			13	10		3,120
Total loans and discounts.	472,681	2,592,817	279,151	861,529	152,435	266,168	1,245,347	331,855	57,664	65,411	69,760	878,688	7,273,506

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON JUNE 30, 1924 (INCLUDING 8,080 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,570 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES)

[In thousands of dollars]

	District No. 1 (421 banks)	District No. 2 (840 banks)	District No. 3 (730 banks)	District No. 4 (873 banks)	District No. 5 (624 banks)	District No. 6 (518 banks)	District No. 7 (1,422 banks)	District No. 8 (627 banks)	District No. 9 (895 banks)	District No. 10 (1,087 banks)	District No. 11 (837 banks)	District No. 12 (776 banks)	Total United States (9,650 banks)
RESOURCES													
Loans and discounts.	1,449,149	5,450,086	1,241,240	1,876,595	952,903	762,758	2,949,814	842,898	609,842	798,334	595,207	1,719,824	19,248,650
Overdrafts.	639	1,772	346	822	724	1,645	1,989	1,165	1,102	1,471	1,674	2,020	15,369
United States Government securities.	249,740	1,229,288	237,033	392,286	127,536	83,155	496,285	134,429	116,912	135,290	104,274	301,569	3,607,797
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.	360,408	1,439,990	554,655	569,807	116,246	89,890	565,726	183,255	96,691	104,721	31,560	276,794	4,389,743
Total loans and investments.	2,059,936	8,121,136	2,033,274	2,839,510	1,197,409	937,448	4,013,814	1,161,747	824,547	1,039,816	732,715	2,300,207	27,261,559
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.	36,081	174,760	9,932	3,719	6,682	5,974	28,167	887	2,745	384	1,076	15,423	285,830
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	55,904	155,426	58,086	115,300	48,503	44,987	129,339	34,819	25,442	40,571	36,917	91,405	836,699
Other real estate owned.	9,421	11,463	9,369	19,956	10,160	9,211	21,563	7,542	14,757	13,216	13,380	15,715	155,753
Cash in vault.	40,348	107,089	36,974	53,677	24,113	21,220	88,302	20,614	20,039	27,612	19,851	43,716	503,555
Reserve with Federal reserve banks.	130,161	756,506	121,313	158,172	61,079	56,482	298,035	63,376	47,410	78,241	49,293	145,385	1,965,453
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection.	50,941	173,628	52,506	56,743	39,211	17,960	68,063	30,292	7,762	31,259	21,484	32,626	582,475
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.	102,631	189,547	132,372	178,200	87,187	116,989	372,892	117,085	123,707	201,079	105,145	213,363	1,940,197
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.	49,001	1,305,257	52,291	37,981	28,095	18,127	135,620	19,773	10,606	21,178	9,961	53,183	1,741,073
Outside checks and other cash items.	11,339	34,972	5,208	9,567	3,590	3,924	18,232	3,444	5,690	4,618	3,327	29,500	133,411
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer.	2,734	4,903	2,980	5,053	3,293	2,207	4,620	2,186	1,687	2,201	2,387	2,844	37,104
United States securities borrowed.			189	6,380	188	737	6,213	4,524	100	1	432	120	18,884
Other securities borrowed.				123		50	1,478	60			11	65	1,787
Other assets.	21,349	192,755	9,634	14,479	7,858	9,813	23,925	5,080	4,273	3,921	3,953	16,938	313,476
Total.	2,569,846	11,227,440	2,524,137	3,498,860	1,517,368	1,244,629	5,210,263	1,471,429	1,088,765	1,464,097	999,932	2,960,490	35,777,256

¹Exclusive of securities borrowed by national banks.

**ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON JUNE 30, 1924
 (INCLUDING 3,080 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,570 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES)—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

	District No. 1 (421 banks)	District No. 2 (840 banks)	District No. 3 (730 banks)	District No. 4 (873 banks)	District No. 5 (624 banks)	District No. 6 (518 banks)	District No. 7 (1,422 banks)	District No. 8 (627 banks)	District No. 9 (895 banks)	District No. 10 (1,087 banks)	District No. 11 (837 banks)	District No. 12 (776 banks)	Total United States (9,650 banks)
LIABILITIES													
Capital stock paid in	142,331	486,835	134,733	210,615	112,423	94,915	295,000	111,228	70,313	96,899	93,507	181,537	2,030,336
Surplus fund.....	124,470	498,159	218,457	212,084	82,465	56,258	208,721	58,050	37,275	46,407	42,834	84,412	1,669,592
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	74,909	254,673	72,075	81,903	34,113	23,975	115,345	27,823	15,788	19,087	20,161	46,695	786,547
Due to Federal re- serve banks.....	3,489	11,123	4,311	1,443	7,935	1,631	1,557	551	2	-----	1,266	668	33,976
Due to banks, bank- ers, and trust com- panies.....	160,279	1,572,620	225,704	227,477	115,852	112,687	619,382	160,722	103,985	215,477	91,081	214,859	3,820,125
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	21,383	756,976	14,162	20,325	14,927	6,176	50,160	10,383	11,755	18,127	11,122	48,483	983,979
Demand deposits.....	1,233,984	5,345,004	1,016,123	1,331,336	528,098	483,068	2,043,463	590,287	383,934	690,144	505,805	1,159,744	15,308,990
Time deposits.....	657,438	1,786,274	705,706	1,233,441	466,110	353,746	1,645,284	407,587	403,578	298,607	152,454	1,093,320	9,203,545
United States de- posits.....	25,119	36,472	20,906	19,129	10,635	7,113	22,736	5,945	5,692	6,504	6,452	12,243	178,946
Total deposits	2,161,692	9,508,469	1,986,912	2,833,151	1,141,557	964,421	4,382,582	1,175,475	908,946	1,228,859	768,180	2,529,317	29,529,561
Bills payable (includ- ing all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts)...	14,885	44,659	24,512	20,593	28,055	11,246	16,473	11,917	5,514	5,360	9,696	12,315	205,225
Notes and bills re- discounted (includ- ing acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of ex- change or drafts sold with indorse- ment).....	13,129	65,140	9,299	11,434	40,815	35,259	35,657	20,185	13,470	17,455	14,620	21,219	297,682
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	1,563	26,904	401	750	119	1,601	3,151	106	74	97	114	1,161	36,041
Acceptances executed for customers.....	36,264	165,350	8,853	3,851	7,070	6,841	28,695	878	2,331	386	1,073	15,376	276,968
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	2,623	19,303	2,949	5	285	54	739	-----	422	-----	-----	1,340	27,720
National bank notes outstanding.....	52,783	96,170	58,706	99,313	63,539	43,680	91,703	43,321	32,830	43,679	47,170	56,292	729,186
United States securi- ties borrowed.....	408	2,306	922	17,771	3,396	3,395	9,083	8,506	313	1,492	731	3,102	51,425
Other securities bor- rowed.....	27	50	-----	507	90	449	1,527	115	1	606	126	754	4,252
Other liabilities.....	4,762	59,422	6,318	6,883	3,441	2,535	21,587	13,825	1,488	3,770	1,720	6,970	132,721
Total	2,569,846	11,227,440	2,524,137	3,498,860	1,517,368	1,244,629	5,210,263	1,471,429	1,088,765	1,464,097	999,932	2,960,490	35,777,256

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1924, BY CLASSES OF BANKS (INCLUDING 8,080 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,570 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Central reserve city banks			Other reserve city banks (552 banks)	Country banks (9,008 banks)	Total United States	
	New York (64 banks)	Chicago (26 banks)	Total (90 banks)			June 30, 1924 (9,650 banks)	Mar. 31, 1924 (9,681 banks)
RESOURCES							
Loans and discounts	3,972,612	1,064,243	5,036,855	6,707,973	7,503,822	19,248,650	19,158,195
Overdrafts	1,277	188	1,465	5,241	8,663	15,369	17,518
United States Government securities	921,023	167,036	1,088,059	1,129,922	1,389,816	3,607,797	3,569,653
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	700,153	137,473	837,626	1,291,876	2,280,241	4,389,743	4,086,668
Total loans and investments	5,595,065	1,368,940	6,964,005	9,135,012	11,162,542	27,261,559	26,832,034
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	172,453	27,141	199,594	77,167	9,069	285,830	387,292
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	91,552	29,865	121,417	325,166	390,116	836,699	813,880
Other real estate owned	3,494	62	3,556	52,684	99,513	155,753	156,089
Cash in vault	57,308	22,261	79,569	150,022	273,964	503,555	494,223
Reserve with Federal reserve banks	618,600	152,413	771,013	635,372	559,068	1,965,453	1,893,301
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	119,234	34,197	153,431	341,535	87,509	582,475	549,087
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	76,602	160,100	236,702	861,888	842,107	1,940,197	1,643,739
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place	1,279,372	95,540	1,374,912	291,125	75,036	1,741,073	1,582,343
Outside checks and other cash items	24,017	7,704	31,721	73,168	28,522	133,411	107,798
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer	2,014	143	2,157	9,106	25,841	37,104	37,141
United States securities borrowed ¹				10,950	7,954	18,884	16,478
Other securities borrowed ¹				372	1,414	1,787	2,420
Other assets	181,035	14,178	195,213	78,008	40,255	313,476	304,398
Total	8,220,746	1,912,545	10,133,291	12,041,075	13,602,890	35,777,256	34,820,223
LIABILITIES							
Capital stock paid in	333,600	92,900	426,500	681,402	922,434	2,030,336	2,022,169
Surplus fund	376,682	79,570	456,252	573,026	640,314	1,669,592	1,649,880
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	188,677	58,690	247,367	242,339	296,841	736,547	796,395
Due to Federal reserve banks	212		212	7,363	26,401	33,976	32,978
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,481,730	428,695	1,910,425	1,543,851	365,849	3,820,125	3,446,737
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding	742,711	25,839	768,550	143,797	71,652	983,979	867,420
Demand deposits	4,065,873	874,360	4,940,233	5,095,705	5,273,062	15,308,990	14,719,256
Time deposits	635,914	293,173	929,087	3,200,727	5,073,731	9,203,545	8,889,923
United States deposits	26,698	8,984	35,682	110,252	33,012	178,946	291,767
Total deposits	6,953,138	1,631,041	8,584,179	10,101,695	10,843,687	29,529,561	28,248,081
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts)	15,303		15,303	36,262	153,660	205,225	315,979
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	50,628	1,724	52,352	60,076	185,254	297,682	428,536
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	26,679	2,894	29,573	5,987	481	36,041	22,457
Acceptances executed for customers	163,296	27,669	190,965	77,352	8,651	276,968	375,768
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks	19,071	623	19,694	7,562	464	27,720	37,451
National bank notes outstanding	39,357	2,810	42,167	177,361	509,658	729,186	725,986
United States securities borrowed	2,178		2,178	29,318	19,929	51,425	52,263
Other securities borrowed		1	1	1,333	2,918	4,252	4,952
Other liabilities	52,137	14,623	66,760	47,362	18,599	132,721	140,306
Total	8,220,746	1,912,545	10,133,291	12,041,075	13,602,890	35,777,256	34,820,223
Ratio of reserve with Federal reserve banks to net deposit liability (per cent)	12.3	13.5	12.6	9.8	7.4	9.8	9.8

¹ Exclusive of securities borrowed by national banks.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION AUGUST 1, 1924

[Source: United States Treasury Department circulation statement]

Kind of money	Stock of money ¹	Money held by the United States Treasury and the Federal reserve system ²	Money in circulation			
			Aug. 1, 1924		July 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1923
			Amount	Per capita		
Gold coin and bullion.....	³ \$4, 517, 483, 901	\$4, 118, 985, 175	\$398, 498, 726	\$3. 53	\$396, 414, 817	\$403, 217, 779
Gold certificates.....	⁴ (1, 257, 459, 419)	457, 334, 880	800, 124, 539	7. 09	801, 390, 819	411, 937, 589
Standard silver dollars.....	503, 946, 769	450, 303, 093	53, 643, 676	. 48	54, 016, 801	56, 999, 291
Silver certificates.....	⁴ (412, 482, 114)	39, 799, 167	372, 682, 947	3. 30	364, 414, 212	368, 938, 481
Treasury notes of 1890.....	⁴ (1, 419, 626)	-----	1, 419, 626	. 01	1, 422, 626	1, 458, 123
Subsidiary silver.....	277, 604, 580	25, 197, 318	252, 407, 262	2. 24	252, 970, 844	247, 869, 821
United States notes.....	346, 681, 016	45, 014, 251	301, 666, 765	2. 67	297, 790, 492	300, 010, 892
Federal reserve notes.....	2, 271, 118, 230	525, 297, 776	1, 745, 820, 454	15. 48	1, 843, 091, 038	2, 160, 449, 086
Federal reserve bank notes.....	10, 226, 170	591, 241	9, 634, 929	. 09	10, 066, 348	18, 900, 554
National bank notes.....	777, 087, 589	47, 799, 245	729, 288, 344	6. 47	733, 835, 038	725, 987, 509
Total.....	8, 704, 148, 255	5, 710, 322, 146	4, 665, 187, 268	41. 36	4, 755, 403, 035	4, 695, 769, 125
Comparative totals:						
July 1, 1924.....	8, 746, 400, 249	⁵ 5, 619, 135, 909	4, 755, 403, 035	42. 20	-----	-----
June 1, 1924.....	8, 750, 765, 284	⁵ 5, 531, 542, 938	4, 815, 401, 455	42. 78	-----	-----
May 1, 1924.....	8, 778, 575, 139	⁵ 5, 564, 987, 552	4, 760, 113, 559	42. 33	-----	-----
Apr. 1, 1924.....	8, 757, 501, 955	⁵ 5, 433, 529, 484	4, 812, 861, 042	42. 85	-----	-----
Mar. 1, 1924.....	8, 797, 775, 557	⁵ 5, 436, 685, 553	4, 807, 777, 746	42. 85	-----	-----
Nov. 1, 1920.....	8, 326, 938, 267	⁵ 3, 394, 764, 761	5, 628, 427, 732	52. 36	-----	-----
Apr. 1, 1917.....	5, 312, 109, 272	⁵ 3, 896, 318, 653	4, 100, 590, 704	39. 54	-----	-----

¹ Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks.

² Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks of Boston and Atlanta.

³ Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.

⁴ These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard dollars, respectively.

⁵ Includes gold held in trust against gold certificates and standard silver dollars held in trust against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, the aggregate of which should be deducted from the sum of money held by the United States Treasury and the Federal reserve system and money in circulation to arrive at the stock of money in the United States. The amounts of such gold and silver held in trust as of the date of this statement are shown in parentheses in the first column.

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT AUGUST 31, 1924

Federal reserve bank	Paper maturing—					
	Within 90 days				After 90 days but within 6 months	After 6 but within 9 months
	Commercial, agricultural, and livestock paper, n. e. s.	Secured by United States Government obligations	Bankers' acceptances	Trade acceptances	Agricultural ¹ and livestock paper	Agricultural and livestock paper
Boston.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Philadelphia.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Richmond.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Atlanta.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chicago.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
St. Louis.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dallas.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
San Francisco.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

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

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 141 CENTERS

Federal reserve district	Number of centers	1924			1923		
		May	June	July	May	June	July
No. 1—Boston	11	2,052,772	2,040,544	2,111,283	2,139,645	2,172,872	1,983,223
No. 2—New York	7	22,124,834	22,639,521	22,184,731	21,399,850	21,789,805	19,008,372
No. 3—Philadelphia	7	1,894,928	1,936,205	1,902,728	1,973,625	2,083,113	1,826,560
No. 4—Cleveland	13	2,122,402	2,105,227	2,139,964	2,266,888	2,278,941	2,237,042
No. 5—Richmond	7	665,057	673,372	676,364	701,164	742,692	681,110
No. 6—Atlanta	15	916,882	872,788	914,053	922,450	902,403	837,023
No. 7—Chicago	21	4,746,250	4,582,549	4,654,974	4,890,390	4,772,812	4,509,455
No. 8—St. Louis	5	1,057,603	1,035,106	994,401	1,076,560	1,104,142	959,103
No. 9—Minneapolis	9	596,115	613,515	634,515	1,634,217	652,341	593,964
No. 10—Kansas City	14	1,000,236	969,496	1,070,984	1,142,172	1,155,879	1,081,943
No. 11—Dallas	11	466,066	447,735	455,924	486,003	465,461	420,874
No. 12—San Francisco	18	2,401,209	2,319,693	2,391,152	2,429,942	2,453,134	2,344,597
Total	141	40,044,354	40,229,841	40,131,073	40,071,906	40,573,595	36,504,275
New York City	1	21,405,560	21,925,659	21,468,874	20,703,871	21,041,296	18,320,626
Other cities	140	18,638,794	18,304,182	18,662,199	19,368,035	19,532,299	18,183,649

WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 242 CENTERS

Federal reserve district	Number of centers	1924 Week ending—					1923 Week ending—				
		July 23	July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
No. 1—Boston	16	492,998	484,137	566,289	493,549	489,219	462,610	482,699	458,072	411,580	438,794
No. 2—New York	13	4,980,681	5,186,973	5,586,423	5,086,099	4,722,555	4,246,429	4,385,880	4,109,124	3,400,410	3,923,920
No. 3—Philadelphia	18	473,275	461,454	476,570	439,894	444,300	466,761	457,448	429,864	416,460	446,057
No. 4—Cleveland	23	578,286	542,260	572,569	557,869	549,365	614,894	595,498	565,256	544,309	556,797
No. 5—Richmond	23	255,513	244,219	281,648	244,279	255,065	243,807	264,420	265,691	234,280	250,494
No. 6—Atlanta	23	214,688	200,770	217,794	197,124	203,054	188,019	194,202	197,510	177,629	187,776
No. 7—Chicago	35	1,122,387	1,006,898	1,098,116	1,055,007	1,087,197	1,089,774	1,068,761	998,400	962,812	1,022,803
No. 8—St. Louis	13	240,044	222,438	231,304	246,714	258,395	237,198	236,054	222,275	229,497	242,733
No. 9—Minneapolis	15	147,213	137,348	144,294	142,882	148,857	138,072	134,983	136,188	133,284	148,233
No. 10—Kansas City	23	243,719	234,627	267,514	264,815	260,822	247,033	254,828	259,510	242,022	259,922
No. 11—Dallas	14	114,004	99,512	112,870	103,835	116,240	99,567	101,456	101,520	100,856	111,955
No. 12—San Francisco	26	553,512	519,244	578,858	559,941	604,848	527,918	527,821	532,749	522,372	558,703
Total	242	9,416,320	9,339,880	10,134,249	9,391,808	9,139,917	8,562,082	8,704,050	8,276,159	7,375,511	8,148,187

BANK DEBITS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH CITIES

No. 1—Boston	329,184	329,801	392,797	338,133	330,100	304,385	320,031	295,083	258,517	281,312
No. 2—New York	4,712,008	4,914,109	5,303,541	4,830,311	4,446,699	3,900,447	4,126,791	3,867,814	3,171,086	3,670,919
Buffalo	64,516	67,901	66,032	62,138	67,291	66,076	69,455	64,416	64,228	67,199
No. 3—Philadelphia	352,454	345,927	355,237	325,242	330,792	348,546	338,566	297,735	291,365	325,830
No. 4—Cleveland	143,134	125,462	137,007	139,141	137,853	139,836	154,917	154,942	140,980	134,383
Cincinnati	73,688	60,271	66,616	64,049	69,527	67,308	64,647	61,247	60,508	68,327
Pittsburgh	182,674	197,674	191,594	185,698	176,481	212,268	196,953	172,405	170,396	178,310
No. 5—Richmond	24,564	25,418	27,573	26,277	29,555	23,818	25,869	27,107	25,352	26,737
Baltimore	81,917	79,301	101,103	80,203	82,100	79,100	94,900	88,700	74,900	82,500
No. 6—Atlanta	27,788	24,263	28,187	26,151	29,517	28,078	25,706	25,492	24,748	27,542
Birmingham	23,487	22,883	24,643	24,007	24,023	21,362	23,341	22,277	21,680	22,295
Jacksonville	12,680	11,200	13,803	13,412	12,983	11,145	11,941	10,896	10,578	10,842
Nashville	16,376	13,438	16,684	14,922	16,878	13,698	15,131	15,784	14,689	14,693
New Orleans	68,793	71,085	67,171	57,914	54,319	54,213	59,020	59,266	48,003	51,563
No. 7—Chicago	674,021	630,093	684,680	646,570	660,006	646,478	676,546	600,186	572,949	583,822
Detroit	175,381	128,153	138,523	141,458	151,713	170,614	130,604	127,738	132,913	173,941
No. 8—St. Louis	139,404	129,942	139,526	147,699	154,769	139,203	141,827	129,494	133,867	142,783
Little Rock	13,256	11,529	12,596	11,906	12,702	10,662	10,662	10,518	10,817	11,300
Louisville	38,023	32,048	35,911	36,674	37,265	33,296	30,275	32,545	32,800	33,816
Memphis	23,072	23,132	16,605	23,170	25,133	22,510	24,785	19,852	21,943	24,500
No. 9—Minneapolis	71,611	69,045	72,574	73,147	74,637	61,239	67,472	60,416	63,308	69,608
Helena	2,362	1,649	2,052	2,327	2,258	1,883	1,981	2,529	1,811	2,582
No. 10—Kansas City	75,638	74,962	83,721	87,178	87,121	71,918	83,587	76,406	74,874	88,668
Denver	37,060	35,970	38,404	38,192	38,088	33,164	33,091	43,780	30,398	34,988
Oklahoma City	15,950	14,019	16,281	16,962	15,480	16,835	16,084	16,479	15,699	15,553
Omaha	41,467	36,796	45,114	43,168	46,468	43,753	43,726	44,945	42,754	46,867
No. 11—Dallas	33,835	30,544	33,905	30,405	34,822	28,036	28,698	28,036	28,308	34,186
El Paso	7,574	5,960	7,411	7,029	6,659	5,882	5,952	6,464	5,792	6,166
Houston	26,313	21,321	24,836	21,629	25,881	22,814	24,806	21,663	22,753	23,052
No. 12—San Francisco	178,594	170,378	190,603	173,932	207,756	162,979	164,634	159,113	161,255	174,942
Los Angeles	158,906	155,098	161,198	159,442	161,367	153,543	154,916	152,720	149,507	157,752
Portland	34,865	31,553	36,611	35,206	36,984	32,640	31,470	33,566	35,601	35,162
Salt Lake City	13,886	11,695	14,014	13,518	14,711	12,191	13,591	12,743	11,128	14,406
Seattle	38,783	35,532	38,723	39,063	42,688	38,339	37,030	36,585	36,509	38,915
Spokane	10,261	8,181	11,012	10,652	10,870	10,819	9,693	11,359	11,502	11,109

DEPOSITS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS

NET DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, ARRANGED BY SIZE OF CITIES AND TOWNS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Banks in cities and towns having population of—									
	Total all member banks	Less than 5,000	5,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 99,999	100,000 and over	Total all member banks	Less than 5,000	5,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 99,999	100,000 and over
	Amount due on July 23, 1924					Increase (+) or decrease (-) since preceding monthly report				
NET DEMAND DEPOSITS										
Boston.....	1,295,088	42,909	67,290	199,913	984,976	+45,576	+3,644	+1,392	+3,715	+36,825
New York.....	6,127,421	170,632	108,834	292,688	5,555,267	+144,424	+8,769	+2,751	+4,537	+128,367
Philadelphia.....	1,095,670	123,825	70,681	131,116	770,048	+28,492	+1,791	+294	+1,608	+24,799
Cleveland.....	1,438,359	149,066	124,996	197,743	966,554	+53,307	+1,943	+2,693	+5,848	+42,823
Richmond.....	512,590	88,573	57,896	141,790	224,331	-18,607	-1,990	-786	-4,563	-20,304
Atlanta.....	472,523	61,211	57,435	159,133	194,744	-4,796	-2,788	-1,887	+14	-135
Chicago.....	2,263,296	186,690	114,660	347,419	1,614,527	+46,551	-2,944	-1,396	+27	+50,864
St. Louis.....	642,807	109,082	66,083	85,235	382,407	+1,773	-1,764	-890	-165	+4,592
Minneapolis.....	391,789	99,788	71,399	71,537	149,065	-4,950	-2,222	-1,714	-4	-1,010
Kansas City.....	729,803	177,389	109,621	160,791	282,002	+2,057	+2,029	-5,704	-4,336	+10,068
Dallas.....	502,763	150,791	87,191	101,102	163,679	-9,802	-3,667	-3,074	-3,214	+153
San Francisco.....	1,219,372	154,150	76,265	128,429	860,528	+13,074	-1,175	-892	-107	+15,248
Total: July 23, 1924.....	16,691,481	1,514,106	1,012,351	2,016,896	12,148,128	+297,999	+1,626	-9,213	+12,486	+292,200
June 25, 1924.....	16,394,382	1,512,480	1,021,564	2,004,410	11,855,928	+414,329	-11,500	+3,136	-16,899	+439,592
May 28, 1924.....	15,980,053	1,523,980	1,018,428	2,021,309	11,416,336	+36,446	-31,016	-30,243	-19,421	+117,126
TIME DEPOSITS										
Boston.....	679,410	51,471	70,701	162,333	394,905	+22,451	+72	+768	+1,435	+20,176
New York.....	1,842,634	250,700	142,212	377,672	1,072,050	+30,419	+3,673	-3,782	+3,931	+26,597
Philadelphia.....	708,003	217,213	116,034	199,432	175,324	+12,505	+2,653	+1,820	+2,525	+5,507
Cleveland.....	1,239,961	186,845	135,016	189,637	728,463	+13,116	+568	+923	+1,381	+10,244
Richmond.....	471,670	132,838	84,657	134,582	119,593	+10,427	+737	+767	+4,095	+4,823
Atlanta.....	350,271	53,373	47,924	133,772	115,202	+2,852	+1,159	+85	+1,981	-373
Chicago.....	1,642,854	245,226	150,873	377,370	869,376	+6,321	+2,194	+1,363	+1,209	+1,555
St. Louis.....	410,834	70,121	44,387	68,203	228,123	+4,717	-21	+298	+1,498	+2,942
Minneapolis.....	405,140	135,011	96,112	59,479	64,538	+6,340	+1,168	+665	+1,228	+3,279
Kansas City.....	298,465	91,447	55,618	65,934	85,466	+786	+1,770	-1,065	+2,036	-1,955
Dallas.....	157,714	19,029	27,977	51,851	58,557	+561	+475	+202	-9	-107
San Francisco.....	1,064,922	102,144	47,418	91,537	823,803	+13,063	+2,527	+456	+480	+9,600
Total: July 23, 1924.....	9,271,878	1,605,418	1,018,929	1,911,831	4,735,700	+123,558	+16,975	+2,500	+21,790	+82,293
June 25, 1924.....	9,148,320	1,588,443	1,016,429	1,890,041	4,653,407	+107,074	+3,825	+5,364	+12,779	+85,106
May 28, 1924.....	9,041,246	1,584,618	1,011,065	1,877,262	4,568,301	+66,655	+2,036	+3,031	+13,435	+48,153

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM JULY 17, 1924, TO AUGUST 20, 1924, INCLUSIVE

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Transfers		Daily settlements		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements		Balance in fund at close of period
	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Decrease	Increase	
Boston.....			942,942	938,114	4,828		54,158
New York.....	570	8,000	2,685,352	2,681,390		3,468	141,660
Philadelphia.....			796,881	800,298		3,417	35,372
Cleveland.....			674,754	684,290		9,536	86,322
Richmond.....	1,000	1,500	497,116	509,124		12,508	36,342
Atlanta.....			282,633	275,773	6,860		13,954
Chicago.....	11,500		1,279,695	1,288,923	2,272		127,503
St. Louis.....			579,205	573,316	5,889		27,535
Minneapolis.....			182,415	180,936	1,479		7,286
Kansas City.....		1,000	444,310	449,488		6,178	34,367
Dallas.....		570	231,031	228,381	2,080		7,239
San Francisco.....		2,000	325,781	312,082	11,699		32,453
Total 5 weeks ending—							
Aug. 20, 1924.....	13,070	13,070	8,922,115	8,922,115	35,107	35,107	604,191
July 16, 1924.....	124,000	124,000	9,410,518	9,410,518			574,338
Aug. 23, 1923.....	22,000	22,000	7,803,766	7,803,766			618,195
July 19, 1923.....	149,000	149,000	8,739,047	8,739,047			649,035

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

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

Countries	Gold				Silver			
	July—		Seven months ending July—		July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
IMPORTS								
Denmark.....	\$3,561,829		\$3,561,829	\$10,101,019				
France.....	1,278,269	\$352,490	8,948,601	4,819,027	\$3,171	\$3,923	\$161,555	\$55,552
Germany.....	7,332,000		34,220,577	2,735,792			111,319	1,221,035
Italy.....	51,882		75,431	34,499,147	42,247		66,569	2,232
Netherlands.....			23,844	42,401				512
Spain.....			2,865	6,191,559			43,845	82,797
Sweden.....			2,560,382	124,131,515				143
England.....	10,201,163	13,639,631	52,293,459		10,973	205,393	156,338	255,594
Scotland.....			33,056,878	28,477,186				
Canada.....	1,433,476	2,024,072	140,639	1,303,119	330,673	549,604	3,255,260	3,558,782
Central America.....	140,639	260,529	1,457,548	1,303,119	29,427	425,056	1,017,077	1,118,286
Mexico.....	1,670,843	429,143	4,313,997	3,285,444	6,812,702	3,742,660	24,369,311	24,669,070
West Indies.....	22,934	3,486	164,340	267,825	10,532	4,976	71,381	50,979
Argentina.....			104,695	8,463,219			58,420	26,471
Chile.....	24,388	108,247	121,185	299,765	256,229	138,678	837,690	770,610
Colombia.....	357,354	201,335	2,523,227	1,365,594	5,391	22,473	71,002	83,666
Ecuador.....	81,696	91,259	467,010	509,902	3,656	5,224	26,255	26,661
Peru.....	146,132	350,485	1,142,804	1,764,964	2,290,127	1,804,445	7,640,705	8,787,035
Venezuela.....	2,685	35,992	265,204	166,002	20	85	307	2,147
China.....	971,258	731,620	3,161,272	3,476,129	653	365	7,893	16,361
Dutch East Indies.....	386,305	181,430	1,455,571	1,341,645	188,956	70,479	594,968	539,988
Hongkong.....			318,640	2,500,000				
Philippine Islands.....	154,725	141,572	822,315	4,013,356	1,433	1,629	11,613	14,174
British Oceania.....	70,354	97,517	1,021,437	2,410,207	223	134	1,274	2,320
Egypt.....			1,037,314	1,449,906				133
Portuguese Africa.....	7,920	139,005	528,721	332,049	9,654	20,859	88,041	80,171
All other.....	24,595	46,610	203,613	1,129,937	70,396	131,630	508,002	281,661
Total.....	27,929,447	18,834,423	159,861,907	245,076,709	10,066,463	7,127,613	39,098,825	41,646,430
EXPORTS								
France.....			2,660,000					107,000
Netherlands.....	5,000		5,000	165,000				700
Spain.....		25,000	500				1,500	
Switzerland.....	7,216		1,357,470	20,000				622
England.....	418		130,783		511,452	4,045,198	3,564,484	13,866,223
Canada.....	135,141	123,116	765,625	898,728	106,077	133,689	831,789	917,548
Central America.....				1,000	3,400	1,900	22,844	32,275
Mexico.....	307,320	167,550	3,268,414	1,861,872	148,537	147,180	1,058,321	1,197,751
West Indies.....			15		318	1,345	48,325	48,078
Colombia.....						2,937		11,510
Peru.....				1,101,600	24,000		324,000	878,000
Venezuela.....								655,340
British India.....	32,631		13,359,149		2,351,148	4,722,254	8,958,388	29,861,130
China.....			70,005		2,897,101	64,914	15,444,630	11,217,071
Dutch East Indies.....			60,010					
Hongkong.....	32,500	6,000	1,081,255	107,910	191,130	68,645	1,200,211	630,282
Japan.....							35,500	1,275,970
All other.....	2,600	5,512	56,150	26,142		2,300	3,714	68,202
Total.....	522,826	327,173	22,814,376	4,182,252	6,293,163	9,190,362	31,493,706	60,767,702

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX

	Monetary unit	Par of ex-change	August 1 to 21, inclusive			July			Per cent of par ¹				
			Low	High	Average	Low	High	Average	July		August		
									Month	Fourth week	First week	Second week	Third week
General index									59	60	61	62	62
Belgium	Franc	19.30	4.6400	5.2500	5.0350	4.4400	4.6400	4.5558	23.61	23.84	25.23	26.58	26.45
Denmark	Krone	26.80	16.1000	16.3100	16.1967	15.7600	16.2100	16.0473	59.88	60.30	60.31	60.43	60.57
France	Franc	19.30	5.1300	5.7000	5.4922	4.9900	5.2300	5.1185	26.52	26.56	27.75	28.99	28.63
Great Britain	Pound	486.65	441.0100	455.7000	450.3956	432.0900	441.0100	437.0388	89.81	90.43	91.42	93.31	92.93
Italy	Lira	19.30	4.3300	4.5300	4.4544	4.2600	4.3300	4.3035	22.30	22.40	22.70	23.36	23.18
Netherlands	Florin	40.20	38.2300	39.1400	38.8394	37.5900	38.3200	37.9419	94.38	95.11	95.75	97.15	96.95
Norway	Krone	26.80	13.5700	14.0200	13.8817	13.2900	13.5800	13.4235	50.09	50.10	51.31	52.08	52.01
Spain	Peseta	19.30	13.3300	13.5300	13.4567	13.1200	13.4000	13.2996	68.91	69.31	69.63	69.91	69.63
Sweden	Krone	26.80	26.5600	26.6700	26.6244	26.5300	26.6500	26.5950	99.24	99.35	99.41	99.41	99.22
Switzerland	Franc	19.30	18.5900	19.0100	18.8444	17.7600	18.5900	18.1946	94.27	95.34	97.20	98.05	97.67
Canada	Dollar	100.00	99.6834	99.9477	99.8037	98.8482	99.7051	99.2555	99.26	99.33	99.75	99.75	99.91
Argentina	Peso (gold)	96.48	74.7700	77.3200	76.3322	73.6500	74.9200	74.1188	76.82	77.08	78.29	79.49	79.57
Brazil	Milreis	32.44	9.5800	10.0900	9.8739	9.1400	10.8400	9.9219	30.59	29.69	30.12	30.79	30.41
Chile	Peso (paper)	² 19.53	9.7800	10.2300	9.9983	9.7200	10.3300	10.1100	51.77	52.11	50.44	51.73	51.41
China	Shanghai tael	² 66.85	72.4800	73.5600	73.1133	70.9100	72.4800	71.6708	107.21	107.76	108.70	109.71	109.70
India	Rupee	48.66	31.9900	32.4300	32.2544	30.5800	31.9600	31.2531	64.23	65.37	66.24	66.14	66.47
Japan	Yen	49.85	41.0600	41.5500	41.2972	40.7000	41.9400	41.3492	82.95	82.41	82.57	83.16	82.80

OTHER COUNTRIES

Austria	Krone	20.26	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bulgaria	Lev	19.30	.7233	.7430	.7334	.7170	.7285	.7239	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.81	3.82
Czechoslovakia	Crown		2.9495	2.9988	2.9705	2.9260	2.9765	2.9528					
Finland	Markka	19.30	2.5090	2.5161	2.5134	2.5022	2.5106	2.5068	12.99	13.00	13.01	13.03	13.03
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	³ .0237	³ .0239	³ .0238	³ .0238	³ .0240	³ .0239					
Greece	Drachma	19.30	1.7167	1.8598	1.7882	1.6904	1.7291	1.7140	8.88	8.92	8.98	9.28	9.53
Hungary	Krone	20.26	.0012	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0012	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Poland	Zloty	19.30	19.1800	19.2700	19.2261	19.2200	19.3000	19.2465	99.72	99.68	99.63	99.59	99.64
Portugal	Escudo	108.05	2.8600	3.0200	2.9378	2.7400	2.8500	2.7996	2.59	2.60	2.67	2.73	2.76
Rumania	Leu	19.30	.4369	.4589	.4518	.4054	.4589	.4322	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.36	2.37
Yugoslavia	Dinar	19.30	1.1920	1.2528	1.2729	1.1531	1.1894	1.1825	6.13	6.13	6.90	6.45	6.44
Cuba	Peso	100.00	99.8750	99.9313	99.9161	99.9000	99.9938	99.9436	99.94	99.93	99.91	99.92	99.92
Mexico	do	49.85	48.7500	48.9792	48.8925	48.2938	48.8594	48.6047	97.50	97.90	98.12	98.05	98.07
Uruguay	do	103.42	76.2500	78.8700	78.0467	75.7800	77.6900	76.6392	74.10	73.38	74.63	75.85	75.92
China	Mexican dollar	² 48.11	51.6400	52.9000	52.4711	50.8300	52.1300	51.4646	106.97	107.64	108.30	109.53	109.36
Hongkong	Dollar	² 47.77	52.7200	53.7000	53.3133	51.7700	52.7900	52.2962	109.47	110.19	110.80	112.04	111.98
Straits Settlements	Singapore dollar	56.78	50.7800	52.3300	51.5817	50.1300	50.7800	50.5196	88.97	89.39	89.88	91.22	91.43

SILVER

[Average price per fine ounce]

	July	June
London (converted at average rate of exchange)	\$0.67937	\$0.67640
New York	.67497	.67045

¹ Based on average.

² 1923 average.

³ In cents per billion.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

