FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

APRIL 1945



BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM WASHINGTON

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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NEW PLANS FOR WAR FINANCING

Plans recently announced by the Treasury for the Seventh War Loan reflect further development in war loan financing methods. Treasury borrowing procedures have been directed toward the broad objectives of financing the war through borrowing as much as possible from the savings of individuals and business, with a minimum of bank credit expansion, as well as toward obtaining the amounts needed at the lowest possible rates of interest consistent with these other objectives. Plans for the Seventh War Loan are designed to be more effective in attaining these objectives.

In successive war loan drives, various methods have been used to encourage investment of nonbank funds in Government securities. In the first drives, in December 1942 and the spring of 1943, offerings were made to both bank and nonbank groups, but the allotments to banks were limited. In the third drive, in the autumn of 1943, banks were excluded from subscribing during the drive, but received a separate offering after the close of the drive. During 1944 banks were excluded from direct subscription for issues for new money, except for regular offerings of Treasury bills and very limited subscriptions concurrent with the three drives conducted during that year.

Bank holdings of Government securities have continued to increase through purchases in the market. Corporations and other investors have sold to banks shortand medium-term securities purchased in drives. The kinds and terms of offerings during the Seventh War Loan are designed to diminish this shifting of securities to banks.

Principal changes in the Seventh War Loan that are expected to increase sales to individuals are a larger total goal for individuals, particularly that for Series E savings bonds, and an extension of the period for individual subscriptions for Series E bonds from two months to thirteen weeks.

For nonbank investors other than individuals, the goal has been reduced. This reduction, together with a request by the Secretary of the Treasury to nonbank investors to refrain from selling securities from existing holdings as a means of obtaining funds for new subscriptions, is intended to decrease the pressure for securities that are later sold to banks. In order to exert a further restraining influence on the resale of Government securities to commercial banks, the number of issues that can be purchased by banks after the close of the drive has been reduced. The 2 per cent unrestricted bonds, heretofore a popular issue for resale to banks, have been eliminated from the drive; only two unrestricted issues will be offered to individuals and only one to other nonbank investors, and these are relatively short-term low-coupon issues. Moreover, the period during which the new

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restricted long-term bond issues are not eligible for bank ownership has been extended.

One result of the changes made in the program will be to reduce the maximum coupon rate of interest and the maximum maturity on new issues that will be available for ownership by banks after the close of the drive or at any time in the near future. The coupon rate of 2½ per cent on marketable issues available for subscription by nonbank investors remains unchanged, however, and returns on savings bonds also continue at previous levels. The marketable issues are offered in unlimited amounts to investors authorized to own them.

THE SEVENTH WAR LOAN

The goal for the Seventh War Loan has been set at 14 billion dollars, of which 7 billion is the goal for sales to individuals, partnerships, and personal trust accounts and 7 billion that for other nonbank investors. Goals established for the Seventh War Loan and for the two previous war loans are compared in the following table.

	Seventh War Loan	Sixth War Loan	Fifth War Loan
	(In bi	ollars)	
Individuals, partnerships, and personal trust accounts: Series E savings bonds Other securities	4.0	2.5 2.5	3.0 3.0
TotalOther nonbank investors	7.0 7.0	5.0 9.0	6.0 10.0
Total goal	14.0	14.0	16.0

The total goal is the same as that set for the Sixth War Loan. The goal for individuals is larger than that for any previous war loan, while the goal for other nonbank investors is smaller than that for any drive since the Second. Actual sales amounted to 21.6 billion dollars in the Sixth War Loan, of which 5.9 billion was to individ-

uals, and to 20.6 billion in the Fifth Loan, of which 6.4 billion was to individuals.

The issues to be included in the Seventh War Loan are as follows:

Series E, F, and G savings bonds Series C savings notes ½ per cent 1-year certificates of indebt-

1½ per cent 5½-year bonds 2¼ per cent 14-17-year bonds 2½ per cent 22-27-year bonds.

All of these issues are available for subscription by individuals and, except for the 1½ per cent bonds, by other nonbank investors as well. Commercial banks will not be permitted to own the 2¼ or 2½ per cent bonds offered in the drive until within ten years of their respective maturity dates. The 1½ per cent unrestricted bonds and the 2¼ per cent restricted bonds, included in the Seventh War Loan, were not offered in the Fifth and Sixth Loans, while unrestricted 1¼ per cent notes and 2 per cent bonds offered in the Fifth and Sixth Loans are not included in the Seventh Loan.

The drive for individuals will extend from May 14 to June 30; in addition, an intensification of activities in the sale of Series E bonds will begin on April 9, and all savings bonds and savings notes processed through the Federal Reserve Banks between April 9 and July 7 will be credited to the drive. From June 18 through June 30, the final phase of the drive, subscriptions will be received from all other nonbank investors. Life insurance companies, savings institutions, and States, municipalities, political subdivisions, and similar public corporations and agencies will be permitted to make deferred payment through August 31, 1945, for the $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent marketable bonds allotted to them.

Commercial banks will be afforded an opportunity to subscribe for Series F and G

savings bonds, 1½ per cent bonds, and ½ per cent certificates concurrently with the drive but not as a part of it. Subscriptions from each bank will be limited to \$500,000 or 10 per cent of time deposits, whichever is the smaller. Not more than \$100,000 of the subscriptions from each bank may be for savings bonds.

LARGER GOAL FOR INDIVIDUALS

Increases in the total goal for individuals, partnerships, and personal trust accounts, and particularly in that for sales of Series E savings bonds, are for the purpose of placing more emphasis on sales to individuals, who constitute the most important group of investors from the point of view of restraining inflationary trends. This is for the reason that purchases by these investors reduce their cash holdings or the portion of their current income available for buying goods and services, which are in limited supply during the war and will continue to be for a time after the war is over.

At 4 billion dollars the goal for Series E bonds is considerably larger than previous goals and also in excess of actual sales in any previous drive, which ranged between 2.9 and 3.2 billion in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth War Loans. The maximum was obtained in the Fourth Loan, which came at the beginning of the year and consequently included large sales to individuals who at that time purchased the full annual limit of \$5,000 maturity value. Enlargement of the goal for savings bonds will place individuals and the selling organization under increased, but not excessive, pressure.

Attainment of this goal will be somewhat facilitated by an increase in the length of the period during which sales of Series E bonds will be counted toward the drive goals and during which the sales organization will canvass individuals. Beginning

on April 9, millions of persons on pay roll savings plans throughout the country will be asked to enlarge their participation as a part of the drive. On the basis of the rate of sales ordinarily made during nondrive periods, this extension of time would provide additional sales of about 600 million dollars, most of which would be obtained through pay roll savings plans. amount, together with a repetition of the 3 billion dollars of Series E bonds sold in previous drives, would still be short of the 4 billion goal, and the attainment of that goal, therefore, will require additional effort on the part of the selling organization and greater response on the part of the public.

For sales of securities other than Series E bonds to individuals, partnerships, and personal trust accounts, the goal was increased to 3 billion dollars, compared with a goal of 2.5 billion and actual sales of 3 billion in the Sixth War Loan. While this goal is not larger than purchases by this group of the securities offered in the two previous drives, changes in the types and terms of the issues to be offered may necessitate additional selling effort and greater response from investors than was required in previous drives.

Both the Fifth and Sixth War Loans included three issues of securities that were available for purchase by commercial banks after the close of the drive. Subscriptions for these securities by individual investors totaled 2.1 billion dollars in the Fifth War Loan and 1.8 billion in the Sixth Loan. Some of these subscriptions were from so-called free-riders, that is, purchasers who subsequently sold the securities, mostly to commercial banks, at a profit. In some cases arrangements were made between particular commercial banks and individuals, with the understanding that the

securities subscribed for would be resold later to the banks. Both of these practices were reduced somewhat during the Sixth War Loan as a result of the policing of such subscriptions by commercial banks and the Federal Reserve Banks.

It is expected that elimination in the Seventh War Loan of 2 per cent bonds will reduce the temptation on the part of commercial banks to arrange for subscriptions by individuals. Moreover, the likelihood that the market premium on the 1½ per cent bonds will be smaller than it has been on 2 per cent bonds probably will discourage the free-rider. As a consequence greater reliance will need to be placed in the Seventh War Loan on sales of securities to individuals who will hold them.

REDUCTION IN GOAL FOR OTHERS

Reduction in the goal for nonbank investors other than individuals, including insurance companies, mutual savings banks, and corporations, is designed to reduce pressure for large subscriptions made possible by resales of previously-purchased securities to banks. Actual sales to this group of investors in previous drives have been far in excess of established goals and also have exceeded the amount of new funds available to them for sustained investment. To a much larger extent than in the case of individuals, these investors followed the practice of selling substantial amounts from existing holdings in order to obtain funds for the purchase of new issues. Their large subscriptions, therefore, did not represent a corresponding increase in their holdings of Government securities, but in large part were accomplished through an expansion in holdings by banks, which purchased the securities sold.

Part of these sales from existing holdings were of short-term low-yielding securities purchased in the market with cash accumulations between drives, and part represented portfolio adjustments, which transactions are right and proper. Some of them, however, were induced by the profit that could be obtained from the premiums on these issues that developed in the market. Some were encouraged by commercial banks that wanted to add to their holdings. Some were induced by the pressure to reach goals. Reduction in the goal should decrease this sort of pressure.

The extent of this shifting of securities in the past may be indicated by comparing figures for changes in ownership of Government securities with subscriptions during a drive. In the Fifth War Loan last June and July, sales to insurance companies totaled 2.8 billion dollars, but from the end of March to the end of September last year, insurance company holdings increased by 1.9 billion. Mutual savings banks subscribed for 1.5 billion dollars in the drive and increased their holdings during the six-month period by about 900 million. The figures are even more striking in the case of corporations, which purchased 8.7 billion dollars in the drive but made a net addition of only a billion to their holdings during the six-month period. It is estimmated that 3 billion dollars of this difference represented the redemption of savings notes in payment for taxes, but well over half represented redemptions of maturing issues and sales of marketable securities, mostly to the banking system.

LIMITATIONS ON RESALES TO BANKS

Many of the changes introduced in the types of issues and conditions for subscription by the new plans for the Seventh War Loan are designed to discourage the shifting of substantial amounts of Government securities from nonbank investors to commercial banks. One of these is the abovementioned reduction in the goal for nonbank investors other than individuals. Another is the decrease in the number of unrestricted issues to be offered and more particularly the omission of 2 per cent bonds, which were especially popular for this purpose.

In the offering to corporate nonbank investors in the Seventh War Loan, the 1/8 per cent one-year certificates will be the only unrestricted issue. Individuals will be offered an additional unrestricted issue, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds. In the Sixth War Loan, there were three unrestricted issues; of these, nonbank investors other than individuals purchased 4.1 billion dollars of certificates, 1.3 billion of 11/4 per cent notes, and 5.6 billion of 2 per cent bonds. Subscriptions by this group of investors for the 2 per cent bonds were larger than those made in the Fifth War Loan, while their purchases of certificates and notes declined. These differences indicated a tendency to purchase more of the high-rate and less of the lower-rate issues. At the time of the Sixth War Loan, this group of investors sold to banks various issues purchased in the Fifth Loan, and since the end of the Sixth Loan a considerable part of the notes and the 2 per cent bonds purchased by nonbank investors in that drive has been resold to commercial banks.

Elimination of unrestricted 2 per cent bonds from the Seventh War Loan should be an important influence toward reducing future resales of securities to banks. In the past 2 per cent bonds have been purchased in large amounts by commercial banks, both from free-riders and as a result of indirect subscriptions arranged by the banks with their officers, directors, affiliates, and customers. In order to provide an issue that will meet the demand from nonbank in-

vestors for medium-term bonds to hold as an investment and at the same time to prevent their resale to commercial banks, 2½ per cent restricted bonds have been included in the offering. These are available to all nonbank investors. The unrestricted 1½ per cent bonds will be available for subscription only by individuals. They will probably develop a smaller premium than has been the case for unrestricted issues sold in previous drives. For these reasons they will be less likely to be shifted in large amounts to banks.

As a general measure of restraint, the Treasury has requested that all nonbank investors refrain from selling previouslyacquired securities in order to obtain funds with which to subscribe for the securities offered in the drive. This request is a desirable supplement to the reduction in the goal for others than individuals, since subscriptions from this group have been far in excess of established goals. This request is not intended to preclude normal portfolio adjustments. Shortening of the period of the drive for nonbank investors other than individuals to two weeks, compared with four weeks in the Sixth War Loan, may also reduce selling pressure on this group.

As another step toward reducing the use of bank credit in war finance, the Secretary of the Treasury again has requested the cooperation of banks in declining to make speculative loans for the purchase of Government securities and in declining to accept subscriptions that appear to be entered for speculative purposes. The acquisition of outstanding securities by banks on the understanding that customers will subscribe for a substantially like amount of new securities through such banks, thereby enabling the banks to increase their war loan deposits, is regarded by the Treasury as an improper practice. The Secretary has

requested banks not to make such purchases and not to make loans for the purpose of acquiring the drive securities later for their own account. The Treasury is in favor, however, of banks making loans to facilitate permanent investment in Government securities, provided that such loans are made in accordance with the joint statement issued during 1942 by the bank supervisory authorities. This statement said in part that loans would not be subject to criticism if they were made to individual subscribers relying upon anticipated income and wishing to augment their subscriptions by temporary borrowings from banks but that such loans should be on a short-term or amortization basis fully repayable within periods not exceeding six months. The letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to banking institutions is reprinted at the end of this Review.

Commercial banks will be permitted, as during previous drives, to subscribe for certain of the issues offered in the drive in limited amounts based on their time deposits. The same formula will be used as during the Sixth War Loan, during which commercial bank subscriptions amounted to a billion dollars. The only difference is that concurrent with the Sixth War Loan commercial banks were permitted to subscribe for 2 and 2½ per cent bonds in addition to Series F and G savings bonds, whereas at the time of the next drive the offering in addition to savings bonds will consist of \(\frac{7}{8} \) per cent certificates and \(\begin{aligned} 1\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \) per cent bonds.

LIMITATIONS ON BANK HOLDINGS

In the early stages of the war financing program, the emphasis as far as commercial banks are concerned was on their functions in facilitating a large volume of war financing. They have performed necessary services during drives in promoting sales of securities to all classes of nonbank investors. They have assisted in many details in providing continuous sales of savings bonds and more recently have undertaken a task of handling redemptions of these bonds for the Treasury. Banks have also been called upon to assist in handling the clearing of ration coupons.

Throughout the period commercial banks have been the purchasers of that part of Government securities that has not been absorbed by the various classes of nonbank investors, including individuals, insurance companies, corporations, and mutual savings banks. In this respect commercial banks have had perhaps their most essential part of the war financing program. Notwithstanding all efforts to sell the largest possible amount of Government securities to nonbank investors who will continue to hold them, commercial banks have had to be depended upon to purchase considerable amounts. Purchases of securities by banks throughout the country have contributed to the smooth working of the entire war financing machinery and have provided the larger money supply needed by an expanding economy.

Since February 1942 the Treasury has confined its offerings for commercial bank subscription to issues maturing in 10 years or less, except for limited subscriptions based on time deposits. In addition commercial banks, with the above exception, have been prohibited from owning for a period of years new issues of longer-term bonds. These restrictions have helped to limit the increase in commercial bank holdings of Government securities to short- and medium-term issues.

Limitation of bank holdings to shortand medium-term securities has been facilitated also by large issues of various types of short-term securities—bills, certificates, and notes. Because of this policy, commercial banks, most of whose liabilities are payable on demand, will enter the postwar period with a large proportion of their Government security holdings in relatively short-term issues, which normally are subject to much smaller price fluctuations than are long-term bonds. Banks will be in a liquid and flexible position and, therefore, able to meet demands for loans and shifts in deposits.

In the Seventh War Loan, the highest coupon rate on securities that will be available for purchase by commercial banks immediately after the drive will be 1½ per cent, compared with 2 per cent in the Sixth War Loan. Also the 2¼ and 2½ per cent restricted bonds may not be purchased until within 10 years of maturity date; these restrictions compare with 13 and 16 years respectively for the last previous issues of 2¼ and 2½ per cent restricted bonds.

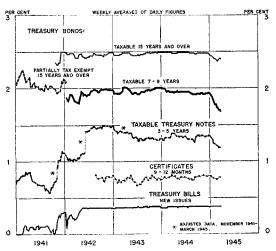
Decline in Yields on Government Securities

Selection of issues for inclusion in the Seventh War Loan, as previously indicated, has been guided in part by the desire to discourage resale of outstanding securities by nonbank investors to banks. This has led to the elimination from the drive of the popular unrestricted medium-term issues. Demand for such issues has been so active recently that market prices of Treasury notes and bonds have shown a marked rise, and yields on bonds have fallen to the lowest levels since before our entrance into the war in December 1941.

The structure of yields on Government securities that was maintained during most of the war period was consequently somewhat changed. The average yield on 7-9

year bonds declined from 1.94 per cent in the last week of December to 1.68 per cent toward the end of March. The yield on long-term taxable bonds declined from 2.47 per cent in December to 2.37 per cent at the end of February, but increased somewhat following the announcement of the Seventh War Loan. The chart shows changes in yields on Government securities during recent years.

YIELDS ON U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES



Bills are tax-exempt prior to March 1941, taxable thereafter, and rate shown is average discount on bills offered. Adjusted data for Treasury notes represent substitution of a single selected issue, which was considered more representative, for the average published for the period indicated. This substitution was the 1 per cent Mar. 15, 1946, notes from Nov. 8, 1941, to June 6, 1942, and the 1½ per cent Dec. 15, 1946, notes from June 13, 1942, to Mar. 13, 1943. Latest figures are for week ending Mar. 24.

Coupon rates and maturities on the particular issues included in the Seventh War Loan reflect only in small part the recent changes that have occurred in the previously established structure of yields. At the lower end the ½ per cent one-year certificates are the same as in the Sixth War Loan. The maturities of the 2½ per cent 14-17-year bonds and of the 2½ per cent 22-27-year bonds are close to the old pattern. That of the 1½ per cent 5½-year bonds is close to the new pattern.

The program for the Seventh War Loan,

therefore, will continue to offer the same coupon rates to individuals and to institutional investors who are investing savings for comparatively long periods, but by omitting certain issues previously offered will reduce yields available to those seeking medium-term investments that can be readily liquidated. This class of buyers formerly confined their purchases principally to short-term low-rate issues, but gradually they have been impressed by the stability that has been maintained in Government security prices and have been in

the market for longer-term higher-yielding

Increasing amounts of the very short-term issues outstanding have been sold to the Federal Reserve Banks by commercial banks, corporations, and other investors shifting to the medium-term unrestricted issues. In recent weeks the Federal Reserve Banks have sold some of their holdings of bonds, while buying bills. These purchases of short-term issues by the Federal Reserve have prevented short-term rates from rising.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MORGENTHAU

On March 22, 1945, Secretary Morgenthau made public the following letter, which he addressed to banking institutions throughout the country:

March 20, 1945

The Treasury will open the Seventh War Loan Drive on May 14, 1945, with a goal of 14 billion dollars. One of the primary objectives of this Drive will be the sale of 7 billion dollars of Government securities to individuals. This is the largest quota that has ever been set for individuals in a War Loan Drive. As a part of the campaign to raise this amount, an intensive program for the sale of Series E bonds in the plants and factories of the country will begin on April 9.

gin on April 9.

The Seventh War Loan will be a continuation of the Treasury's intensified war bond sales program. It is clear that Federal expenditures are going to remain at a high level for some time to come. It is also apparent that funds in the hands of nonbank investors will continue to increase sharply under present conditions. It is highly desirable to channel as much of these funds as possible into Government security investment, and to put them to work in the prosecution of the war.

To the extent that this objective can be accomplished, the amount of money obtained from

the commercial banking system can be reduced. The basket of securities selected for the Seventh War Loan Drive is designed to accomplish maximum investment of nonbanking funds, and to hold indirect participation of commercial bank funds to a minimum. With this in mind, the following changes in the pattern and procedure followed in previous drives have been made:

- (a) The corporation quota has been reduced from the 9 billion dollars that was assigned in the Sixth Loan to 7 billion. This will reduce State and county quotas in proportion and will cut down excessive subscriptions previously entered for speculative or quota-making purposes.
 (b) The basket of securities offered to corpora-
- (b) The basket of securities offered to corporations does not contain the 1½ per cent bond that will be available to individuals during the Drive. It was in the corporate basket and on issues of this type that speculative subscriptions were entered in previous war loans, and substantial purchases of these issues were made with the proceeds of the sale of securities already owned.
- (c) Nonbank investors have been requested to refrain from selling securities now owned solely for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to subscribe for the securities offered in the Seventh War Loan Drive. This request is not intended to preclude normal portfolio adjustments.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MORGENTHAU

I earnestly request your cooperation in the coming Drive, (1) in declining to make loans for the speculative purchase of Government securities; (2) in declining to accept subscriptions from your customers which appear to be entered for speculative purposes; and (3) in declining to make loans for the purpose of acquiring the Drive securities later for your own account. If you have any doubt as to the propriety of accepting a subscription for a marketable issue presented through your bank, please submit the circumstances and all available information to the Federal Reserve Bank of your District. That bank, in its capacity as fiscal agent of the United States, will advise you as to the disposition to be made of the subscription.

I further request your cooperation in declining to purchase outstanding securities from nonbank investors on the understanding or condition that a subscription for a substantially like amount of Treasury securities offered during the Drive will be made through your bank with payment to be

made through the War Loan Account.

The Treasury is in favor, of course, of loans to facilitate permanent investment in Government securities provided such loans conform to the provisions of the Joint Statement issued by the National and State Bank Supervisory Authorities on November 22, 1942. This statement, you will recall, reads in part as follows:

". . .subscribers relying upon anticipated income may wish to augment their subscriptions by temporary borrowing from banks. Such loans will not be subject to criticism but

should be on a short-term or amortization basis fully repayable within periods not exceeding six months.'

We in the Treasury realize the difficulties that the Federal Reserve Banks and banking institutions generally have experienced in their efforts to handle subscriptions in accordance with our objectives during past drives. We also realize that it is impossible to apply absolutely uniform standards to the hundreds of thousands of subscriptions for the marketable securities which are received in the course of a big war loan drive. What is desired and expected is a cooperative effort to make the program as effective and equitable as possible.

Another matter with respect to which I should appreciate your continued cooperation is that of holding transfers of funds for the purchase of Government securities to a minimum. Statistical credits will, of course, be given to localities desired by the purchaser in the Seventh Loan as

in previous drives.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the real service that you and the other banks of the country have rendered in connection with the War Loans, the issue of Savings Bonds, and our financing operations generally. I bespeak your continued help in the coming Drive, to the end that we may obtain maximum investment in the securities offered of the type of funds we are most anxious to secure.

> Sincerely, (Signed) HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. Secretary of the Treasury.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND AND BANK

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM¹

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is convinced that ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreements would be an important step in the restoration of world trade and in safeguarding the interests of the United States in the postwar world.

I

Without the institutions proposed by these Agreements we would be confronted with disrupted currency conditions and with trade and exchange policies and practices which foreign countries might be forced to adopt in self-preservation but which would nevertheless have disorganizing effects on world trade. In rebuilding the machinery of international finance after the war it will be vital to avoid the recurrence of practices which developed after the first World War, and to eliminate abuses which were prevalent in international lending. Effective action in these fields would form a counterpart to essential programs of domestic reconstruction. The greatest contribution to international prosperity and stability that the United States can make is to maintain full employment and a rising standard of living at home. In order to establish international trade on a sound and enduring foundation, it must be based upon a balanced exchange of goods and services. On such a basis it will contribute an important steadying influence to our domestic economy.

The International Monetary and Financial Conference of representatives of forty-four nations held last summer in Bretton Woods resulted in agreements for the creation of two new international financial institutions, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The International Monetary Fund would exert an influence toward exchange stability and thus reduce the exchange risks for exporters and importers. It would require member countries to maintain established exchange rates and would provide machinery for making in an orderly manner by

1 Released to the press on Mar. 21, 1945.

mutual agreement such changes in exchange rates as may be necessary. Members undertake to eliminate as soon as possible monetary practices which interfered with the flow of world trade before the war, such as discriminatory exchange restrictions, multiple currency arrangements, and bilateral clearing agreements. It would help to give assurance to member countries that the proceeds of sales to any country could be used for the purchase of goods in any other country.

For the purpose of assisting member countries in maintaining their exchange rates, once they have been established, without resorting to harmful restrictions on trade, the Fund would have resources in gold and various currencies which would be available for temporary use by members. It would afford member countries faced with heavy payments abroad a breathing spell during which to make necessary adjustments in their economies with a view to restoring equilibrium in their trade with the world. The Fund would not be in essence a lending institution but a mechanism for converting local currencies contributed by members into a pool of international reserves, on which each country could draw in proportion to its contribution. While temporary shortages of foreign exchange could be met through use of the Fund, members would be under pressure to restore the exchange to the Fund as soon as possible in order to maintain its ability to serve other members.

As a companion institution to the Fund, the Bank for Reconstruction and Development would be a lending institution to promote the international flow of long-term capital. It would make loans for productive and developmental purposes out of its own capital or out of funds borrowed in the market and would guarantee such loans as would in the long run increase the borrower's ability to balance its international accounts. It would help to restore economies destroyed or disrupted by war, to reconvert their productive facilities to peacetime

needs, and to develop the resources of less developed countries.

The Bank would have a stabilizing influence on interest rates and other conditions for international loans and would tend to eliminate practices in international investment that have in the past resulted in excessive costs to borrowers and in losses to lenders. It would handle only loans that could not be obtained on reasonable terms without its support and would, therefore, in no way interfere with the flow of private funds into international investments. At the same time it would make it possible for countries greatly in need of foreign resources to obtain necessary capital which might not otherwise be available to them on reasonable terms. agreement provides that loans made or guaranteed by the Bank must have the approval of the lending country. Consequently, the loans can and should be so timed as to diminish either inflationary or deflationary pressures, and to contribute to the maintenance of economic stability in this country.

II

From the point of view of the Board of Governors the establishment of the Fund and the Bank would be desirable because they would contribute to world recovery and to the maintenance of economic stability at a high level which is the main objective of the Board's policy. The monetary and credit structure of this country is continually and seriously affected by international transactions. In the past this country's monetary authorities have had to meet difficult situations when our banking system was called upon to absorb an excessive amount of foreign funds arising out of surplus commodity exports

and capital movements from foreign countries. The adoption of the proposed Agreements should help to moderate these disturbing influences.

Ш

In connection with the enabling legislation now before Congress, the Board is strongly in favor of the addition of a provision for the establishment of a council or committee to provide the necessary direction and guidance to the representatives of the United States on the governing bodies of the Fund and the Bank and to interpret to them the international financial and monetary policies of the United States. Members of this council or committee should consist of the heads of the appropriate agencies of the Government to be designated by the President. It should be a small group, comprising not more than five members. Since the proposed institutions are to be permanent, it would be advisable to have the council provided by law rather than by executive order or informal arrangement. The council would not only advise the American governors and directors on the Fund and the Bank of its views with respect to the financial and monetary policies of the United States but would also be authorized to act for the United States in matters which require approval under the agreements, except in cases in which the right to decide will be retained by Congress. Establishment of such a council would assure reasonable continuity in the interpretation of American international financial policy to this country's representatives on the Bank and the Fund. Provision for such a council in the enabling legislation would not call for any change or modification of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund or Bank.

MONETARY AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO AT BRETTON WOODS1

by M. S. SZYMCZAK

Last August while in London I had opportunity to study the plans for reconstruction and postwar economic stability of some of the governments in exile—particularly Belgium. The problem is immense, and its solution, or lack of solution, will affect us. It is an international problem.

The American people want to know, and rightly so, what our Government is planning for the long-range period after the war.

As you know, plans are well advanced for the establishment of a Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.2 The meeting at Yalta has cleared the path between Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco. And as the President told the country, on March first of this year after his return from Yalta, work is progressing on proposals to strengthen the Trade Agreements Act of 1934,3 to secure international agreement for the reduction of trade barriers, to control cartels and to provide for the orderly marketing of world surpluses of certain commodities. 4 Within the past few weeks considerable progress has been made at the Mexico City Conference in dealing cooperatively with problems of this hemisphere.

During much of the period between the First and Second World Wars, one of the greatest obstacles to the orderly exchange of goods and services between countries was the uncertainty and difficulty which surrounded payment for these goods and services. The conference held at Bretton Woods last summer-which I had the privilege of attending-agreed on far-reaching proposals designed to remove this obstacle and enabling legislation is now before our Congress.

What were the conditions in the two decades between the wars? Peace after the First World

War was precarious and chaotic. In the political field, many countries experienced revolutions and counterrevolutions, or at the least frequent changes of government. In the economic field, much industrial plant had to be rebuilt to serve the needs of peace instead of war, and overworked farm land had to be reconditioned. People who had gone without through the war years scrambled for the meager available supplies of consumer goods. Prices shot up and we experienced all over the world a postwar inflation. International exchange was out of joint. Commercial contacts, broken by the war, were difficult to restore. Exchange could not be found to buy the imports needed for reconstruction and to put national economies back into working order. Monetary disorders spread throughout the world. Those who could, shifted their funds about looking for a "sound" currency—one that had some stability.

It is generally known that before 1914 the value of most currencies had been expressed in terms of so many grains of gold. Since gold was a commodity accepted the world over, this was an easy means of comparing the relative values of different currencies. For example, the French franc was fixed by law at about one one-hundredth of an ounce of gold. The English pound sterling was fixed by law at about one-quarter of an ounce of gold. Therefore, by simple arithmetic, one pound sterling was the same as 25 francs or one franc was one twenty-fifth of a pound. Because of this fact, international trade could effect the exchange in goods based on a known relation between currencies of various countries.

With the outbreak of the First World War, most countries refused to permit the export of gold and their banks ceased to pay out gold to individuals. The gold standard was abandoned. After the war, however, every effort was bent to return to the gold standard. But it was not always possible and in some cases it was not

¹ Address delivered before the Illinois Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1945.
² House Joint Resolution 145, referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs March 27, 1945, authorizes the President to accept membership for the United States in this Organization.
³ House Resolution 2625, referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means March 16, 1945, provides for extension of the Trade Agreements Act for 3 years from June 12, 1945, and permits negotiation of tariff reductions up to 50 per cent of the rates existing on January 1, 1945. 1945.
4 International conference on these to be called shortly.

desirable to return to the old values for the various monetary units. England, however, did; so strong was the desire to return to what was considered to be normal relations that, in 1925, a pound was declared to be worth as much in terms of gold as it had been before the war. But this was too high a value for the pound, and it proved a great strain to maintain that value. Unfortunately, there was no international machinery under the gold standard under which the rates could be altered. There was no flexibility. There was rigidity. A change in the par values of currencies was a major operation which had its repercussions on the economic nerve structure of world trade. On the other hand, France did not return to the old value for the franc. The impact of the war and reconstruction upon the French economy had lifted commodity prices and made goods much more expensive in France. That is, it took far more francs than before the war to buy the same quantity of goods. By the same token, it took more francs to buy a pound sterling; the exchange value of the franc fell. Then in 1926, the franc was stabilized at approximately 125 francs to the pound instead of 25, as before the war. There was no possibility of returning to the old parity, and France was realistic in not endeavoring to do so. But a flight of capital had preceded French stabilization and the return flow of capital afterwards aggravated the difficulties of other countries, especially England.

You can imagine, if you do not recall, how difficult it was to carry on international commercial and financial business under these changing and uncertain conditions. There was basic uncertainty in values—in prices—in exchange. These conditions were needlessly protracted because each country operated on its own. There was no comprehensive plan for collaboration and cooperative action to restore a functioning international monetary system. Small loans were made to some countries to help them stabilize their currencies; but this assistance was sporadic and uncoordinated. Each case was treated separately. Toward the end of the 20's it was vainly imagined that normalcy had been

restored. But the difficulties in the international field were even worse in the 30's than in the preceding decade.

As conditions in the 20's had settled down there had begun to be a considerable volume of international investment. Part of this was in long-term loans on which the interest and amortization charges made a heavy call upon the borrower's foreign exchange resources. Much of it represented short-term lending, partly in the form of deposits in foreign banks and the purchase of speculative securities, partly the financing of trade. Large quantities of goods were imported by the debtor countries on credit. In many cases, borrowing far exceeded the capacity of the country to repay, especially when the funds borrowed were not used to enlarge the productive resources of the country.

When the regular flow of United States' loans abroad contracted sharply toward the end of the 1920's and finally reversed itself, and when the great depression occurred in the United States, foreign countries found their supply of dollars drying up. Dollar loans had disappeared and their exports to this country fell from about four and one-half billion dollars in 1929 to about a billion and a third in 1932. The drastic shrinkage in their supply of dollars forced many of them to default on their indebtedness to us and to curtail their current purchases of our goods to the mere essentials—that is, the absolute minimum of their needs.

There was no machinery for international cooperative action to deal with such a situation. Each country felt that it was "on its own" and hastened to clamp on exchange and trade restrictions. Some hoped to stimulate their exports by making it cheaper for other countries to buy their goods. They did this by reducing the price of their currency. They depreciated. At the same time they tried to reduce their imports. The result was a general falling off in world trade. Exporting countries began to suffer from declining production and increasing unemployment. Countries whose economies were geared to a high level of imports could not find the exchange to pay for their imports. a result the volume of international trade in 1934

was only about one-half as great as it had been in 1929.

All this contributed to the world-wide depression of the 30's which is still fresh in our memories. At that time I was here in Chicago and well do I remember our situation, for I was then City Comptroller. The banks were closed. Tax collection was held up by a reappraisal of real estate. And when we began again to collect taxes the depression was upon us and property holders were unable to pay taxes. People were out of work. Each blamed the other for the difficulties. Back of the domestic depression was a world economic situation.

To keep things moving even on a low level, countries began to make agreements with others on the basis of "I'll buy more from you if you will buy more from me." Trade was forced into bilateral channels. Countries no longer bought in the most advantageous market. They bought wherever they could make a deal through the maze of regulations and restrictions which hampered international exchanges. There is no need to describe here the devices—some of them ingenious and all of them intricate—which were invented in this deadly game of economic war. We know now that it was almost as destructive to national and international well-being as had been the actual hostilities of the First World War. And it laid the basis for the Second World War.

I have taken this much time to recall to you the handicaps which confronted international trade after the last war because some people appear to have forgotten them, or at least their memory has dimmed. But those who were alert to the dangers of a repetition of these conditions after this war have devoted time and energy to seeking a way to avoid such a recurrence if possible. Interested individuals began systematic study more than three years ago. After many conferences and discussions, preliminary, highly tentative proposals for an international monetary institution were presented to the public in April 1943. A draft for an International Stabilization Fund was published by the United States Treasury and a draft for an International Clearing Union was published by the British. Both proposals were put forward to encourage all interested parties to contribute to the solution of the extremely complex problems involved. Both proposals were widely studied, compared, debated and discussed, orally and in writing, by individuals, and in small and large groups, here and abroad. As a result of the wide area of agreement that was found to exist, a Joint Statement of Experts was published in April 1944. Further discussion culminated first in a preliminary meeting of representatives of many nations in Atlantic City in June and finally in the July Conference at Bretton Woods. Bretton Woods Agreements, especially the Fund proposal, are designed to aid in achieving reasonable stability in the international monetary sphere in order to make possible a revival and expansion of world trade on a multilateral basis. They are a step—and a long step—in the right direction.

Admittedly, the Bretton Woods Agreements are not a panacea for all the ills of the world. Unless the major industrial countries, especially the United States, succeed in maintaining reasonable stability of employment at high levels there will be very little chance of avoiding the measures of economic warfare employed in the 30's. In effect, these were measures to "export unemployment." By importing as little as possible and exporting as much as possible, each country hoped to keep its own people working. There is reason to believe that the major countries now are determined by domestic measures to prevent wide fluctuations in employment. Economic stability and full employment in the United States are certainly an accepted aim and purpose. But these should be reenforced by a healthy condition of international trade. The acceptance of the Bretton Woods Agreements will contribute in a substantial measure to the ability of countries to maintain employment at high levels without resorting to attempts to "export unemployment" to other countries.

If we are to have a healthy world trade, we need reasonable stability in foreign exchange rates, and adequate credit distributed where it will do the most good in rebuilding and developing national economies. The Bretton Woods

Agreements are technical documents, the product of the experts of forty-four nations, but they can be summed up simply. They spell out cooperation in the monetary and credit fields, and give detailed ways in which this cooperation can be achieved. The Agreements provide for the establishment of two international institutions: an International Monetary Fund, and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Bank proposal is relatively simple. No serious differences of opinion arose in the negotiation of the Bank agreement, which has received widespread support and approval. The Bank follows a well-known pattern. Its job is to investigate projects for the reconstruction of war-torn areas, and for the development of backward lands for which long-term international loans are needed. When it is satisfied that a project is productive and that the borrowing country has a reasonable prospect of repaying the loan, the Bank will see to it that the loan is forthcoming on reasonable terms. This does not imply the elimination of private investment but it is unlikely that enough private capital will be lent to countries in need of reconstruction or development without some encouragement, especially immediately after the war when conditions will be uncertain. The Bank will operate for the most part either by guaranteeing loans made by private investors or by making loans with funds borrowed from private investors.

The benefits of the International Bank will be many. It will help members to achieve stable economies. It will distribute the risks of international lending. Although we may furnish most of the loans which the Bank guarantees, this country's share in meeting the risks involved will be only 3 billion dollars as a consequence of its subscription to the Bank. If international loans are made through the Bank, the dangers of imperialistic lending will be avoided. International supervision of foreign loans will make it difficult for foreign loans to be used as an instrument of political policy. The conditions which surround the issues of deben-

tures by the Bank insure that they will be a prime investment security since the total of the Bank's loans and guarantees may not exceed the amount of its capital, surplus, and reserves. Only one-fifth of the 9.1 billion dollars subscribed by member governments can be used directly for making loans. The rest will remain in the form of unpaid subscriptions as a guarantee fund to meet any losses that the Bank may incur.

The International Monetary Fund Agreement deals with a more difficult problem than does the Bank. Wider differences of opinion had to be reconciled before the negotiations were concluded. Changes will have to be made in it from experience. There is provision for amendment and there is room through interpretation for adjustment to conditions as they arise. It aims to prevent a repetition of the chaos which followed the last war and of the destructive monetary practices of the 30's, both of which I have reviewed. It substitutes cooperative international decisions and international action for the state of affairs we had in the past when each country made its own decisions an acted alone in what it thought were its own interests.

Under the Fund Agreement each member establishes the gold value of its currency by agreement with the Fund. Gold is still the most widely acceptable means of international payment. But this is not a return to the old gold standard. Although each country undertakes to maintain the established value of its currency at par, there is necessarily provision for altering the parity if it becomes evident that this value is too high or too low (because of changed conditions in the country's international position). The Fund will approve only changes that are really necessary, and object to those which are not. This means that no country will be able to sell its currency cheaply—that is, to depreciate its money in order to secure a competitive advantage for its exports. We have learned that when one country tries to secure competitive advantage over another by depreciation, other countries are not likely to

stand by idly but will join in the scramble with disastrous consequences for all.

The Agreement also eliminates special exchange rates for particular types of transactions. Germany was the country which developed this device most fully. In the years before the war there were all sorts of reichmarks, representing the receipts from different kinds of business with Germany. The non-German owner could not dispose of these freely since the use of each type was limited to a particular purpose such as to pay tourist expenses in Germany, to buy certain types of goods, and so on, and the value of each kind in terms of other currencies varied greatly. In this way Germany arbitrarily made it cheaper or more expensive to buy particular German goods or to sell particular commodities to Germany, and manipulated this device to obtain a competitive advantage in international trade.

The requirement that the Fund approve necessary changes (after the first 10 per cent) will also mean greater stability of exchange rates in the long run. Not only will unnecessary changes be eliminated, but necessary changes can be made in an orderly way before the situation is companiely out of hand.

If Mench production costs (wages and other items) for instance, happen to rise much above production costs in England, French producers will gradually lose their foreign markets—both in England and in other countries—to British producers. French producers will lose even in their domestic market, as their high cost goods are increasingly displaced by lower cost goods imported from Britain. If the basic maladjustment in the cost structure is not the result of a temporary condition, but reflects a fundamental and lasting change, French production will eventually decrease, unemployment will rise and monetary reserves will be drained by the deficit in the balance of payments. The French currency will tend to fall in value, speculators will rush to buy foreign exchange and, in many cases, the resulting monetary depreciation of the French franc will be greater than what was really called for to correct the initial cost maladjustments. If an appropriate change is made

in the value of the currency relative to the currencies of other countries before this train of circumstances is set in motion, much confusion and distress will be avoided and the necessary adjustment can be an orderly one.

European currency history between the two wars illustrates this problem in the clearest possible way. As I said before, in 1925, England went back on the gold standard at the prewar gold parity, while continental countries depreciated their currency to a considerable extent. The resulting cost disparities between England and other countries resulted in a severe and protracted economic depression in Great Britain until the devaluation of the pound in 1931. the pound declined further and further in the following years, production costs in Europe increased in terms of sterling and, in turn, became completely out of line with British costs. The attempts of the gold block countries to maintain the parity of their currencies in the face of such heavy international cost disparities led to intense depression and unemployment and proved futile in the end. Belgium was the first country to bow to the inevitable. Her relatively prompt decision permitted her to limit the devaluation of the Belgian franc to only 28 per cent. France meanwhile resisted to the last, with the result that the devaluation, when it came, depreciated the French franc by about 60 per cent as compared with the Belgian 28 per

Under the Agreement also, all members promise to eliminate restrictions on foreign exchange transactions as soon as possible. Of course, during the war, each country must keep strict supervision over its international transactions. I am not speaking of wartime controls but of the sort of regulations in effect before the war. Many countries at that time had less foreign exchange than they needed. That meant that importers in those countries were rationed as to the amount of foreign exchange they could use, and exporters were required to turn over their receipts to some governmental agency which parcelled them out. This arrangement, as we have seen, interfered with normal trade, which

was shifted into particular channels, and often led to the domination of the economy of one country by another for political ends.

The case of Germany and Hungary illustrates what happened. In preparation for war, Germany was anxious to acquire large stocks of goods, and was willing to pay well for them in German marks. The Hungarian Government had subsidized farm output in order to avoid the bankruptcy of its farmers when agricultural prices in world markets dropped, and the prices of Hungarian wheat and meat were much higher than Germany would have had to pay elsewhere. But Germany could not buy elsewhere because it did not have the dollars or the pounds or the pesos to do so. An agreement was signed between Hungary and Germany whereby Germany agreed to take Hungarian goods at the high Hungarian prices, and sell to Hungary German goods—also at high prices. The transactions were balanced against one another in a "clearing account." Each country tried to prevent an unsatisfied debt from piling up in the clearing account. Under this arrangement both Hungary and Germany were paying more than they should have for the goods which each imported from the other. Hungary lost its other markets because of its high prices and had to concentrate on the German market.

Germany began to dictate trade terms to Hungary, to tell it what sort of goods it must produce if Germany were to take them. When Germany went to war, the Hungarian economy was firmly tied to that of Germany and thus Hungary inevitably became a partner of the Axis.

This is the sort of thing we do not want to have happen again. Under the Fund Agreement, members undertake to abandon such bilateral clearing arrangements and discriminatory currency practices as give exporters special premiums if they ship goods to countries the currencies of which are particularly desired. This commitment applies only to restrictions on foreign exchange transactions on current account, that is, those arising out of shipments of goods, tourists' expenditures, immigrant re-

mittances, and the rendering of services. Members are permitted to control capital transactions such as money sent for deposit in foreign banks or for use in stock market operations. Real investment can be encouraged and the speculative movement of funds limited; this will contribute substantially to international monetary stability.

It is not expected, of course, that the whole body of regulations over foreign exchange transactions will be done away with at once. Only confusion would result. The patient is very sick, and recovery, at best, can be only gradual. On the other hand, unless a concerted effort is made as soon as possible to eliminate such practices, there is grave danger that many countries will fall back on them to balance their international transactions after this war. They must have an alternative which will make such action unnecessary.

However earnestly the member countries may desire to live up to their agreements as far as exchange rates and exchange restrictions are concerned, it will not be easy for them to do so. To help them, a Fund of almost 9 billion dollars is to be established, made up of gold and the currencies of all the countries which are members. This Fund will be used to assist member countries faced with temporary balance of payment difficulties such as might follow a bad crop or a loss of a market for a short period. Should the deficit prove to be more than temporary, the Fund will continue to give the member assistance only if it takes adequate steps to correct the situation.

I have sketched briefly the mechanism of the Fund, and indicated the aims which it is hoped it will achieve. Doubtless, you have all heard and read some criticism of this plan, and I should like to mention the main point around which this criticism centers. During the last twelve or thirteen days I have been attending and closely following the hearings on the Bretton Woods proposals in the Banking and Currency Committee of our House of Representatives and feel that the quest for information concentrates mainly on this point.

It has been argued in some quarters that foreign countries will abuse their privilege of drawing on the Fund and that the Fund's resources will be wasted. The position taken by the critics is that in order to insure that members take advantage of the time during which they are drawing on the Fund to correct the unbalance in their international position, aid should be given only after special investigation and agreement as to the conditions under which the funds are to be used. This view misinterprets the very essence and purpose of the Fund.

A country which has agreed to keep its currency stable without use of exchange control must have immediate access to the resources of the Fund. The exchange market must be balanced from day to day and hour to hour. A country can not let its currency depreciate while it negotiates over a period of weeks for the resources with which to support it. If a member did so, it would break its agreement with the Fund and threaten to unsettle the whole exchange market.

There are, however, a whole series of automatic and discretionary controls specifically designed to prevent excessive drafts on the Fund by any member country and to ensure wise use of the Fund's resources.

Take, for example, the important automatic controls. Definite limits are established on the amount of foreign exchange a member may obtain from the Fund in any single year or as a maximum over a period of years unless special permission is given to exceed these limits. Secondly, member countries must pay a small service charge on all foreign exchange purchased from the Fund. In addition, an annual charge is levied on a member country using the Fund. This charge increases, the larger the use of the Fund's resources, and the longer the period over which the resources are used by a member country. Thus, a steadily rising pressure is put on a member country to reduce its drawing on the Fund.

Another automatic control is the obligation of all member countries to repurchase their own currencies from the Fund with gold or foreign exchange. This obligation is so framed as to require countries adequately supplied with gold and foreign exchange reserves to draw on them at the same rate that they draw on the Fund. And it also requires (with qualifications) countries which are gaining gold and foreign exchange to use half of the amounts gained to reduce their drafts on the Fund.

The discretionary controls are even more important than the automatic controls. The Fund can postpone the beginning of its exchange operations until it is satisfied that most members are in sufficiently stable condition to warrant use of the Fund's resources. Furthermore, once it has commenced general exchange operations it can postpone transactions with any individual country which is not in a position to make appropriate use of the Fund's assistance.

Finally, the Fund has a very important discretionary power to ensure that the country will take advantage of the time during which it is drawing on the Fund to put its house in order and correct its position. The Fund can stop a member from drawing on the Fund if it is not using its resources in accordance with the purposes of the Fund. The purposes as stated in the Agreement make it quite clear that the Fund is to be used to help countries meet temporary deficits only and to give them time to correct more deep-seated maladjustments.

It is evident to me that the period during which the Fund and the Bank are needed most is the immediate postwar period before individual countries begin to impose new and additional restrictions on foreign exchange and foreign trade. Prompt establishment of the Fund and the Bank would also give member countries confidence which they must have to place their economic houses in order with the least possible delay.

With the knowledge we have of the problems of the 1920's and the 1930's we have agreed at Bretton Woods with competent representatives of other countries on sound economic principles to help solve these problems. The solution of these problems is in our interest. Therefore I believe that the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should, after due and proper consideration, be approved by our Congress.

WARTIME FINANCING OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

by

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Judged by prewar standards, the wartime developments in business finance have been unusual in several respects. Concerns in war industries have expanded greatly, and the expansion has been financed to an unusual extent by increasing short-term liabilities. The smaller expansion in other industries has been unusual in being accompanied by a liquidation of some short-term liabilities. These and other wartime changes have distorted the distribution of business assets and liabilities into more or less unfamiliar proportions.

These proportions have been a subject of conflicting interpretations. Some observers have interpreted the growth in liquid assets and in working capital as a sign of greatly strengthened financial position, while other observers have pointed to the declining ratio of short-term assets to short-term liabilities as an evidence of serious weakness. As a matter of fact, the wartime developments appear to contain elements both of strength and of weakness, and exclusive emphasis on either aspect would seem unwarranted. The purpose of this article is to provide perspective on the present financial status of manufacturing and trade concerns, by tracing the ways in which their positions have evolved during the war.

Many of the wartime changes in assets and liabilities are transitory abnormalities that will be reversed more or less automatically as the war approaches a close. However, the timing of some of these adjustments may create financial embarrassment if they have not been clearly anticipated and covered by appropriate credit arrangements. In providing these arrangements now and during the transition, cooperative understanding by business creditors and financing institutions will be essential. It would be unfortunate if they should view the unusual aspects of the situation with such concern that they became reluctant to extend needed credit.

The analysis presented in this article is based on financial statements of nearly 2,000 concerns covering the four years 1940–1943. Statements representing 345 large manufacturing companies were obtained from published investment manuals. Over 1,600 other statements, representing medium-size and smaller manufacturers and all sizes of wholesale and retail trade—except the very small concerns—were secured from bank credit files by the Robert Morris Associates, and have been tabulated and analyzed under a cooperative arrangement with the Federal Reserve System.¹

The "very small" concerns, which are not well represented in the sample statistics, are those with less than 10 to 20 employees each. In the aggregate they account for only 7 per cent of all manufacturing output, but for roughly a third of all wholesale trade and two-thirds of all retail trade. Probably in many respects, the wartime experience of the very small concerns has been similar to that of the concerns whose statements are analyzed here; but the extent of this similarity is at present a matter of conjecture and, until more is known, only limited significance can be ascribed to the experience of the small trade businesses in the sample.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The rapid expansion of war production and the increase of consumer incomes and expenditures since 1940 form the background for understanding the varying financial developments in manufacturing and trade. The war requirement for large amounts of mechanical equipment has resulted in large increases in output by manufacturers of metal products, petroleum, rubber, and chemicals, while accompanying restraints on output of civilian goods have limited expansion

A comparative analysis of the earnings experience of various sizes of business was presented in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN for January 1945, "Wartime Earnings of Small Business," pp. 16-26. An appendix to the article described the representativeness of the sample statistics.

in most other manufacturing lines and in trade. Among different sizes of business, as was pointed out in a previous analysis, the smaller manufacturing concerns have experienced greater increases in sales than medium and larger concerns.

These differences in growth of sales have been reflected in the relative expansion of assets and in the methods of financing. The largest percentage increases in assets have occurred in the so-called "war" manufacturing industries, especially among the smaller concerns; on the average, the latter increased their assets from the end of 1940 to the end of 1943 by more than 100 per cent, in comparison with an average increase of less than 50 per cent among the large war producers.²

As regards individual classes of assets, plant and equipment have been expanded comparatively little. For the larger manufacturers of war products this reflects in part the use of Government owned plants. A more general factor accounting for the limited plant expansion, among small as well as large manufacturers and also in trade, has been a more intensive utilization of existing plant and equipment.

The percentage increases in manufacturers' inventories and receivables have been larger than in plant and equipment, although in general not so large as the growth in sales might have suggested. In the field of trade, receivables and inventories were substantially reduced in many lines after 1941, notwithstanding the continued rise of sales. Important exceptions were food, department, and apparel stores, which continued to report larger inventories through 1943.

Holdings of liquid assets—that is, cash and marketable securities—have increased very greatly in most lines of manufacturing and trade, with exceptionally large increases among the smaller concerns. In manufacturing, the increase among the large companies appears for the most part to have represented higher operat-

ing requirements, since their cash and securities rose by about the same percentage as their sales. Among the smaller manufacturers and among trade concerns of all sizes, however, liquid balances have risen much more than sales; this suggests the presence of considerable idle funds in most lines.

In both manufacturing and trade, policies of small concerns have differed from those of large concerns regarding the proportion of liquid balances held as cash. The larger concerns have generally put most of their wartime increase in liquid funds into Government securities, while small concerns have kept over half the increase in the form of cash. This practice may be related to the fact that the smaller concerns entered the war period with less cash relative to the level of operations.

As regards financing, the outstanding feature in war industries has been that assets have risen greatly with no more than a tenth to a fifth of the requisite funds coming from external sources—that is, from 'banks, Government agencies and security markets combined. In nonwar manufacturing and in trade, there has been even less reliance on outside sources of financing; for the period as a whole, both large and small concerns have been able to effect substantial retirements of bank loans. The principal exception to this tendency has been in food manufacturing and the larger retail food stores, where bank loans have increased considerably.

In both war and nonwar lines most of the funds for expanding assets have come about equally from an increase in the outstanding amount of unpaid expenses and taxes, and from such internal sources as sales revenue to cover depreciation and profits retained after dividend payments. Depreciation has been relatively more important for large concerns than for small, owing to the greater amount of plant and equipment relative to other assets; this difference in source of funds has been more or less offset by the higher profits of small concerns and by their policy of retaining a greater proportion of their profits.

Financing through the medium of unpaid

² For convenience most of the discussion will distinguish between manufacturers in "war" lines and those in other or "nonwar" lines. Actually, of course, many producers in the nonwar lines have Government contracts or some other war characteristic; food and apparel, for instance, are as important to the military forces as to the civilian population. Thus much of so-called nonwar manufacturing has mixed characteristics. Trade is more predominantly nonwar, but even here certain wholesale lines have dealt mostly in products destined for the war or for war production.

expenses arises from the fact that business payments typically lag behind the accrual of daily operating obligations. This lag, ranging from a few days in the case of pay roll obligations up to a year in the case of income tax liability, continually leaves a certain amount of funds in the hands of the business which may be held as cash or used for other purposes. During a

an interim sort.3 In instances where operations of the reconversion period result in greatly reduced taxable income, some of the continuing large payments for income taxes may later be refunded under the carry-back provisions of the income tax law. As the regulations now stand, however, the refunds are likely to become available only after the reconversion need is over.

TABLE 1 INCREASE IN SALES COMPARED WITH INCREASE IN ASSETS, 1940 TO 1943, FOR SAMPLE OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS

				Asset size ((in million	s of dollars)			
	Under 1/4	1/4 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over	Under ¼	½ to 1	1 to 5	5 and over
***************************************		Manufacti	ıring—war	industries			Wholesa	le trade	
Number of concerns	39	94	169	43	206	133	174	89	14
Percentage increase in: Annual sales	227 103	228 142	204 122	148 88	140 46	71 34	51 22	60 31	57 31
Cash, marketable securities. Inventory Receivables. Net property	} 103	53 4 161 30	537 113 18	455 71 14	137 82 { 6	300 14 16 9	281 32 -19 5	287 32 -17 3	266 30 -9 -1
		Manufactu	ring—othe	r industries	·		Retail	trade	
Number of concerns	108	202	220	52	1139	80	86	72	33
Percentage increase in: Annual salesEnd of year assets: Total	86 63	76 39	71 26	80 29	81 28	19 18	32 35	67 40	53 34
Cash, marketable securities. Inventory Receivables Net property	} 54	275 28 2	251 17 -3	190 25 1	99 37 { -3	367 21 -18 -7	346 46 -24 10	390 51 -22 2	193 76 -30 -7

period of business expansion, the volume of accrued but unpaid expenses grows more or less automatically; during the war it has grown with unusual rapidity because of the larger tax accruals resulting from higher income tax rates.

The increase in what may be called "accruals" for brevity has been a reasonable and economical way of financing a more or less temporary expansion in the war industries; but it may present a problem for some firms as the time approaches for liquidating their war business. Declines in revenues will be accompanied by a continued high level of payments for the deferred items and some companies may require outside financing of

Expansion of Assets

The wartime increase in volume of business, which has been shared by nearly all lines of manufacturing and trade, has entailed an expansion in total assets. In general, companies with the largest increase in sales have expanded their assets the most. This is indicated in Table 1, which shows the percentage increase from 1940 to 1943 in sales and in assets for manufacturing and trade concerns, classified by size of business.

¹ The sample for this group includes 7 more companies than were in the analysis published in the January BULLETIN.

Note.—Data cover only items reflected in private financial statements. These include some sales and inventories from Government plants which are privately operated, but the construction of these plants is not reflected in present figures for increase in net property.

Size classification of business is based on total assets at the end of 1941.

Industries classified as "war" include metal and metal products, chemicals, petroleum, and rubber. Other manufacturing includes food, to-bacco, beverages, textiles, apparel, leather, lumber, furniture, paper, printing, and stone, clay and glass products. The relative coverage of these industries by the sample statistics was described in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN, January 1945, pp. 23-26.

Dollar figures underlying the percentages shown in this table are presented at the end of this article.

³ It should of course be kept in mind that, as long as the war lasts, high levels of retained earnings will continue to add to liquidity and to strengthen working capital positions in general. This means that, unless business liabilities are meanwhile enlarged in connection with terminating war contracts, the need for readjustment financing is con-tinually being reduced.

The percentage increases in total assets have, however, been smaller than the respective increases in sales; in many groups of concerns, the increase in total assets has been less than half as large as that in sales. Part of this disparity reflects the fact that figures for sales are 12-month totals, whereas figures for assets represent the levels at the end of the respective 12-month periods. For this reason the annual sales figures may overstate appreciably the rise which occurred in the level of operations from the end of 1940 to the end of 1943.4

Among the major categories of assets, net property has increased comparatively least, while cash and marketable securities have risen most; inventory and receivables have occupied an intermediate position. This order of expansion has obtained in virtually all lines of manufacturing and trade except as regards receivables, which showed net declines in most trade groups.

Shift in pattern of asset expansion.—In explaining the great increase in liquid balances during the war, one of the most significant factors has been the decline in amount of funds absorbed by other assets. This is illustrated in the chart showing the distribution of assets for small, medium, and large concerns in broad manufacturing and trade groups. In order to indicate the comparative growth of small as well as large concerns, the total assets of each group are shown as indexes with 1940 as a base; individual classes of assets are shown as points in the total index.

The chart brings out the fact previously indicated that, in relation to 1940 assets, the wartime expansion has been greater in war manufacturing industries than in other groups, and greater for small than for large manufacturers.5 It shows also that among individual asset items, the general pattern of expansion was similar in

⁴ While it is not possible to measure the disparity between annual averages and year-end figures for each of the groups represented in the table, a rough indication of the general situation may be had from the Federal Reserve index of manufacturing production. Both for durable and for nondurable manufacturies, the percentage increase in average annual output from 1940 to 1943 was about a fourth larger than the percentage increase in monthly output from December to December.

⁵ In the present sample of retail trade, the smallest concerns increased their sales less than the medium- and larger-size concerns. From estimates of total retail sales published by the Department of Commerce, however, it may be inferred that the great bulk of the very small retailers, which are not well represented in the sample, had larger increases in sales than the small firms shown in the present table.

war and in nonwar groups. During 1941, in all groups and for all sizes of concern, much the greatest increase in assets occurred in receivables and inventories. Very little of the asset increase was in the form of cash and marketable securities; in fact, the percentage increase in these liquid items was generally less than the percentage rise in sales. In 1942 and 1943 first nonwar concerns and then war producers tapered off their expansion of receivables and inventories. The continuing increase in overall assets therefore went largely into cash and marketable securities.6 In trade, the use of funds to retire debt in 1942 and 1943 restricted the growth in total assets that would otherwise have occurred, and likewise limited the increase in liquid funds.

While the over-all expansion of manufacturing and trade concerns reflected the great expansion in demand for all kinds of goods during the war, much of the shift in pattern of asset expansion has been attributable to wartime controls and shortages. This is brought out in the following brief summary of major developments for various types of assets.

Inventories and receivables. - As regards manufacturers' inventories, the less marked expansion after 1941 reflected partly the tapering off of sales expansion. Probably equally important was the control over inventories of strategic raw materials devised by the War Production Board in 1942 when the customary industry policy of purchasing ahead threatened the orderly development of the war program. As a consequence, the increase in inventories after 1941 was less than proportionate to the further expansion of sales.

In trade, inventories in the durable goods lines declined considerably after 1941 as production of civilian metal products was restricted. Inventories of nondurable goods, after increasing more sharply than sales in 1941 and early 1942, declined slightly in 1943 except among food distributors and department stores. Relative

⁶ The chart indicates that war producers with assets under 1 million dollars continued through 1943 to expand their receivables and inventories. This showing reflects mainly a very large expansion by 19 concerns with assets between ½ and 1 million dollars; this more than offset the lower rate of expansion prevailing among the other 114 concerns in the group.

to sales, nondurable inventories appeared generally lower at the end of 1943 than in 1940.

The fact that receivables also increased less rapidly than sales after 1941 may reflect, in war industries, a change in settlement practices incident to the use of Government advances and progress payments. A more general factor in all industries has been the increasing liquidity of dollar magnitude, has been the use of funds for capital expenditures. Capital expenditures differ from the increase in net property account, which was shown in Table 1 and on the chart, by including amounts spent for replacement of plant and equipment as well as for net expansion. From the standpoint of uses of funds it is the gross amount rather than the net that is signifi-

ASSETS OF 1953 MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS, 1940-1943 INDEXES, 1940 TOTAL ASSETS . 100 POINTS IN TOTAL INDEX TRADE MANUFACTURING WAR INDUSTRIES WHOLESALE 200 150 OTHER ASSETS CASH AND GOV'T SECURITIES 100 100 RECEIVABLES AND INVENTORIES 50 50 NET PROPERTY 150 OTHER INDUSTRIES RETAIL OTHER ASSETS CASH AND GOV'T SECURITIES 100 100 RECEIVABLES AND INVENTORIES 50 50 NET PROPERTY 43 1940 41 42 43 42 43 1940 41 42 43 1940 '41 '42 1940 41 UNDER 1/4 UNDER I 1-10 IO AND OVER 1/4 TO I I AND OVER ASSET SIZE, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

All data refer to end of year position. For industries included in manufacturing groups, see note to Table 1. Size classification is based on total assets at the end of 1941. Sizes are grouped differently for trade than for manufacturing, in recognition of the greater proportion of the trade business done by concerns with small assets and the comparative scarcity of concerns in the largest asset classes. "Net property" represents plant and equipment less allowance for depreciation and depletion. "Other assets" consist largely of investments other than marketable securities.

buyers which has resulted in more cash purchases and shorter carrying periods for goods bought on credit. In the case of retail sales in particular, the reduction in outstanding charge accounts has also reflected the declining supplies of durable goods and Government limitations on consumer credit under Regulation W.

ASSET SIZE. IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Increase in property.—Following much the same trend as inventory expenditures, but of lesser

cant. Table 2 indicates the level of private capital expenditures in 1942 and 1943 as percentages of the 1941 level.

In most nonwar groups, capital expenditures declined progressively after 1941. The main factor restricting expansion of plant and equipment, as compared with that of other business assets, was Government restrictions on the availability of materials and equipment together

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TABLE 2

PRIVATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN 1942 AND 1943 COM-PARED WITH 1941, FOR SAMPLE OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

[Indexes, 1941 = 100]

	Asset size (in millions of dollars)							
Industry and year	Under	1/4 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over			
Manufacturing—war industries: 1942	184 113	134 100	81 63	98	73 72			
Manufacturing—other indus- tries: 1942	89 50	68 4 5	76 36	78 37	60 37			
Wholesale trade: 1942	53 73	59 75	75 19		15 80			
Retail trade: 1942 1943	112 76	62 108	52 36		4 3 10			

with pressure to use existing facilities more intensively. These restrictions arose from the need to divert as much as possible of the output of the construction, machinery, and equipment industries into direct war uses.

In the war industries, capital expenditures of the smaller producers were maintained at or above the 1941 level, while those of the larger producers declined. However the private expenditures of the large producers accounted for only about half the plant additions built for their operation; the rest of their additions, being mostly of a specialized type, were built with Government funds and leased to them for private operation. New facilities for war production used by the smaller concerns seem in general to have been less specialized, and less resort was had to Government financing.7

Various accounting and statistical difficulties

7 The different extent to which Government facilities have been leased to large in contrast to small concerns does not explain entirely the difference in their capital expenditure trends. The table shows that it was in nonwar industries and in trade, as well as in war industries, that expenditures of the smaller concerns held up better in 1942 and 1943 than those of large companies; and in the principal individual lines, available data indicate that total expansion during the three-year period was a larger percentage of the prewar property of small concerns than of larger concerns. These differences in capital expenditures (among nonwar groups) are probably related to the greater increase in sales of the smaller concerns, but it is not immediately apparent why restrictions on plant additions in civilian lines should have been felt less severeiy by small than by larger businesses. For the present sample, part of the explanation may lie in the purchase of used (rather than new) structures and equipment from other concerns.

prevent a clearcut picture of the amount of expansion in physical plant facilities entailed in the wartime capital expenditures. In most financial statements the asset figure representing property is a net figure—that is, net of depreciation allowances—and it is the percentage increase in this item that was shown in Table 1. While the general impression conveyed by these figures is correct—that is, expansion of property has been minor relative to that of sales and of other assets—the figures tend to understate the amount of expansion in physical properties and, in the war industries, they exaggerate the contrast between large and small concerns.8

A somewhat truer indication of the relative expansion might be provided by comparing capital expenditures—that is, the cost of all new additions made during the period—with the gross book value of the properties existing at the end of 1940.9 Approximate estimates on this basis indicate that in war industries, the group of concerns with assets under 1/4 million dollars expanded their plants about 35 per cent during the three years 1941-1943, while those with assets over 10 million dollars expanded their own plants (that is, not counting the lease of new Government plants) about 19 per cent; in nonwar manufacturing and in trade, the smallest concerns expanded their properties about 19 per cent, and the largest concerns about 10 per cent.10

sion—that is, before taking account of retirements of equipment during

⁸ This tendency arises from the nature of the accounting adjustments that go into the net property account. Net property consists of the acquisition cost of buildings and equipment—and in some cases, developmental expenses and intangibles—reduced by various accounting adjustments, of which the largest is usually a depreciation reserve. In general, the objective of depreciation accounting is merely that, over the life of a property, its original cost less salvage value should be charged on a systematic basis against revenue from sales; the allocation of this charge to specific years is typically governed by accounting convenience. As a result, the amount of accrued depreciation on the books at any particular time is not necessarily a measure of the decline in usefulness of the property in terms of its physical capacity; in fact, relative to current usefulness, old properties tend to be carried at lower net values than new properties.

9 It is to be noted that this is a measure only of the gross expansion—that is, before taking account of retirements of equipment during

sion—that is, before taking account of retirements of equipment during the war.

10 These are average percentages for the broad groups of concerns; in individual lines there was of course considerable variation from these figures. In the war group, for example, the sample of small chemical companies expanded their own plant and equipment about 15 per cent and large chemical companies about 20 per cent; electrical equipment and aircraft producers of all sizes averaged roughly 35-40 per cent expansion over the three-year period. In many trade lines, capital expenditures probably did not cover the need for ordinary replacement of property and equipment. (See preceding note and Table 1 where failure of capital expenditures to equal depreciation allowances is indicated by a decline in net property.)

With the expansion of physical facilities limited to these proportions, the question naturally arises as to how manufacturing and trade concerns expanded their sales so much more. Many war producers, as already indicated, made use of Government-owned plant facilities. A more general factor was the existence at the beginning of the war of incompletely utilized capacity both in manufacturing and in trade. Absorption of the slack, and in manufacturing the increasing adoption of multiple shift operations, made possible a considerable expansion of business on the basis of existing facilities. Also, in the case of retail trade, peacetime capital expenditures had often been directed as much to improving competitive ability to attract customers as to increasing physical capacity; under conditions of wartime shortages, the interruption of such expenditures interfered little with the rapid rise in sales volume.

In addition to these factors affecting the need for facilities in relation to physical volume of business, rising prices in trade and in nonwar manufacturing have increased the dollar volume of sales that could be handled with a given amount of facilities.

Increase in liquid assets.—The wartime expansion in holdings of cash and marketable securities by business represents the excess of various incoming funds over their uses. To some extent the growth of cash and securities has resulted from a deliberate effort by business concerns to obtain added funds for operating purposes, and to some extent it has been merely a passive reflection of the fact that operations have yielded more funds than were needed. Where the latter has been the case, there has been a choice between accumulating idle balances or using some of the funds to retire debt.

In terms of the percentage increase from 1940 to 1943, the gain in cash and marketable securities was indicated in Table 1 to have been three times greater for the smaller manufacturers than for large ones. The graduation in relative increase has not been entirely consistent throughout the size range, however. Among most individual war industries and in some nonwar

lines, the greatest increase in cash and securities occurred among concerns with assets between 1/4 and 1 million dollars; the increases accruing to those with assets under 1/4 million dollars were less large, owing chiefly to the use of funds to retire debt in 1942 and 1943. In trade, the contrast by size of concern has been less striking and less consistent than in manufacturing, possibly because there was less need to accumulate funds and some of the excess was used for debt retirement.

The extent to which growing cash and marketable securities signify increasing ease of financial position depends partly on the accompanying growth of sales. As the volume of operations has risen, more funds have been required to make current disbursements and to cover possible irregularities in receipts. However, among medium- and smaller-size concerns, liquid assets have risen much more than sales. This was less true among the larger concerns; in fact liquid assets increased less than sales in the case of large manufacturers of food, autos, aircraft, and rail equipment. The broad trends are illustrated for various sizes of business in Table 3, in terms of the ratio of liquid balances to sales. The table shows that this ratio rose very considerably among the smaller concerns.

The differences in wartime growth of liquid assets appear to have been somewhat a matter of choice, since the larger companies in most lines used funds to an increasing extent in 1942 and 1943 to retire outside debt and stock—bank loans, Government advances, and security issues. One reason why smaller concerns preferred to increase their liquidity, with less retirement of debt, was probably the relatively tighter position with which they entered the war period. This is illustrated in the table comparing cash and marketable securities with sales. Moreover, the relative liquidity of the smaller concerns appeared still at the end of 1943 to be lower than that of the large companies.

It is difficult to judge the significance of the indicated difference in liquidity of small and large companies. The comparative liquidity of any two business firms is a complex quality,

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CASH AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF SALES, 1940 AND 1943, FOR THE SAMPLE OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

	Asset size (in millions of dollars)							
Industry and year	Under 1/4 to 1		1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over			
Manufacturing—war industries: 1940	5.0 7.4	5.4 10.5	8.0 16.8	8.7 19.5	21.5 21.3			
Manufacturing—other industries: 1940	2.9 6.2	3.6 7.7	4.7 9.7	7.6 12.2	10.6 11.7			
Wholesale trade: 1940	1.9 4.3	1.8 4.6	2.7 6.4	4	.7			
Retail trade: 1940 1943	1.8 7.0	2.6 8.9	3.9 11.6		.2 .0			

NOTE.—Cash and marketable securities relate to the end of year, whereas sales are full year figures. This impairs somewhat the comparability of percentages in the different groups. (See footnote 11.)

with many aspects beside the mere ratio of liquid balances to sales. The type of operations, the rate of turnover of tangible assets, and the debt structure are all pertinent factors. These differ considerably among concerns in the same general industry, with typical differences by size of concern. The effect of these and other technical considerations is probably that small businesses can get along normally with lower ratios of liquid assets to sales than large companies can. In other words, the comparisons in the table tend to overstate the contrast in liquidity between small and large concerns, and between those in war and nonwar industries.¹¹

The relatively tighter position of small business in 1940 may explain in part an interesting contrast with respect to the accumulation of cash during the war. As shown in Table 4,

TABLE 4

Increase in Cash as a Percentage of Increase in Liquid
Assets, 1940 to 1943, for Sample of Manufacturing
and Trade Concerns

Industry	Asset size (in millions of dollars)								
	Under	1/4 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over				
Manufacturing—war indus tries	53	56	47	37	30				
tries	59	46	42	25	15				
Wholesale trade	66 64	54 54	42 46		9 8				

large businesses in manufacturing and in trade have kept only a small part of their increasing funds since 1940 in the form of cash—that is, currency and bank deposits—and have put the larger part of the increase into marketable securities; smaller concerns, on the other hand, have kept more than half of their increasing funds in the form of cash. Having started the war with a lower cash position—in most cases, perhaps, uncomfortably low—it is understandable that the smaller concerns should first have increased available cash in preference to building up security holdings.¹²

This difference in practice was reflected also in the extent to which income tax liability was "covered" by holdings of marketable securities. At the end of 1943, the security holdings of small manufacturing companies averaged only about half of their accrued income tax liability, whereas large company holdings exceeded their tax liability. In trade there was less difference, possibly because of the greater ease in liquid position; security holdings in the major trade groups averaged upwards of 80 per cent of the accrued tax liability.

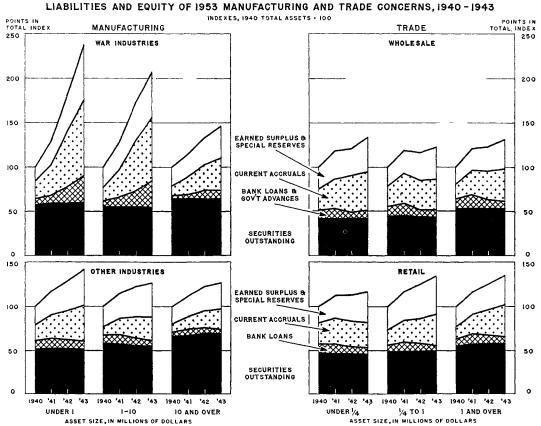
Notwithstanding the tendency of the smaller concerns to accumulate cash, in preference to marketable securities, their cash holdings at the end of 1943 were still not so high, relative to

¹¹ The following are some of the technical factors contributing on balance to this overstatement, and in addition to some more or less random variation. In the first place, sales is probably not the most significant basis for appraising liquidity of position. More appropriate would be the current level of disbursements; this was relatively higher—in manufacturing at least—for concerns with large sales than for those with small sales. Secondly, sales represent full year operations whereas liquid assets refer only to operations as of the end of year; the amount of disparity between these items varied according to the rate at which sales were increasing during the year, and was probably not the same for small as for large concerns, or for war and nonwar industries. Differences in seasonal pattern of inventories, receivables and cash also existed as between manufacturing and trade groups and affected the significance of liquidity comparisons. Finally, the amount of "float"—checks in circulation—is typically greatest at the year end, is relative - much greater for small concerns than for large, and thereby contributes to understatement of the cash position of the smaller

¹² This consideration is not a complete explanation of the form in which small and large businesses have kept their liquid assets. It does not account, for example, for the situation in 1940, when there was a marked variation in relative liquidity between small and large concerns but comparatively little difference in the proportion of liquid assets held as cash. Nor does the relative liquidity in 1940 account for many of the variations in policy among individual groups of companies with respect to increases in liquid assets.

sales, as obtained for the large concerns. The difference was substantial in war industries—cash amounted to 4 per cent of sales for small firms, in contrast to 11 per cent for large—but relatively slight in other manufacturing and in trade. In relation to current liabilities, the cash position of smaller companies was more or less even with that of the larger companies.

tion, and partly through deferral of payment for taxes and other current expenses. The chief difference between war and nonwar groups has been that concerns in war industries have obtained additional funds, averaging 10 or 20 per cent of their requirements, from external sources—that is, from banks, Government agencies, and security markets—while concerns in nonwar



All data refer to end of year position. For explanation of the grouping by industry and size of concern, see notes to Table 1 and t previous chart. Except in the group of war manufacturing industries, Government advances were of negligible importance.

FINANCING THE EXPANSION OF ASSETS

While manufacturers in war industries have expanded their assets considerably more than those in nonwar manufacturing and trade lines, the broad proportions of financing have been very similar. In war as well as nonwar groups, about three-quarters or more of the funds required to expand assets has been derived from current operations, partly through retained profits and sales revenue earmarked for deprecia-

lines have had excess funds which have been used to reduce their outside obligations.

The comparative amounts of funds coming from different sources are indicated in the chart which shows the growth and distribution of liabilities and equity for various business groups from the end of 1940 to the end of 1943. The percentage changes in balance sheet accounts for the period as a whole are shown in Table 5. The classification of accounts in the table and chart

TABLE 5 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN LIABILITIES AND EQUITY, 1940 TO 1943, FOR SAMPLE OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

Today American distance	Asset size (in millions of dollars)						
Industry and item	Under	to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over		
Manufacturing—war industries Total liabilities and equity To banks, security holders, Govt Current accruals Surplus and reserves	103 13 238 366	142 43 340 300	122 48 391 125	88 23 324 124	46 8 236 71		
Manufacturing—other industries Total liabilities and equity To banks, security holders, Govt Current accruals Surplus and reserves	63 18 112 98	39 -4 120 102	26 10 144 70	29 -10 238 76	28 4 143 55		
Wholesale trade Total liabilities and equity To banks, security holders, Govt Current accruals Surplus and reserves	34 1 33 106	22 -7 47 74	31 -2 91 76	19			
Retail trade Total liabilities and equity To banks, security holders, Govt Current accruals Surplus and reserves	-8 21	35 3 99 69	40 -7 188 73	14	34 6 14 12		

Note.—The increases in total liabilities and equity are equal to the increases in total assets as shown in Table 1.

Liabilities to security holders include net increase in stocks as well as bonds. Liability to Government represents only advances in connection with supply contracts.

Accruals include net increase in accounts payable, in amounts due Government for renegotiation and taxes, and in all other current liabilities except bank loans and Government advances.

Increase in surplus and reserves reflects retained profit and earnings allocated to contingency reserves. It does not include depreciation reserves, additions to which from current revenues are ordinarily a major source of funds for capital expenditures, since such reserves are ordinarily classified on the asset side of the balance sheet as a deduction in arriving at net property. (See footnote 8.)

cuts across the usual accounting distinction between current and long-term items in order to bring out the extent to which expansion was financed internally through current operations in contrast to outside borrowing and new investment.

The group of items representing direct financing from external sources includes liabilities to banks, Government agencies, and security holders (inclusive of stockholders). The increase in the middle group of items, designated as current accruals, represents funds retained in the business through the temporary deferral of payment for various operating expenses, including income taxes and accounts payable. The outstanding total of these accrued but unpaid expenses has increased more or less automatically as the volume of business has

expanded. The financing obtained in this way has both external and internal characteristics. It is external in that the funds are only temporarily available and will in effect have to be "repaid" when the volume of business activity begins to decline; on the other hand, accruals resemble internal funds from profits in the sense that they accrue more or less without design in the course of expanding operations.

The third group of items, representing profits retained after dividends and allowances for contingency reserves, are true internal funds in that they are owned by the business and their ultimate disposition—to be retained or to be paid to stockholders—is at the discretion of the management. From the standpoint of funds to cover capital expenditures, these internal sources should be supplemented by the mention of depreciation allowances. As was previously explained, additions to depreciation reserves are not reflected on the liability side of the balance sheet since depreciation is customarily classified on the asset side as a deduction in arriving at stated net property. The earlier discussion of uses of funds in terms of gross capital expenditures, in preference to increases in net property, therefore requires a corresponding recognition here of depreciation allowances as a source of funds.

Both the table and the chart indicate that direct external obligations have declined generally among nonwar manufacturing and trade groups. In war manufacturing, where asset expansion was greatest, funds owed directly to external sources have increased, but much less than accruals, surplus, and contingency reserves. The largest percentage increases have occurred in accruals, where the major item of growth has been, generally, the liability for Federal income and excess profits taxes. The increase in surplus and reserves, representing retained wartime profits, has been much greater for small concerns than for large.

One aspect of these developments which has occasioned some concern, especially as regards the war manufacturing group, is the increasing proportion of liabilities and equity in the form of short-term debt—that is, in accruals, bank loans, and Government advances. As the chart brings out, the increase in these items among war producers has covered roughly two-thirds of their entire wartime expansion. By normal prewar standards, the extensive financing of business on a short-term basis has generally been regarded as unsound. This question will be taken up in connection with the working capital position.

As regards year-to-year trends, the principal development revealed by the chart is a slight shift in the nonwar industries from expansion of bank loans during 1941 to retirement of bank loans in 1942 and 1943. This development reflected the contraction of inventories and receivables and the rapid accumulation of liquid assets in excess of needs. In the war industries some groups of companies also retired appreciable portions of their outstanding Government advances and bank loans, but this action was not general enough to be reflected in the chart.

Beneath these similarities in the broad pattern of industrial and commercial financing are a number of significant smaller divergencies in individual industries and size-groups. Some of the variations in pattern are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Internal sources of funds.—Among the four broad industry groups, the proportion of the asset expansion covered by funds from internal sources has depended on two factors—differences in the amount of internal funds (relative to the prewar size of the business), and differences in the amount of expansion to be financed.

Rates of profit in relation to net worth (or to total assets) have been slightly higher, and the proportion of these earnings reinvested has been greater, in the war manufacturing group than in nonwar manufacturing and trade. These differences are illustrated in Table 6. Depreciation allowances also have been larger in manufacturing than in trade, principally because of the greater amount of property relative to other assets, but partly because depreciation rates have averaged slightly higher in the war manufacturing groups.

TABLE 6

NET PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS IN RELATION TO NET WORTH, 1941–1943, FOR SAMPLE OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

[Average percentages for 3-year period]

Industry and item	Asset size (in millions of dollars)						
Industry and Item	Under	1/4 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over		
Manufacturing—war industries)				
Net profit/net worth	5	22 5 78	16 6 65	15 6 58	10 6 40		
Manufacturing—other industries Net profit/net worth Dividends/net worth Portion of profit retained	21 8 64	13 4 67	11 4 60	10 4 55	10 7 33		
Wholesale trade Net profit/net worth Dividends/net worth Portion of profit retained	19 7 64	13 6 59	12 5 56	9 5 46			
Retail trade Net profit/net worth Dividends/net worth Portion of profit retained	7	13 5 61	10 4 62	9 6 35			

Note.—In computing the ratios to net worth, average net profit and dividends for the three years 1941-43 are related to the average net worth at the beginning of each of the three years.

More than offsetting the greater amounts of funds derived from internal sources in manufacturing have been large differences in the relative expansion to be financed. The asset expansion for the three years 1941-43 averaged from 50 to 140 per cent for various sizes of business in the war manufacturing group, but only 20 to 40 per cent in the case of trade. As a result funds from retained profit and from allowances for depreciation and contingency reserves have, on the average, covered about 40 per cent of the asset expansion in war manufacturing, and about 55 per cent of that in nonwar manufacturing; in trade the proportion has averaged about 75 per cent for small concerns and 45 per cent for the large companies.

As between small and large manufacturers, there was considerable difference in the composition of the internal funds. Smaller manufacturing concerns accrued relatively less funds on account of depreciation and contingency reserves, but relatively more funds from profit retained after dividends and withdrawals.

The difference in importance of the reserve allocations resulted in part from the typically smaller proportions of plant and equipment used

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by the smaller concern. In both war and nonwar lines, net property comprised 12 to 15 per cent less of total assets among small concerns than among the large. There appears to have been no significant difference in the rates of depreciation charged by small and large companies on their property account; in each group annual depreciation charges averaged about 10 per cent of net property.¹³ Allocations of earnings for special or contingency reserves were also relatively less among the small concerns. Large manufacturers in both war and nonwar groups typically derived about 8 per cent of their sources of funds in this form, in contrast to 1 to 4 per cent for smaller concerns.

More or less offsetting these differences in the importance of reserve allocations, the smaller manufacturers appear to have experienced much higher rates of net profit and to have retained (that is, after dividends and withdrawals) a considerably higher proportion of the profits. This is illustrated in Table 6, which indicates that rates of net profit on net worth averaged about 20 per cent for small manufacturers over the three-year period, as compared with 10 per cent for large manufacturers; and from 60 to 80 per cent of the earnings were retained by the smaller concerns in contrast to 35 to 40 per cent retained by the large companies.14

Financing through accruals and trade accounts.— Expanding earnings in nearly all lines of activity, together with increases in Federal income and excess profits tax rates, resulted in rapidly rising tax liabilities for most businesses during the years 1941-43. As the tax liability accruing each year might be paid approximately twelve months later, the retention of revenues allocable for taxes was in effect a source of funds that could be used temporarily for other operating purposes. The amount of other expenses, such as pay rolls,

rent, interest, and dividends for which payment was also deferred, likewise increased in volume with the expansion in level of operations.

Accounts payable for purchase of inventories and for trade advances first rose in all groups during 1941, but subsequently declined in many nonwar lines, and in some war lines also, as increasing liquidity permitted businesses to settle their accounts more promptly. The reduction in outstanding trade payables was evidently a counterpart of the decline previously described in receivables and inventories. In retail apparel and department stores and some lines of food manufacturing and distribution, where inventories and customer credit continued to advance through 1943, trade payables also continued to expand.

For the three-year period as a whole, there appears in most industries to have been less use of trade accounts payable as a method of financing by the small concerns than by the large. That is, accounts payable increased more among the large manufacturers than among the small, while in trade they increased among the larger companies and declined among the small. At first sight, the significance of these differences is not apparent.

External financing from banks, Government agencies and security markets.—As was earlier remarked, the amount of funds obtained directly from external sources by manufacturing and trade concerns has averaged fairly small in comparison with the total amount required to finance asset expansion. In 1941, firms in broad industry and size groups met, on the average, from 5 to 25 per cent of their expansion requirements by bank loans, Government advances, and some new security issues. In 1942, concerns in the war industries continued to meet 15 or 20 per cent of their expansion requirements by further bank loans and Government advances —the smaller firms supplementing these funds with new security issues—while concerns in most nonwar groups retired both bank loans and securities. In 1943 the war producers continued on balance to increase their bank borrowing with some concurrent reductions in

¹³ This corresponds roughly to a rate of 5 per cent on original cost

¹³ This corresponds roughly to a rate of 5 per cent on original cost of property.

14 The significance of these figures is not clearcut because of differences in accounting practice among smaller concerns with respect to managerial salaries; owners of some concerns may take in the form of salaries an appreciable amount of the increase in business earnings, thereby reducing reported profit, while other proprietors may record most or all of their salary in the form of dividends or withdrawals. While these differences in accounting practice are doubtless appreciable, the differences in portion of profit retained, as shown in the table, appear large enough to represent a major difference in policy as between small and large manufacturers, at least. The difference between small and large trade concerns is less marked.

Government advances and outstanding securities; in nonwar lines, retirements of bank loans and outstanding securities were quite general. The principal exception to these trends was again among food manufacturers and retailers, many of which increased their outstanding bank loans throughout the period.

For the war industries, where external financing has been of most importance, the comparative amounts of funds obtained in the various forms are shown in Table 7. An interesting

TABLE 7.

Funds Derived from External Sources as a Percentage of Total Funds from All Sources, 1941–1943, for Sample of Manufacturers in War Industries

	Asset size (in millions of dollars)						
External source and period	Under 1/4	¾ to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over		
3 years 1941-1943 Bank loans	5 1 2	11 6 1	16 6 -1	10 6 -1	3 6 -1		
1941 Bank loans	14 4 4	3 3 5	11 2 1	9 3 0	5 3 0		
Bank loans	13 7 3	5 11 0	7 7 -1	8 11 0	15 -2		
Bank loans	-14 -10 0	19 2 0	29 6 -1	14 -1 -4	-4 0		

Note.—Negative figures signify use of funds to retire debt or stock.

aspect of the comparison is that, for the threeyear period as a whole, the medium and smaller concerns obtained relatively more funds from banks than from Government advances. In 1942, the peak year in volume of war contracts awarded, all size groups except the very smallest secured more funds from Government advances than from banks; most of the increase in Government advances occurred in the first half of the year. Up to that time, at least, the Government advance was a logical form of financing for the prime contractor. The fact that few of the 39 war producers with assets under 1/4 million dollars made use of Government advances over the period is probably due to the fact that most of their business was on a subcontracting basis.

For the medium-size firms, a factor in the increasing use of bank funds in the latter half of 1942 and in 1943 was probably a growing familiarity with the financing facilities available from banks under the Government guarantee of credit. In whole groups of concerns in the machinery and transportation equipment industries, bank credit by the end of 1943 not uncommonly averaged 25 to 50 per cent of the total prewar assets of the group; in individual instances credit had been granted up to many times the entire prewar assets.

As regards financing in the security markets by the war industries, there was on balance during the period a net increase in outstanding stock and a net decline in funded debt. The amounts involved were not very large, averaging in most groups under 10 per cent of the totals outstanding in 1940. Some of the decline in debt may have represented a reaction to the incentives for debt reduction provided in the Revenue Act of 1942. Under this Act, companies paying excess profits taxes, and entitled to a 10 per cent refund after the war, might take the refund currently to the extent of 40 cents for every dollar reduction in outstanding debt. It is doubtful, however, whether this provision has had a very wide response among the sample concerns. The net reduction in funded debt and net increase in stock of war producers represented a balance between a great variety of small increases and decreases in both types of securities, so that no significant generalization from the data seems possible. In nonwar manufacturing and in trade, where outstanding securities also declined, there is little evidence of a preference for retiring debt rather than stock. In some groups, outstanding stock declined more than debt and in others debt was increased while stock declined. Since the adjustments in most cases were negligible fractions of the amounts outstanding, they appear to have no general significance.

WORKING CAPITAL POSITION

In current discussions of the effect of the war period on business finance, considerable emphasis

often is placed on changes in the working capital position. This position is discussed sometimes in terms of the net working capital—that is, the excess of short-term assets over short-term liabilities—and sometimes in terms of the ratio of short-term assets to short-term liabilities, called the current ratio.

During the war, net working capital has increased rapidly for most businesses, chiefly as a result of large retained profits but partly (especially in nonwar lines) from current depreciation allowances which have not been fully reinvested in plant and equipment. As is shown in Table 8, the growth in net working capital from 1940 to 1943 was greater among war than among nonwar groups, and generally greater among smaller businesses than among large. To the extent that this increase resulted from retained profit, it evidently has constituted a basic and very appreciable strengthening of business financial positions.

At the same time, much of the current asset expansion has been financed by a growth of short-term liabilities, which has meant the addition of equal dollar amounts to both assets and liabilities. In many industries the concurrent growth in current assets and current liabilities has been greater than the growth in net working capital, so that the latter has appeared as a relatively smaller proportion of the total current position. This development is reflected in the ratios of current assets to current liabilities for 1940 and 1943, which are shown in Table 8. In nonwar manufacturing and in trade, such declines in the current ratio as have occurred have not been considered very serious since current assets in 1943 were in general still more than twice as large as current liabilities. In the case of many groups in the war industries, however, the current ratio has dropped well below the conventional two-to-one standard. To some businessmen and their creditors, this trend has appeared as an element of serious financial weakness.

That a particular change in working capital position can be regarded both as an evidence of strength and as an evidence of weakness seems a

TABLE 8
WORKING CAPITAL POSITION IN 1943, COMPARED WITH 1940,
FOR SAMPLE OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

Basis of comparison	Asset size (in millions of dollars)						
and industry	Under	to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over		
Net working capital in 1943 as a percentage of 1940: Manufacturing—war indus-							
tries	196	214	156	150	143		
Manufacturing—other indus- tries	170	148	145	137	_137		
Wholesale trade	157 142	132 136	132 135	116 145			
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities, 1940 and 1943: Manufacturing—war indus-							
tries: 1940 1943 Manufacturing—other indus-	2.2 1.8	2.2 1.6	2.7 1.5	2.8 1.7	2.9 1.9		
tries: 1940 1943 Wholesale trade:	2.2 2.0	2.3 2.1	2.5 2.4	3.0 2.4	4.1 3.1		
1940	2.2 2.5	2.3 2.4	2.4 2.2	3.2 2.3			
1940	2.2 2.6	2.6	2.6 2.0		.5 .1		

Note.—All figures represent end-of-year positions.

curious anomaly. The explanation is partly to be found in the fact that the current ratio is an index of financial position developed in connection with commercial practices of peacetime business; the interpretation of this ratio requires some qualification when applied to a wartime situation involving a temporary doubling or quadrupling of business, with products going ultimately to the Government.

As applied to the peacetime business, there are several reasons why a level of current assets considerably higher than current liabilities has been considered a desirable long-run standard. One is that current assets may be subject to some shrinkage; inventory values may not be fully realized if market prices should decline, and receivables contain a profit mark-up that may not be collectible. Consequently, to assure that liquidation of current assets will provide funds to cover the liquidation of current liabilities, it is necessary to maintain a substantial margin of net working capital. Even though the absolute margin should be increasing, a decline in the ratio of current assets to liabilities would mean a decline in relative safety margin.

A second reason for maintaining a substantial current ratio in normal peacetime relates to the time sequence in which current assets and current liabilities are likely to be liquidated. When current assets are large relative to current liabilities, there is more likelihood that the required funds for effecting a contraction in liabilities can be provided by the prior liquidation of some current assets.

For the manufacturer or dealer in war products and for his creditor, the need for a large percentage margin of current assets over current liabilities has been considerably modified, first by the very liquid nature of a large part of current assets, and second by safeguards provided in war contracts and in credit arrangements with banks and Government agencies against some of the ordinary commercial hazards. A large part of current liabilities now consists of accrued tax liability which is, in many cases, largely covered by holdings of Government tax notes on which shrinkage in value is out of the question. To cover other current liabilities there is available a considerable amount of cash together with inventories and receivables; some of these are equivalent to Government securities, so far as ultimate collectibility is concerned. Under the terms of Government contracts, established receivables are not likely to be subject to shrinkage, and any decline in raw material prices will not affect the reimbursement for material costs in war contracts.15 The terms on which guaranteed bank loans and Government advances have been arranged are such that liquidation of these obligations will generally follow, rather than precede, settlement of war contracts.

In view of these special conditions, it may not be a true sign of weakness when a current ratio is below the conventional standard merely because of a large expansion in war output. To the extent that this expansion represents the mobilization of business resources for a specific job, it is a more or less transient abnormality in the balance sheet; mere contraction in war business—and a reduction in wartime income tax rates—will restore the ratio to more normal levels.

From the standpoint of lasting effects of the wartime experience, the more significant aspect of working capital seems the large increase which has come from retained net profit. To some extent, it is true, this increase is an "expendable" item, in that it has resulted from a conservative dividend policy which was adopted partly because of the uncertain postwar prospect. It is therefore to be expected that various expenses connected with resumption of peacetime activity may draw off some of the recent growth in working capital. Nevertheless, the growth has been so substantial that most businesses may be able to take a good deal of shrinkage and still emerge from the war period with more than they entered.

These remarks are not intended to mean that the working capital which all enterprises now have, or with which they may emerge from the transition, will suffice for all postwar operations. As compared with prewar or wartime levels of operation, more working capital may be required in the future because of the comparatively greater physical quantities of inventories and receivables and their higher unit values. Moreover the significance of the large percentage increases in working capital already experienced by the smaller firms is more or less qualified by the comparatively low level from which many of them entered the war period. These reservations temper the first-sight impression given by the wartime increases.

Perhaps a more valid concern than the working capital position as such is the adequacy of the cash position to meet current and prospective operating needs. As was previously stated, some of the larger war producers have experienced a decline in the ratio of cash to the level of operations during the war. As the amount of cash has declined in relation to pay rolls and other current disbursements, more care and precision has been required in timing

¹⁵ It is true, there has been some intimation from Government agencies that "excessive" inventory accumulations would not be considered reimbursable in the final settlement. There is also a possibility of asset shrinkage in connection with various developmental costs which, together with post-termination expenditures, will be a subject for renegotiation. These items, however, are typically not reflected in present current ratios.

receipts and expenditures. When the volume of war contracts is reduced, these producers, together with others whose cash position now appears adequate, may need more funds than they now have for reestablishing peacetime operations. While various Government groups have made considerable progress in setting up arrangements for expediting the release of funds from terminated war contracts, the experience in terminations to date suggests that supplementary funds may be required, especially by subcontractors and by others who are on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

The prospective tightness of the cash situation during reconversion will be more or less independent of the working capital position, and can be met by interim financing. Under the Contract Settlement Act, provisions have been made for the procurement services and the Federal Reserve System to facilitate the availability of bank credit during the settlement period. It will probably be important for war

contractors, and others who may need financing, to conclude appropriate arrangements before the time when large-scale contract termination has developed. Those who do not may meet with embarrassing delay and perhaps more conventional loan standards.

For some time to come, many business financial statements may contain aspects that seem strange and doubtful in terms of normal peacetime standards. To the extent that these are transitory rather than long-run conditions, it will be difficult to apply and to interpret conventional indexes of financial condition. Temporary abnormalities will need continually to be distinguished from the more enduring aspects of financial position. And the momentary distribution of liabilities or of assets, may deserve less emphasis in credit analysis than the shifts in prospect—that is, the flow of funds required to meet the disbursements which will be entailed in adapting businesses to postwar conditions.

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WARTIME FINANCING OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

Composite Balance Sheet and Income Statements, 1940 and 1943, for 1953 Manufacturing and Trade Concerns by Grouped Industries and Asset-Size of Business

[Dollar figures in thousands]

	Asset size (end of 1941, in thousands of dollars)													
Account	Unde	г 250	250 to	1,000	1,000	to 5,000	5,000 to	10,000	10,000 ar	nd over				
	1940	1943	1940	1943	1940	1943	1940	1943	1940	1943				
				N	[anufactu	ing—war in	dustries ¹							
Number of concerns	39		94		169		43		206					
Total assets (end of year) ²	5,149	10,460	44,701	108,346	308,332	683,981 115,351	214,149	402,127	22,666,500	33,157,200 4,485,900				
Cash	389 128	1,432 1,067	3,418 599	15,346 10,104	29,480 4,342	115,351 100,100	20,304 2,164	58,305 66,725	2,976,900 648,700	4,485,900 4,120,600				
Marketable securities Inventories	1,596	2,975	13,266	31,244	87,811	177,095 141,996	59,802	110,074	3,983,300	5,925,300 4,934,100				
Receivables Net property Other assets ²	1,000 1,708	2,306 2,312	9,419 15,357	27,938 19,907	62,247 103,590	122,037	46,099 74,914	70,769 85,241	1,987,800	11,931,900				
Other assets ²	328	368	2,642	3,807	20,862	27,402	10,866	11,013	1,782,700	1,759,400				
Liabilities and equity (end of year): Notes payable to banks Trade notes and accounts payable.	238	510	2,919	10 202	10 445	06 700	42.000	25 500	247 000	004 100				
Trade notes and accounts payable.	704	510 1,001	5,221	10,392 9,811	18,445 23,660	86,592 58,650	13,289 13,554	35,580 25,726	317,800 1,015,600	804,100 2,390,800				
Government advances	1 201	68 2,313	242 1,076	4,189 19,845	11 337	23,368 121,176	737 6,724	13,078 72,485	507.800	1,352,000 3,385,400				
Accrued income taxes. Other current liabilities. Funded debt.	311	500	2,450	8,790	11,337 14,770	64,622	10,815	33,843	585,100 877,500	2,560,400				
		426	2,621	1,505	12,581	11,472	12,724	6,943	2,094,800	1,982,500				
Capital stock	2,759	2,874 251	22,989 45	25,051 2,990	153,053	151,000 16,670	112,294 2,403	115,578	12,537,000	12,576,700 2,228,500				
Capital stock	592	2,517	7,138	25,773	3,375 70,884	150,431	41,609	12,644 86,250	938,800 3,792,100	5,876,800				
Income statement (during year):														
Sales	10,296 488	33,651	74,143	243,330	421,163	1,282,219 159,720 38,544	258,356 23,712	639,738	16,831,900	40,453,400				
Profit before income taxes Net profit	370	3,152 839	3,980 2,904	30,546 10,701	37,630 26,293	38,544	16,988	95,351 22,866	2,203,100 1,618,000	5,082,800 1,697,400				
Cash dividends and withdrawals	139	221	1,002	2,368	11,598	14,664	8,864	11,059	1,062,100	1,033,700				
Three-year totals 1941-43:		1 0/1		10.020		00.457		44.460		2 120 100				
Retained profit		1,941 1,192		10,629		55,106		38,078		2,130,100 4,257,000				
	İ,			M	[anufactur	ing—other i	ndustries ¹							
Number of concerns	108		202		220				³ 139					
Total assets (end of year) ²	11,866	19,395 2,857	96,260	133,612	441,741	554,389	307,418 27,152 2,472 80,708	397,010 41,110 44,749	5,548,200	7,086,200 729,300 800,700				
Marketable securities	1,013 19	1,286	782	16,422 12,009 41,180	29,911 4,339	66,432 53,846	2,152	41,110	614,600 154,200	800,700				
Inventories	3,492	1,286 6,273 4,577	29,919 23,003	41,180	120.887	152,293	80,708 43,876	104,411	1.675.200	2,336,800 794,000				
Net property Other assets ²	3,272	3.443	29,606	26,570 30,130	76,067 175,309 29,228	53,846 152,293 84,396 169,366 28,056	136,580	51,268 135,264 20,208	2,243,500 249,900	2,182,300				
Other assets ²	533	959	6,159	7,301	29,228	28,056	16,630	20,208	249,900	243,100				
Liabilities and equity (end of year): Notes payable to banks	835	1,547	9,300	7,733	42.955	24,475	26,496	14,879	222,000	223,800				
Trade notes and accounts pavable.	1.829	2,073	9,300	10,502	25,990	30,900	10,556	17,494	163,700	270,100				
Government advances		2,329	1,297	15,410	207	496 64,334	7,385	48,616	7,000 163,400	17,800 698,400				
Other current liabilities	853	1,496	6,464	11,841	16,677	28,297	7,719	20,678	195,200	303,900				
Funded debt	ł	657	3,932	3,757	31,049	26,063		14,225	3,702,700	3,875,900				
Capital stock	4,278 21	4,428 72	47,345 164	46,862 750	215,755 3,479	207,851 7,205		163,746 10,095	ll i	293,800				
Reserves (contingency) Earned surplus ²	3,438	6,793		36,757	97,609	164,768	65,139	107,277	972,600	1,402,500				
Income statement (during year):														
Sales Profit before income taxes	35,699 775	66,320 4,928 2,599	210,012 4,879	370,600 24,969	726,730 30,257	1,246,238 99,784	390,708 28,912	704,517 71,569	602 900	13,123,700 1,131,000				
Net profit	682	2,599	4,879 3,582 2,230	9,559	22,237	35,450	21,527	71,569 22,953	439.500	432,600				
	251	1,004	2,230	3,498	11,786	16,027	9,493	11,248	308, 100	283,900				
Three-year totals 1941-43: Retained profit		3,541		18.372		67.400		41 663		451,900				
Retained profit		1,276		8,138		38,767		33,115		439,300				
		•	, '				,							

¹ Concerns are classified by industry on basis of prewar product. Manufacturing industries classified as "war" include chemicals, petroleum, rubber, steel and products, nonferrous metals and products, electrical equipment, machinery, transportation equipment (autos, aircraft, rail equipment, shipbuilding). Other manufacturing industries include food, beverages, tobacco, textile mill products, apparel, leather and products, lumber products and furniture, paper and products, printing and publishing, and stone, clay, and glass products.
² Total assets, other assets, and earned surplus are net of intangibles (patents, good will, etc.).
³ The sample for this group includes 7 more companies than were in the analysis published in the January Bulletin, and 81 more than were represented in the statistics published by the Robert Morris Associates.

WARTIME FINANCING OF MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CONCERNS

COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENTS, 1940 AND 1943—Continued

	Asset size (end of 1941, in thousands of dollars)										
Account	Unde	er 250	250 to	1,000	1,000 t	o 5,000	5,000 ar	nd over			
	1940	1943	1940	1943	1940	1943	1940	1943			
	****			Wholesa	le trade						
Number of concerns	133	<i>.</i>	174	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	89						
Total assets (end of year) ¹ Cash. Marketable securities Inventories Receivables Net property Other assets ¹	15,695 1,060 112 5,601 5,407 2,598 917	21,081 3,367 1,321 6,385 6,294 2,820 894	77,218 4,082 453 29,961 26,677 10,725 5,320	94,540 10,974 6,282 39,549 21,548 11,298 4,889	146,569 10,118 940 60,855 43,920 22,056 8,680	192,218 23,361 19,447 80,461 36,287 22,772 9,890	121,559 8,929 1,070 34,586 37,312 25,079 14,583	158,664 16,715 19,887 44,943 33,956 24,936 18,227			
Liabilities and equity (end of year): Notes payable to banks. Trade notes and accounts payable. Government advances.	1,500 3,067	1,219 2,944	8,472 12,999	6,166 13,010	19,248 20,915	14,433 24,137	11,811 7,908	9, 788 11,027			
Accrued income taxes. Other current liabilities Funded debt.	85 858 854	350 1,450 948 711	885 4,383 2,888	7,730 6,078 2,870	2,683 6,385 3,042	23,534 9,706 4,071	2,137 3,572 1,712	19,130 9,974 909			
Capital stock Reserves (contingency). Earned surplus ¹	5,604 47 3,680	5,755 172 7,532	31,381 129 16,081	30,541 319 27,826	66,410 511 27,375	67,054 1,321 47,962	69,608 426 24,385	69,818 1,724 36,294			
Income statement (during year): Sales. Profit before income taxes. Net profit. Cash dividends and withdrawals.	63,096 1,026 941 451	107,784 3,742 2,292 910	249, 263 4, 389 3, 504 1, 506	375,327 15,528 7,798 3,862	415,325 9,954 7,271 3,824	663,733 36,025 12,491 5,969	211,992 7,961 5,824 3,698	333,574 27,514 8,384 4,294			
Three-year totals 1941-43: Retained profit		3,747 1,093		12,209 3,760		20,310 5,930		11,849 5,803			
Number of concerns	90.1				il trade	1	. 22				
					ł		{				
Total assets (end of year) ¹	8,715 368 56 3,255 2,847 1,577 612	10,257 1,360 622 3,953 2,329 1,468 525	40,067 2,490 108 13,032 11,202 9,413 3,822	53,965 7,352 4,242 18,984 8,484 10,380 4,523	140,697 9,794 1,143 36,884 36,720 44,931 11,225	196,488 29,289 24,273 55,776 28,797 45,814 12,539	497,945 51,699 2,471 132,878 80,958 209,515 20,424	668,213 80,525 78,303 233,487 56,860 194,865 24,173			
Liabilities and equity (end of year): Notes payable to banks	864 1,468	641 1,230	3,139 4,851	2,140 5,673	10,394 13,824	4,109 19,511	38,312 37,794	46,733 57,219			
Government advances Accrued income taxes Other current liabilities Funded debt.	76 563 342	642 660 234	489 1,958 2,358	5,652 3,225 3,011	2,536 5,743 10,508	29,283 14,743 10,504	11,830 19,412 26,889	75,761 35,882 38,229			
Capital stock Reserves (contingency). Earned surplus [‡] .	3,799 28 1,575	3,756 98 2,996	16,883 239 10,150	16,669 213 17,382	69,557 1,829 26,306	69,728 2,952 45,658	245,426 2,293 115,989	246,799 13,960 153,630			
Income statement (during year): Sales. Profit before income taxes. Net profit. Cash dividends and withdrawals.	23,823 589 513 279	28,232 1,681 1,039 523	98,469 2,592 2,103 1,082	130,111 9,820 4,168 1,915	277,151 9,624 7,088 3,277	461,864 40,947 11,664 4,537	1,300,767 41,647 29,817 20,719	1,986,957 114,172 38,411 24,453			
Three-year totals 1941-1943: Retained profit Capital expenditures	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,507 317		7,044 3,840	*********	19,495 9,990		36,406 32,173			

¹Total assets, other assets, and earned surplus are net of intangibles (patents, good will, etc.).

OWNERSHIP OF DEMAND DEPOSITS

The survey of ownership of demand deposits conducted by the Federal Reserve System as of January 31, 1945 indicates, as did the previous survey, that individuals are still adding large amounts to their holdings of demand deposits. The expansion in individuals' holdings of demand and time deposits and of currency during the six months was greater than in any comparable period. Some of the increase in individual deposits during this period consisted of a growth in farmers' demand deposits, but seasonal influences undoubtedly account for part of this rise. Unincorporated business, which to a large degree consists of wholesale and retail trade establishments, has continued to expand its deposit holdings at a rate about as rapid as that for individual accounts. Balances of corporations, exclusive of those engaged in trade, showed little gain.

During the period between the last two deposit surveys, holdings of Government securities by both individuals and businesses continued to increase. It appears, however, that increases in individuals' holdings of deposits and currency were a somewhat larger proportion of their total accumulations of savings during the period than was the case for any similar period during the war. Corporations, on the other hand, continued to increase their holdings of Government securities while adding very little to their cash holdings.

CHANGES IN DEMAND DEPOSIT OWNERSHIP, July 31, 1944 to January 31, 1945¹

During the six months ended January 31, 1945, individuals added an estimated 3.0 billion dollars to their demand balances, bringing them to a total of more than 21 billion dollars, as shown in the following table.2 The rate of growth in demand deposits of individuals, 16 per cent,

OWNERSHIP OF DEMAND DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS. PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS

[In billions of dollars]*

	Dollar a	mount	Change, July 1944 to
	January 1945 ^p	July 1944*	January 1945
Total domestic business	40.4	37.6	+2.8
Nonfinancial business-total	35.3	33.0	+2.3
Manufacturing and mining Public utilities Trade Other nonfinancial	17.5 3.8 10.4 3.7	17.2 3.7 8.8 3.3	+0.4 +0.1 +1.5 +0.4
Financial business—total	5.1	4.7	+0.4
Insurance companiesOther financial	1.9 3.2	1.7 3.0	+0.2 +0.3
Personal	21.4	18.4	+3.0
FarmersOthers	4.7 16.7	4.0 14.4	+0.7 +2.3
Trust funds	1.5 1.9 0.8	1.3 1.6 0.7	+0.2 +0.4 +0.1
Total	66.0	59.6	+6.4

^{*} Owing to rounding, details may not add to total.

*Owing to rounding, details may not add to total.

P Preliminary.

Revised in several respects, the most important of which is to incorporate more precise estimates of the ownership of accounts under \$100,000 in New York City banks. This revision was based on a sample study of 25,000 such accounts.

Note.—The figures on deposit ownership presented in this article are estimates of the balances as recorded on the books of all banks, and as a consequence are different from estimates of balances on the books of depositors. The former include amounts represented by checks that have been drawn by depositors and deducted from their books but not yet charged off their balances on bank records. The latter include checks received by the payees which have been entered on their records but not yet deposited with the banks.

was faster than that of any similar period. Demand deposits of all domestic business firms grew 2.8 billions, but the rate of increase was less than 8 per cent. Relatively small amounts were added to trust funds and the deposits of nonprofit organizations and foreigners.

Of the 3.0 billion increase in personal deposits, an estimated 700 million represents addition to the balances of farmers. This growth to some extent reflects seasonal factors. Farmers' accounts in many parts of the country are at their low point in the late summer months and are built up during the fall and early winter when products are marketed. In the eleven-month period of February 29, 1944 to January 31, 1945, the growth in farmers' accounts is estimated to have been 500 million dollars.

¹ The comparison between the two dates presented in this section is believed to be relatively free of bias owing to war loan drives, since the two surveys followed war loan drives by roughly equal time in-

the two surveys followed war loan dives by longing equal time the revals.

² Prior surveys of demand deposit ownership were discussed in the Federal Reserve Bulletin of August 1943, pp. 713-716; October 1943, pp. 917-922; May 1944, pp. 432-435; and November 1944, pp. 1069-1076.

In addition to this substantial increase in personal demand deposits, time deposits and currency in circulation, both of which are held largely by individuals, increased an estimated 4.0 and 2.6 billions, respectively. Thus, during this six-month interval, individuals increased their deposits and currency holdings by nearly 10 billion dollars.

Nearly 60 per cent of the 2.8 billion dollar increase in demand deposits of domestic business during this period went into the accounts of wholesale and retail trade establishments. Balances of such firms increased by an estimated 1.5 billion dollars, which represents a gain of about 16 per cent. Manufacturing and mining establishments and public utility companies apparently continued to use most of their excess cash for the purchase of Government securities. Financial businesses other than insurance companies-brokers, real estate agents, loan companies and similar enterprises—showed gains of 300 millions.

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS

In the last two surveys, business deposits have been divided according to the corporate status of their owners. The following table shows estimates of deposit ownership for corporate and noncorporate groups for July 31, 1944 and January 31, 1945 and the dollar change between these two dates.

While the major part of business demand deposits is owned by corporations, the relative growth of unincorporated business holdings in the six-month interval was substantially greater than that of corporations. Corporate business balances increased during the period from 29.2 billion dollars to 30.7 billions, a gain of about 5 per cent, and unincorporated business balances increased from an estimated 8.5 billions to 9.7, a gain of approximately 15 per cent.

Although there is considerable difference in the aggregate increase for corporate and unincorporated business, there are relatively small differences between the two forms for individual lines of business. This disparity in the comparison of rates of increase for the totals and the separate parts is due to the fact that concerns engaged in wholesale and retail trade, which is the only business line showing any substantial expansion in demand deposit holdings, dominate unincorporated business, but are a relatively small part of the corporate total. Furthermore, detailed analysis of the data by size of account, size of bank, and location may indicate other explanations for the differences between corporate and unincorporated business deposits. In general, it appears that deposits of unincorporated businesses as a group show changes more nearly like those shown by individuals than like those shown by corporations as a group.

DEMAND DEPOSITS OF CORPORATIONS AND UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS, JULY 1944 AND JANUARY 1945 [In billions of dollars]*

		Jan. 31, 1945	5 <i>p</i>		July 31, 1944	r	Dollar change			
	Total	Corporate	Non- corporate	Total	Corporate	Non- corporate	Total	Corporate	Non- corporate	
Total domestic business	40.4	30.7	9.7	37.6	29.2	8.5	+2.8	+1.5	+1.3	
Nonfinancial business—total	35.3	26.8	8.5	33.0	25.6	7.4	+2.3	+1.2	+1.1	
Manufacturing and mining	17.5 3.8 10.4 3.7	16.0 3.6 5.4 1.9	1.6 0.2 5.0 1.8	17.2 3.7 8.8 3.3	15.7 3.6 4.6 1.8	1.5 0.1 4.3 1.5	+0.4 +0.1 +1.5 +0.4	+0.3 +0.1 +0.8 +0.2	+0.1 0.0 +0.7 +0.3	
Financial business—total	5.1	3.8	1.2	4.7	3.6	1.1	+0.4	+0.3	+0.1	
Insurance companiesOther financial	1.9 3.2	1.7	0.1 1.1	1.7 3.0	1.6 2.0	0.1 1.0	+0.2 +0.3	+0.2 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	

^{*} Owing to rounding, details may not add to total.

P Preliminary.

Revised.

CHANGES IN DEMAND DEPOSIT OWNERSHIP SINCE THE END OF 1941

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations have increased more than 28 billion dollars since our entry into the war. Business balances have accounted for over 15 billions of this growth; personal deposits for nearly 12 billions; and trust funds and the deposits of nonprofit organizations and foreigners for 1 billion. Since the end of 1941, manufacturing and mining concerns have expanded their balances by about 75 per cent, and trade establishments by nearly 130 per cent. Deposits of individuals increased about 120 per cent during the period.

The pattern of demand deposit ownership has changed substantially over the war period. In the first half of the period, business balances grew as rapidly as those of individuals, but, in the second half, most of the increase has been in the accounts of persons and unincorporated business. The intervals are compared in the following table.

In the nineteen months from December 31, 1941 to July 31, 1943, demand deposits expanded

an estimated 18 billion dollars, but during the past 18 months they have grown only slightly more than half as much—10.4 billions. The first period was one of pronounced industrial expansion in which business needed larger working balances. Great wartime growth was especially true of manufacturing firms, and more than one-third of the 18 billion dollar growth in demand deposits during this first period was added to the accounts of manufacturing and mining firms, an increase of approximately 65 per cent. Another one-third of the total growth was in personal accounts, which also represented a 65 per cent increase. During the last 18 months, on the other hand, less than one-tenth of the total deposit growth was added to manufacturing and mining accounts, while over onehalf the growth went into personal balances. All business balances have shown relatively small increases since July 1943 with the exception of trade, which increased its balances throughout the entire war period.

The accrual and settlement of tax liabilities may account for some of the difference in total demand deposit growth between these two

OWNERSHIP OF DEMAND DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS, FOR DEPOSIT SURVEY DATES DECEMBER 1941 TO JANUARY 1945

	{In bi	llions of doll	ars]*					
		1	Dollar amoun	t		Change		
	Jan. 1945 ^p	July 1944*	Feb. 1944	July 1943 ^r	Dec. 1941*	Dec. 1941 to July 1943	July 1943 to Jan. 1945	
Total domestic business	40.4	37.6	35.9	36.3	24.8	+11.5	+4.2	
Nonfinancial business—total	35.3	33.0	31.5	31.6	20.4	+11.2	+3.7	
Manufacturing and mining Public utilities. Trade. Other nonfinancial Financial business—total	17.5 3.8 10.4 3.7 5.1	17.2 3.7 8.8 3.3 4.7	16.3 3.7 8.2 3.4 4.3	16.5 3.7 8.0 3.4 4.6	10.0 3.1 4.6 2.7 4.4	+6.5 +0.6 +3.4 +0.7 +0.2	+1.0 0.0 +2.3 +0.4 +0.5	
Insurance companies Other financial	1.9 3.2	1.7 3.0	1.7	1.9	1.9 2.5	0.0 +0.3	0.0 +0.5	
Personal	21.4	18.4	17.7	15.8	9.6	+6.2	+5.6	
FarmersOthers	4.7 16.7	4.0 14.4	4.2 13.5	3.3 12.5	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	+1.4 +4.1	
Trust funds	1.5 1.9 0.8	1.3 1.6 0.7	1.3 1.5 0.8	1.2 1.4 0.9	3.2	+0.3 {	+0.3 +0.5 -0.1	
Total	66.0	59.6	57.1	55.6	37.6	+18.0	+10.4	

^{*} Owing to rounding, details may not add to total.

p Preliminary.
r Revised.
n.a. Not available.

periods. In the first one, both individuals and businesses were accruing tax liabilities faster than they were paying taxes. This was particularly true of large corporations that were engaged in war production. In the second period, corporate tax liabilities were no longer expanding and individuals were reducing their tax debts. The most recent deposit survey fell only a few weeks before March 15, at which time a variety of individual and corporate tax payments were due. The higher levels of deposits at the time of this survey may have represented preparation to meet these tax liabilities.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SHIFTING DEPOSIT OWNERSHIP

In view of the fact that one-half of the total deposit increase since last July went directly into personal accounts, and that about three-fourths of the increase of business balances was added to the accounts of trade and service establishments, it appears that much of the current deposit

expansion stems not from any need of business for increased working balances but rather from a widespread election on the part of individuals to hold their savings in the form of bank deposits rather than to invest them in Government bonds or in other forms. Although analysis of demand deposit increases presents a sharp contrast between individuals and business concerns, particularly incorporated ones, the differences are not as great as might at first appear. While corporations have virtually stopped adding to their demand deposit balances and are putting increased funds into United States Government securities, their security holdings are generally of very short maturity. Some of the recent corporate buying has been of longer maturities but these securities have been, to a considerable extent, resold. Thus, both businesses and individuals are continuing to show a strong preference for liquidity in the form in which they have embodied their war time savings.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF CANADA FOR 19441

SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK, FEBRUARY 10, 1945

The volume of Canadian bank deposits and active note circulation increased from 2,775 million dollars at August 31, 1939, to 6,075 million at December 30, 1944, i.e. by 3,300 million. Of this expansion about 700 million was accounted for by unspent balances of Dominion and provincial governments at December 30, 1944, and 2,600 million represented an increase in general public deposits and active note circulation. I estimate that something of the order of 60 per cent of the expansion in the amount of money held by the general public is owned by individ-

uals, and on the basis of available statistics the increase held by individuals appears to have been quite widely distributed.

The increase in chartered banks' Canadian deposit liabilities has been approximately equal to the increase in their cash, Government securities, and amounts temporarily advanced to finance Victory Bond purchases by the public; other loans and investments taken together have not risen on balance.

Canadian loans of the chartered banks were 1,006 million dollars at August 31, 1939, and 1,303 million at December 30, 1944, the latter figure including temporary loans in connection with Victory Bond issues. Loans to provincial

¹ The passages quoted here form about one-third of the text of the Report. For previous reports, see BULLETIN for April 1944, March 1943, March 1942, May 1940, etc.

and municipal governments have shown a sharp decline during the war, as the budget positions of these governments improved. Loans to finance the grain carryover rose quite appreciably during the first two war years due to large crops in 1939 and 1940 but since 1942 there has been a decline in such advances as grain stocks have fallen, chiefly because of the sharp increase in domestic and foreign utilization. Apart from temporary advances made at the time of Victory Loans to enable subscribers to buy on a deferred payment plan, loans for the purpose of financing the purchase of securities have declined somewhat during the past five years. General industrial and commercial loans rose fairly sharply in the first two war years when the war programme was in the construction stage and when inventories were being accumulated for future needs; since 1941, however, there has been a steady decline in commercial and industrial loans and present figures indicate about the same level as Increased borrowings of those engaged in war activities have, of course, been offset by a reduction in other types of advances.

Chartered bank holdings of Dominion and provincial government direct and guaranteed securities (excluding Victory Loan bonds held temporarily in connection with Official Instalment Plan purchases) increased by 1,956 million dollars between August 31, 1939, and December 30, 1944. Most of this expansion occurred as the result of direct purchases from the Dominion Government of certain special short term issues. At December 30, 1944, there were outstanding in such issues 1,000 million dollars in deposit certificates issued for a term of six months at an annual interest rate of 3/4 per cent and 450 million dollars of 11/2 per cent notes issued for a term of two years; the average interest rate on these two types of security is approximately 1 per cent per annum. In addition to the direct acquisition of Government securities, the banks made net market purchases of such securities amounting to some 500 million dollars between August 31, 1939 and December 30, 1944. For the most part these market purchases have consisted of bonds the maturity of which has come into the short or middle term category.

Of the Bank of Canada's purchases of Government securities during the war, 775 million dollars have been for the purpose of offsetting the decline in chartered banks' cash reserves which would otherwise have resulted from the increase in active circulation of Bank of Canada notes. Of this increase in Bank of Canada note circulation 55 million may be attributed to the decline in chartered bank notes outstanding, but

most of the expansion has been due to the public holding more currency than ever before.

In addition to increasing its security portfolio as an offset to increased active note circulation, the Bank of Canada bought Government securities in order to expand by 282 million dollars the cash reserves of the chartered banks, whose Canadian deposit liabilities have risen by 2,580 million between August 31, 1939, and December This expansion in banks' cash re-30, 1944. serves has been somewhat more than enough to maintain the prewar ratio of cash to deposit liabilities; a higher average cash ratio is appropriate in view of large temporary swings in the cash position of individual banks arising from a greatly increased volume of turnover in their customers' accounts.

In the early months of the war it was thought desirable that Dominion Government financing should take a form which would involve some credit expansion, and accordingly, as mentioned in my Annual Report dated February 1940, some government borrowing from banks was deliberately undertaken. Subsequently, the increasing tempo of the war and the emergence of shortages have made deliberate stimulus through credit expansion unnecessary and undesirable. In this situation, the Government's policy has been to cover its financial requirements to the maximum possible extent first by taxation and secondly by borrowing the savings of the public.

Although Dominion Government disbursements between August 31, 1939, and December 30, 1944, have been nearly 20 billion dollars, about one-half of this total has been covered by taxes and other revenues. Moreover, through Victory Loan and other campaigns specifically directed toward the second objective, it has been possible to cover two-thirds of the Government's over-all borrowing by means of bonds sold to and retained by nonbanking investors.

The remaining one-sixth of the Government's total requirements has been financed to a considerable extent by the chartered banks, which has involved a substantial increase in their holdings of Government securities, and consequently in the volume of savings and demand deposits of the public with the banks. This increase in deposit liabilities has in turn given rise to a need on the part of the chartered banks for larger cash reserves. The policy of the Bank of Canada—implemented through its purchase of Government securities in the market—has been to keep pace with these necessities, without trying to bring about expansion of credit for purposes unrelated to war needs.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Administrative interpretations of banking laws, new regulations issued by the Board of Governors, and other similar material.

Consumer Credit

Suspension of Licenses

Because of failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation W with respect to extending loan credit, the Board of Governors on March 14, 1945, acting under authority of section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and the President's Executive Order No. 8843, ordered suspended for six days the licenses of two finance companies in St. Louis, Missouri. All of the terms of the Board's Order were agreed to by the president of the Registrants who has given his assurance that they will hereafter comply with all of the provisions of the Regulation. The text of the Order is as follows:

ORDER SUSPENDING LICENSE

Samuel Morgan, President of the Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company, St. Louis, Missouri, having appeared in connection with alleged violations of Regulation W of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (hereinafter called the "Board"), and having waived notice and opportunity for hearing before the Board and consented to the issuance of this Order for the suspension of their licenses, and having agreed that:

1. Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company were at all times mentioned herein and now are engaged in the business of extending loan credit through the various offices which are operated under the following trade names in the following places.

Safeway Finance Plan, Inc.

5899 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri Safeway Finance Plan, Inc.

3500 North Grand, St. Louis, Missouri Safeway Finance Plan, Inc.

3626 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri

Local Finance Company

5899 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri Local Finance Company

3500 North Grand, St. Louis, Missouri Local Finance Company

3626 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri

- 2. Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company duly filed the Registration Statements required by the Board's Regulation W and were at all times mentioned herein and now are subject to such Regulation;
- 3. Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company pursued a course of dealing in contravention of Regulation W and negligently failed to comply with same. Such negligent violations include (a) Statements of borrower incomplete; not obtained; inaccurate, (b) Statements of Necessity incomplete; imporperly used, (c) maximum credit value of listed articles exceeded in the making of loans the proceeds of which were used to purchase such listed articles, (d) granting of longer terms than permissible on instalment obligations, (e) violations of Section 11(a), 11(b), and 11(c).

The said Samuel Morgan, President of the Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company, having further agreed that during the period of suspension of the licenses of the Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company under this Order, he will close all of the aforesaid offices and discontinue all business except that of receiving payments on existing loans; that upon resumption of business following the termination of this suspension period, he will conform the business of the Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company to the requirements of the Regulation; and that the companies will not in any manner in their future solicitations for business indicate or imply that they will grant terms which would be in contravention of the Regulation.

Accordingly, the Board having considered the consent, representations, and agreements of the party named, and under authority of section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and the Executive Order of the President No. 8843, hereby orders:

- 1. That the licenses of the said Safeway Finance Plan, Inc., and the Local Finance Company issued pursuant to the Board's Regulation W be and the same are hereby suspended for the period commencing at the close of business March 17, 1945, and ending at the opening of business March 24, 1945, unless said period is sooner terminated by the Board: Provided, that this Order during the suspension period, shall not prohibit (a) the carrying on of regular office and accounting work, (b) the receipt of any payments through the mails or through the normal and usual collection facilities, and (c) the making of payments of any obligation, including obligations to employees for salaries or wages.
- 2. Any terms used in this Order that are defined in Regulation W shall have the meaning therein given them.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System this 14th day of March, 1945.

(Signed) Chester Morrill, Secretary.

Foreign Funds Control Treasury Department Releases

The following releases relating to transactions in foreign exchange, etc., in addition to those heretofore published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, have been issued by the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury under authority of the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Treasury Department Foreign Funds Control March 1, 1945

REVOCATION OF PUBLIC INTERPRETATION No. 16

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act,

as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

Public Interpretation No. 16 is hereby revoked in view of the amendment to General Ruling No. 11, dated February 16, 1945, deleting Finland from the category of "enemy territory".

L. C. AARONS, Acting Director.

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

As amended March 6, 1945

GENERAL RULING No. 11, AS AMENDED

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

*Regulations Relating to Trade or Communication with or by an Enemy National

- (1) Trade and Communication with an Enemy National Prohibited. Unless authorized by a license expressly referring to this general ruling, no person shall, directly or indirectly, enter into, carry on, complete, perform, effect, or otherwise engage in, any trade or communication with an enemy national, or any act or transaction which involves, directly or indirectly, any trade or communication with an enemy national.
- (2) Acts and Transactions by an Enemy National Prohibited. Unless authorized by a license expressly referring to this general ruling, no enemy national who is within the United States shall, directly or indirectly, enter into, carry on, complete, perform, effect, or otherwise engage in, any financial, business, trade, or other commercial act or transaction.
- (3) Certain Transactions Licensed Under Section 3(a). Every act or transaction prohibited by section 3(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, is hereby licensed thereunder unless such act or transaction is prohibited by paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) hereof or otherwise prohibited pursuant to section 5(b) of that Act and not licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Attention is directed to the fact that the General License under section 3(a) of the Act, issued by the President on December 13, 1941, does not license any act or transaction not authorized hereunder.
- (4) Definitions. As used in this general ruling and in any other rulings, licenses, instructions, etc.:
 - (a) The term "enemy national" shall mean the following:
 - (i) The Government of any country against which the United States has declared war (Germany, Italy,

^{*} Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412: Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8903, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Roumania) and any agent, instrumentality, or representative of the foregoing Governments, or other person acting therefor, wherever situated (including the accredited representatives of other governments to the extent, and only to the extent, that they are actually representing the interests of the Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan and Bulgaria, Hungary, and Roumania);

- (ii) The government of any other blocked country having its seat within enemy territory, and any agent, instrumentality, or representative thereof, or other person acting therefor, actually situated within enemy territory;
- (iii) Any individual within enemy territory, except any individual who is with the armed forces of any of the United Nations in the course of his service with such forces or who is accompanying such armed forces in the course of his employment by any of the Governments of the United Nations or organizations acting on their behalf;
- (iv) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization to the extent that it is actually situated within enemy territory;
- (v) Any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, and any person to the extent that he is acting, directly or indirectly, for the benefit or on behalf of any such person; provided that no person so acting shall be deemed to be an enemy national if he is acting pursuant to license issued under the Order or expressly referring to this general ruling; and
- (vi) Any person to the extent that he is acting, directly or indirectly, for the benefit or on behalf of an enemy national (other than a member of the armed forces of the United States captured by the enemy) if such enemy national is within any country against which the United States has declared war; provided that no person so acting shall be deemed to be an enemy national if he is acting pursuant to license issued under the Order or expressly referring to this general ruling.

 (b) The term "enemy territory" shall mean the following:
 - (i) The territory of Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Roumania; and
 - (ii) The territory controlled or occupied by the military, naval, or police forces or other authority of Germany, Italy, or Japan.

The territory so controlled or occupied shall be deemed to be the territory of Albania; Austria; Bulgaria; that portion of Burma occupied by Japan; that portion of China occupied by Japan; Czechoslovakia; Danzig; that portion of Denmark within continental Europe; French Indo-China; Hong Kong; Hungary; Luxembourg; British Malaya; that portion of the Netherlands within continental Europe; that portion of the Netherlands East Indies occupied by Japan; Norway; that portion of the Philippine Islands occupied by Japan; Ru-

- mania; Thailand; Yugoslavia; and any other territory controlled or occupied by Germany, Italy or Japan.
- (c) The term "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" shall mean The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, as amended and supplemented, promulgated pursuant to the President's Proclamation of July 17, 1941.
- (d) The term "trade or communication with an enemy national" shall mean any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with an enemy national after March 18, 1942, including, without limitation, the sending, taking, obtaining, conveying, bringing, transporting, importing, exporting, or transmitting, or the attempt to send, take, obtain, convey, bring, transport, import, export, or transmit,
 - (i) Any letter, writing, paper, telegram, cablegram, wireless message, telephone message, or other communication, whether oral or written, of a financial, commercial, or business character; or
 - (ii) Any property of any nature whatsoever, including any goods, wares, merchandise, securities, currency, stamps, coin, bullion, money, checks, drafts, proxies, powers of attorney, evidences of ownership, evidences of indebtedness, evidences of property, or contracts;

directly or indirectly to or from an enemy national after March 18, 1942; provided, however, that with respect to any government or person becoming an enemy national after March 18, 1942, the date upon which such government or person became an enemy national shall be substituted for the date March 18, 1942.

HERBERT E. GASTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
Foreign Funds Control
March 17, 1945
GENERAL LICENSE No. 89

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

- (1) Exportation of powers of attorney or instructions relating to certain types of transactions authorized. A general license is hereby granted authorizing the exportation to any foreign country of powers of attorney or other instruments executed or issued by any person within the United States who is not a national of a blocked country which are limited to authorizations or instructions to effect transactions incident to the following:
 - (a) The representation of the interest of such person in a decedent's estate which is being administered in any blocked country and the collection of the distributive share of such person in such estate;

^{*} Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

- (b) The maintenance, preservation, supervision or management of any real estate or tangible personal property located in any blocked country in which such person has an interest; and
- (c) The conveyance, transfer, release, sale or other disposition of any property specified in (a) or (b) above, provided that if such property is located within any country not included in the United Nations, the value thereof does not exceed the sum of \$5,000 or its equivalent in foreign currency.
- (2) Conditions. This general license shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) No instrument may be exported under this general license unless it contains an express stipulation that the person authorized to act thereunder is not empowered to engage in any transactions which involve, directly or indirectly, any trade or communication with an enemy national as defined in General Ruling No. 11, other than transactions which are exempted from the provisions of such general ruling; and
 - (b) No instrument which authorizes the conveyance, transfer, release, sale or other disposition of any property located within a country not included in the United Nations may be exported under this general license unless it contains an express stipulation that such authority may not be exercised if the value of such property exceeds the sum of \$5,000 or the equivalent thereof in foreign currency.
- (3) Definition. As used herein, the term "tangible personal property" shall not include cash, bullion, deposits, credits, securities, patents, or copyrights.

HERBERT E. GASTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department

Foreign Funds Control

March 17, 1945

GENERAL LICENSE No. 74, AS AMENDED

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as

Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

General License No. 74 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (1) Payments from accounts of certain United States citizens authorized. A general license is hereby granted authorizing all payments, transfers and withdrawals from blocked accounts in the United States in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, any citizen of the United States who is within any foreign country and who is a national of a blocked country solely by reason of having established residence in a blocked country subsequent to December 1, 1944.
- (2) Limited payments from accounts of other United States citizens authorized. This general license also authorizes payments and transfers of credits from blocked accounts in the United States for the necessary personal expenses in the United States of any citizen of the United States who is within any foreign country and who is not entitled to the benefits of paragraph (1) hereof, and for the personal expenses in the United States of the family of such citizen, provided that the following terms and conditions are complied with:
 - (a) Such payments and transfers are made only from blocked accounts in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, such citizen or his family;
 - (b) The total of all such payments and transfers made under this general license does not exceed \$500 in any one calendar month for any such citizen or his family.
- (3) Certain transactions not authorized. This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any remittance to any blocked country or any other payment, transfer, or withdrawal which could not be effected without a license if such citizen were within the United States.
- (4) Duty of persons acting under this license. Persons effecting any such payment, transfer, or withdrawal shall satisfy themselves that the terms of this license are complied with.

Herbert E. Gaston,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

APRIL 1945

^{*} Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 55 Stat. 838; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Ex. Order 8322, July 26, 1941, Ex. Order 8963, Dec. 9, 1941, and Ex. Order 8998, Dec. 26, 1941; Ex. Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

CURRENT EVENTS

Appointment of Branch Director

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on March 14, 1945, announced the appointment of Mr. Hal Bogle of Dexter, New Mexico, as a director of the El Paso Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1947. Mr. Bogle is engaged in farming, ranching and alfalfa milling.

Appointment of Class C Director

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on March 28, 1945, announced the appointment of Mr. George A. Frierson, a planter of Shreveport, Louisiana, as a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1947.

Changes in the Board's Staff

Mr. J. P. Dreibelbis, General Attorney for the Board, resigned effective March 15, 1945, to become a Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. Mr. Dreibelbis joined the staff of the Board in January 1936, as Assistant General Counsel and was appointed General Attorney in August 1942.

Effective March 16, Mr. George B. Vest was appointed General Attorney to succeed Mr. Dreibelbis. Mr. Vest has been a member of the Board's legal staff since 1922. In May 1935, he was appointed Assistant General Counsel in which position he served until August 1942, when he was made Assistant General Attorney.

Effective March 1, 1945, Mr. J. Leonard Townsend was appointed by the Board of Governors as Assistant General Attorney.

Federal Reserve Chart Book I

The Board now has available for distribution a completely revised edition of Federal Reserve Chart Book I on Bank Credit, Money Rates, and Business. The charts include all information available as of February 7, 1945.

The book contains about 50 charts on bank

credit, Treasury finance, money rates, security markets, and business conditions. New charts have been added, especially on bank credit, old charts have been materially revised, and some charts have been discontinued. On many charts which formerly covered the period beginning with 1919 retrospective data prior to 1929 have been eliminated, largely for the purpose of reducing the amount of paper required for the book. The charts contain space for data for 1945 and 1946, with lightly printed grids to aid in keeping them up to date. As was the case for the preceding edition, the book is of brief case size and contains a list of sources for the back figures and an index.

The Federal Reserve BULLETIN will continue regularly to include a table of data for bringing the charts up to date; see pages 389-391 of this issue.

The price of the book is 50 cents per copy. In group orders for single shipments there is a special price of 45 cents each for ten to twenty-four copies, and 35 cents each for twenty-five or more copies.

Admissions of State Banks to Membership in the Federal Reserve System

The following State banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period February 16, 1945, to March 15, 1945:

Alabama

Birmingham—Security Savings Bank

Missouri

Marshall—Farmers Savings Bank

New York

Potsdam—Potsdam Bank and Trust Company

Oregon

Amity—Bank of Amity

Texas

Borger—Panhandle State Bank

Wisconsin

Goodman-Citizens Bank of Goodman

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

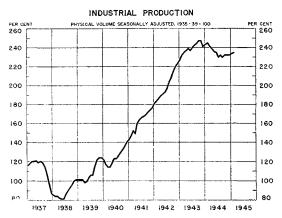
Compiled March 23, and released for publication March 26. Figures shown on charts may differ from preliminary figures used in text.

Industrial activity continued to increase slightly in February and the early part of March. Value of department store sales was one-fifth greater than in the same period last year. Wholesale commodity prices generally showed little change.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was 235 per cent of the 1935–39 average in February, as compared with 234 in January and 232 in the last quarter of 1944.

Steel production, which declined further in the first part of February as a result of continued severe weather conditions, showed a substantial increase at the end of the month and in the first three weeks of March. Average output of open hearth steel during February was 2 per cent above the January rate, while electric steel production increased 7 per cent. Output of nonferrous metals continued to rise slightly in February, largely reflecting increased military demands. Activity in the machinery and transportation equipment industries was maintained at the level of the preceding month; a decline in shipbuilding offset a slight increase in output of most other munitions industries. Production of



Federal Reserve index. Monthly figures, latest shown is for February.

lumber and stone, clay, and glass products in February was at about the January level.

Production of most nondurable goods showed little change in February. Output of cotton goods and shoes, however, rose 5 per cent from the preceding month to a level slightly above that of a year ago. Output of explosives and small-arms ammunition showed further large gains. Activity at meatpacking establishments continued to decline, as pork and lard production dropped further and was 50 per cent below the peak level reached a year ago. In March it was announced that supplies of meat available for civilians in the second quarter of 1945 would be 12 per cent less than in the first quarter. Activity in rubber products industries in January and February was 6 per cent above last autumn, reflecting chiefly a sharp increase in production of military truck tires.

Minerals output rose slightly in February, reflecting increased output of anthracite and a further gain in crude petroleum production. Anthracite production recovered in February and the first two weeks of March from a large decline during January. Bituminous coal production showed little change in February from the January level and declined slightly in the early part of March.



Federal Reserve indexes. Monthly figures, latest shown are for January-February.

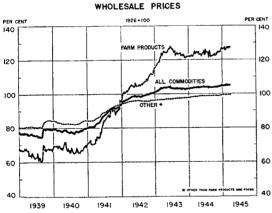
DISTRIBUTION

Department store sales in February, which usually show a little change from January, increased considerably this year. Value of sales in February and the first half of March was 22 per cent larger than in the corresponding period a year ago, reflecting the earlier date of Easter this year and continuation of the freer spending in evidence since the middle of 1944.

Freight carloadings, which had declined at the end of January and the early part of February owing to severe weather conditions, have increased since that time. Shipments of miscellaneous freight were in larger volume in the 5-week period ending March 17 than in the corresponding period of 1944, while loadings of most other classes of freight were less.

BANK CREDIT

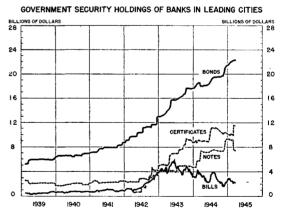
Treasury expenditures during February and the first half of March continued to increase the total volume of deposits and currency held by the public. Adjusted demand deposits at weekly reporting banks in 101 cities increased 1.4 billion dollars and time deposits rose about 200 million dollars during the four-week period ended March 14. Currency in circulation increased 350



Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes. Weekly figures, latest shown are for week ending March 24.

million dollars over the same period, but declined somewhat in the week following. To meet the resulting increase in required reserves as well as the currency drain, Federal Reserve Bank holdings of United States Government securities increased 395 million dollars in the four weeks ended March 14, while reductions in nonmember and in Treasury deposits at the Reserve Banks supplied 450 millions of reserve funds to member banks. Excess reserves have remained at an average level of about a billion dollars.

The increase in Federal Reserve holdings of Government securities roughly paralleled the decline in commercial bank holdings. Reporting banks reduced their portfolios by 260 million dollars in the four weeks. Holdings of Treasury notes declined by 1.7 billion dollars while certificate holdings increased by 1.4 billion dollars, reflecting the March 1 Treasury exchange offer. Bill holdings were reduced by 210 million dollars. Bond holdings, however, continued to increase. Total loans for purchasing and carrying Government securities declined by 230 million dollars and commercial loans by 185 million.



Excludes guaranteed securities. Data not available prior to Feb. 8, 1939; certificates first reported Apr. 15, 1942. Wednesday figures, latest shown are for March 21.

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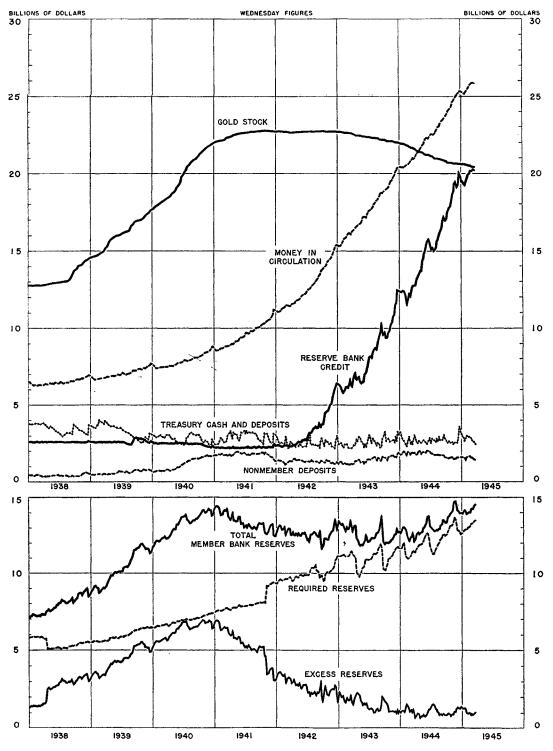
FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS UNITED STATES

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to financial and business developments in the United States. The data relating to the Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are derived from regular reports made to the Board; index numbers of production are compiled by the Board on the basis of material collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, money in circulation, Treasury finance, and operations of Government credit agencies are obtained principally from statements of the Treasury, or of the agencies concerned; data on money and security markets and commodity prices and other series on business activity are obtained largely from other sources. Back figures for banking and monetary tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, Banking and Monetary Statistics; back figures for most other tables may be obtained from earlier BULLETINS.

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MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Wednesday figures, latest shown are for Mar. 21. See p. 345.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

[In millions of dollars]

***************************************		Reserve	Bank c	redit out	standin		lions of d				Treas-			bank	nber reserve ances
Date	Dis-		Govern ecurities				Gold stock	Treas- ury cur- rency	Money in cir-	Treas- ury cash	ury de- posits with	Non- mem-	Other Fed- eral Re-		
	counts and ad- vances	Total	Treas- ury bills and certifi- cates	All	All other ¹	Total	Stock	out- stand- ing	cula- tion	hold- ings	Federal Re- serve Banks	ber de- posits	serve ac- counts	Total	Excess ²
Monthly averages of daily figures: 1943—Dec. 1944—Jan. Feb. Dec. 1945—Jan. Feb.	32 35 265 118 233	11,166 11,832 11,479 18,693 18,726 19,152	8,876 9,517 8,880 15,895 15,956 16,440	2,290 2,315 2,599 2,798 2,770 2,712	658 506 441 654 543 494	11,914 12,370 11,954 19,612 19,387 19,879	22,018 21,933 21,803 20,657 20,582 20,519	4,098 4,093 4,092 4,125 4,129 4,125	20, 243 20, 428 20, 635 25, 207 25, 243 25, 527	2,307 2,321 2,332 2,355 2,371 2,377	669 484 335 666 532 536	1,723 1,889 1,858 1,595 1,501 1,633	339 339 340 403 403 410	12,749 12,935 12,349 14,168 14,048 14,040	1,048 1,114 1,160 1,284 1,114 959
End of month figures: 1943—Dec. 31	5 22 34 80 176 321	11,543 12,073 11,632 18,846 19,006 19,439	9, 236 9, 728 9, 050 16, 035 16, 272 16, 748	2,307 2,345 2,582 2,812 2,734 2,692	691 334 426 819 370 398	12,239 12,428 12,092 19,745 19,552 20,158	21,938 21,918 21,712 20,619 20,550 20,506	4,094 4,091 4,091 4,131 4,127 4,122	20,449 20,529 20,824 25,307 25,290 25,751	2,303 2,320 2,356 2,375 2,371 2,355	579 375 194 440 648 460	1,716 1,956 1,878 1,598 1,634 1,581	339 341 333 402 402 410	12,886 12,917 12,311 14,373 13,884 14,228	1,236 1,112 1,162 1,773 982 949
Wednesday figures: 1944—Apr. 12 Apr. 19	55 87	12,648 12,734	10,040 10,128	2,609 2,606	402 508	13, 106 13, 330	21,479 21,469	4,093 4,093	21, 295 21, 334	2,327 2,321	274 204	1,823 1,967	356 362	12,604 12,704	986 927
May 3 May 10 May 17 May 24 May 31	136	13, 292 13, 249 13, 808 13, 989 14, 251	10,636 11,196	2,613 2,613 2,613 2,613 2,638	353 328 421 309 272	13,730 13,713 14,382 14,525 14,759	21,375 21,375 21,354 21,324 21,264	4,092 4,097 4,099 4,100 4,101	21,614 21,725 21,846 21,911 22,160	2,334 2,333 2,298 2,333 2,310	229 214 397 389 307	1,973 1,826 1,953 1,960 1,946	357 356 355 355 355	12,690 12,729 12,986 13,000 13,046	794 771 936 764 711
June 7 June 14 June 21 June 28	173	14,609 15,001 15,180 15,081	12,362 12,539 12,434	2,638 2,639 2,641 2,647	334 431 435 291	15, 183 15, 606 15, 786 15, 423	21,212 21,211 21,201 21,193	4, 101 4, 104 4, 107 4, 107	22, 255 22, 333 22, 293 22, 421	2,330 2,332 2,339 2,314	262 154 334 561	1,934 2,028 2,000 1,978	357 359 369 369	13, 358 13, 715 13, 758 13, 081	818 1,059 1,213 1,239
July 5 July 12 July 19 July 26	22 45 39 37	14,738 14,816 14,556 14,802	12,091 12,174 12,037 12,309	2,647 2,642 2,519 2,493	325 374 403 285	15,085 15,236 14,999 15,124	21, 133 21, 114 21, 047 20, 996	4, 107 4, 107 4, 109 4, 111	22,598 22,561 22,531 22,584	2,296 2,303 2,348 2,313	219 517 360 403	1,861 1,863 1,798 1,773	364 364 364 365	12,987 12,849 12,754 12,793	1,470 1,563 1,462 1,280
Aug. 2 Aug. 9 Aug. 16 Aug. 23 Aug. 30	36 62 53 107 85	14,891 15,222 15,231 15,592 15,852	12,429 12,781 12,828 13,226 13,502	2,462 2,441 2,404 2,366 2,350	321 319 397 300 230	15,249 15,604 15,682 15,999 16,167	20,996 20,996 20,998 20,947 20,946	4,112 4,108 4,109 4,112 4,114	22,734 22,910 23,020 23,047 23,221	2,339 2,340 2,345 2,404 2,4J7	261 487 317 549 318	1,771 1,790 1,804 1,766 1,779	368 371 368 370 370	12,884 12,810 12,935 12,922 13,132	1,190 1,049 1,001 868 928
Sept. 6 Sept. 13 Sept. 20 Sept. 27	105 116 172 88	16,030 16,407 16,540 16,501	13,688 14,065	2,342 2,342 2,320 2,311	374 392 524 353	16,509 16,916 17,237 16,943	20,906 20,885 20,885 20,825	4,114 4,112 4,114 4,114	23,432 23,495 23,558 23,658	2,380 2,384 2,390 2,373	354 370 699 483	1,768 1,765 1,758 1,627	373 373 385 386	13,221 13,526 13,445 13,355	846 971 878 865
Oct. 4 Oct. 11 Oct. 18 Oct. 25	33 148 185 322	16,660 17,016 17,087 17,261	14,699 14,768	2,311 2,317 2,319 2,339	406 339 523 316	17,099 17,503 17,795 17,899	20,824 20,725 20,728 20,727	4,113 4,113 4,114 4,115	23,881 24,099 24,157 24,216	2,372 2,366 2,362 2,359	347 211 315 229	1,612 1,568 1,598 1,606	391 390 390 391	13,433 13,708 13,814 13,940	862 976 918 783
Nov. 1 Nov. 8 Nov. 15 Nov. 22 Nov. 29	359 401 357 473 593	17,605 17,957 17,941 18,411 18,553	15, 259 15, 605 15, 586 16, 054 16, 196	2,346 2,352 2,355 2,357 2,357	301 296 509 457 374	18, 265 18, 655 18, 807 19,341 19,520	20,727 20,726 20,694 20,693 20,688	4,115 4,115 4,114 4,117 4,120	24,409 24,674 24,717 24,881 24,997	2,372 2,313 2,338 2,339 2,334	216 314 119 251 292	1,633 1,640 1,488 1,567 1,549	393 395 395 395 395	14,083 14,159 14,557 14,719 14,761	921 883 1,087 1,062 1,205
Dec. 6 Dec. 13 Dec. 20 Dec. 27	383 176 218 153	18,311 18,577 19,009 19,064	15,522 15,783 16,208 16,253	2,789 2,794 2,801 2,812	435 558 886 604	19,130 19,311 20,113 19,821	20,668 20,667 20,646 20,639	4,122 4,123 4,127 4,131	25, 107 25, 163 25, 280 25, 335	2,337 2,348 2,369 2,377	258 503 1,250 901	1,636 1,597 1,621 1,601	397 397 408 409	14,184 14,092 13,958 13,969	1,364 1,286 1,277 1,406
1945—Jan. 3 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31	30 130 129 141 176	18,734 18,907 18,651 18,620 19,006	16,120	2,808 2,787 2,771 2,739 2,734	706 449 529 459 370	19,470 19,486 19,310 19,220 19,552	20,619 20,593 20,572 20,571 20,550	4,130 4,130 4,129 4,129 4,127	25, 326 25, 257 25, 209 25, 175 25, 290	2,368 2,372 2,370 2,380 2,371	592 528 334 479 648	1,609 1,590 1,538 1,397 1,634	402 405 404 404 402	13,921 14,057 14,156 14,085 13,884	1,274 1,277 1,280 1,195 982
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	200 230 294 321	19,062 19,181 19,231 19,439	16,340 16,465 16,534 16,748	2,722 2,716 2,698 2,692	442 506 478 398	19,703 19,918 20,003 20,158	20,548 20,507 20,506 20,506	4,126 4,124 4,124 4,122	25,411 25,533 25,652 25,751	2,372 2,389 2,384 2,355	593 547 517 460	1,643 1,649 1,672 1,581	409 409 410 410	13,950 14,022 13,999 14,228	947 996 854 949
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	304 255 192	19,350 19,576 19,493	17,378	2, 198 2, 193 2, 198	495 465 488	20, 150 20, 296 20, 173	20,454 20,453 20,451	4, 121 4, 120 4, 120	25,864 25,881 25,836	2, 365 2, 364 2, 360	288 263 96	1,586 1,485 1,447	415 417 427	14, 208 14, 459 14, 579	865 991 1,073

Includes industrial loans shown separately in subsequent tables.
 End of month and Wednesday figures estimated.
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 101-103, pp. 369-394; for description, see pp. 360-366 in the same publication.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

[In effect March 31. Per cent per annum]

												
		Discount	s for and	l advances to men	nber ban	ks		J i dii.	مماد ما	ntu anahi na		
Federal Reserve Bank	Gove tion	nces secured by ernment obliga- is maturing or ble in one year	Govern matu beyor disc	nnces secured by ment obligations ring or callable and one year and counts of and nees secured by		secured advances Sec. 10(b)]	or e	ared by direct obl	r than member banks ligations of the U.S. Sec. 13)			
	or	less (Sec. 13)	el	igible paper s. 13 and 13a) ¹			To no	nmember banks	To others			
	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective		
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	13.12.12.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.	Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942 Oct. 15, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sept. 1, 1939 Aug. 25, 1939 Mar. 21, 1942 Apr. 11, 1942 Mar. 14, 1942 Feb. 28, 1942 Feb. 28, 1942 Agr. 11, 1942 Apr. 11, 1942 Apr. 4, 1942 Apr. 4, 1942	11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2	Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Sept. 12, 1942 Oct. 15, 1942 Aug. 29, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sept. 1, 1939 Aug. 25, 1939 Aug. 25, 1939 Mar. 21, 1942 Apr. 11, 1942 Mar. 14, 1942 Sept. 16, 1939 Sept. 1, 1939 Sept. 16, 1939 Mar. 28, 1942 Sept. 16, 1939 Apr. 4, 1942	2 21/2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942 Oct. 15, 1942 Oct. 17, 1942 Oct. 30, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 27, 1942 Oct. 28, 1942		

¹ Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months.

Note.—Maximum maturities for discounts and advances to member banks are: 15 days for advances secured by obligations of the Federal Farm Mortagae Corporation or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months; 90 days for other advances and discounts made under Sections 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act (except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not exceeding 6 months and 9 months respectively); and 44 months for advances under Section 10(b). The maximum maturity of advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations made under the last paragraph of Section 13 is 90 days. Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 115-116, pp. 439-443.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUYING RATES ON BILLS

[Per cent per annum]

25 . 1	Rate on	In effect be-	Previous
Maturity	Mar. 31	ginning-	rate
Treasury bills ¹	3/8	Apr. 30, 1942	
1- 90 days	1/2 3/4	Oct. 20, 1933 Oct. 20, 1933 Oct. 20, 1933	1 1 1 ¹ / ₄

1 Established rate at which Federal Reserve Banks stand ready to buy all Treasury bills offered. Effective Aug. 3, 1942, purchases of such bills, if desired by the seller, were made on condition that the Reserve Bank, upon request before maturity, would sell back bills of like amount and maturity at the same rate of discount. Since May 15, 1943, all purchases have been made subject to repurchase option.

2 Minimum buying rates on prime bankers' acceptances.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 117, pp. 443-445.

GUARANTEE FEES AND MAXIMUM INTEREST AND COM-MITMENT RATES CHARGEABLE UNDER REGULATION VON LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DEPARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIME COMMIS-SION UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9112 AND CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

[Rates in effect March 31] FEES PAYABLE TO GUARANTOR BY FINANCING INSTITUTIONS

	Percentage of loan guaranteed						Guarantee fee (In terms of per- centage of amount of interest payable by borrower) ¹																	
80 or les	s							 											 					. 10
85 90																								20
95								 					 											. 30
Over 95		• • •	٠.	• •	٠.		•	 	•	• •		•	 	•	•	•	•	•		•	٠.	٠	•	. 50

MAXIMUM RATES THAT MAY BE CHARGED BORROWERS BY FINANCING INSTITUTIONS

(ref cent per annum)	
Maximum rate of interest	41/2 21/4

¹ Guarantee fee is charged only on guaranteed portion of loan.
² Based on average daily unused balance of the maximum principal amount of the loan. The financing institution may, in the alternative, charge a flat fee of not to exceed \$50, without regard to the amount or maturity of the commitment.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES ON INDUSTRIAL LOANS AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT¹ Maturities not exceeding five years

[In effect March 31. Per cent per annum]

	To indu comm busin	ercial	To financing institutions							
Federal Reserve Bank			On disco purch							
-	On loans ²	On commit- ments	Portion for which institu- tion is obligated	Re- maining portion	On com- mitments					
Boston. New York. Philadelphia Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco.	21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5 21/2-5	12-1 14-14 12-14 12-14 12-14 12-14 12-14 12-14 12-14 12-14 12-14	(3) (5) 52 (3) (3) (3) (2)/2-5 1-11/2 (3) (3) (3) (3)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (2)/2-5 (4) (4) (4) (4)	12-1 13-1 					

1 See table on maximum interest and commitment rates chargeable under Regulation V for rates on guaranteed Section 13b loans.

Including loans made in participation with financing institutions Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.

Rate charged borrower.

May charge rate charged borrower by financing institution, if lower.

Charge of ¼ per cent is made on undisbursed portion of loan.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 118, pp. 446-447.

MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q

[Per cent per annum]

	Nov. 1, 1933- Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1935- Dec. 31, 1935	Effective Jan. 1, 1936
Savings deposits	3 3	2½ 2½ 2½	2½ 2½
In 6 months or more In 90 days to 6 months. In less than 90 days	3 3 3	2½ 2½ 2½ 2½	2½ 2 1

Note.—Maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember banks as established by the F. D. I. C., effective Feb. 1, 1936, are the same as those in effect for member banks. Under Regulation Q the rate payable by a member bank may not in any event exceed the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

[Per cent of deposits]

	Net d	lemand de	posits1	Time deposits
Period in effect	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	(all member banks)
June 21, 1917-Aug. 15, 1936	19½ 22¾	10 15 17½ 20	7 10½ 12¼ 14	3 41/2 51/4
Apr. 16, 1938–Oct. 31, 1941 Nov. 1, 1941–Aug. 19, 1942 Aug. 20, 1942–Sept. 13, 1942 Sept. 14, 1942–Oct. 2, 1942 Oct. 3, 1942 and after.	2234 26 24	17½ 20 20 20 20 20	12 14 14 14 14	5 6 6 6

¹ Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i.e., demand deposits other than war loan deposits, minus cash items in process of collection and demand, balances due from domestic banks.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS 1

[Per cent of market value]

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Prescribed by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Nov. 1, 1937- Feb. 4, 1945	Effective Feb. 5, 1945
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities, under Regulation T. For loans by banks on stocks, under Regulation U	50	50 50 50

¹ Regulations T and U limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of the extension; the "margin requirements" shown in this table are the difference between the market value (100%) and the maximum loan value.

NOTE.—Regulations T and U also provide special margin requirements on 'omnibus' accounts and loans to brokers and dealers.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 145, p. 504.

49.2

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars] Wednesday figures End of month Item 1945 1945 1944 Mar. 14 Mar. 7 Feb. 28 Jan. 31 February Feb. 21 Feb. 14 Feb. 7 January February 17,640,765 646,697 259,730 642,464 259,080 17,651,365 640,939 249,580 17,724,865 620,810 264,374 17,694,865 17,747,865 17,768,865 17,724,865 17,768,865 19,279,070 625,141 624,821 604,388 620,810 604,388 257,144 272,013 284,130 292,544 264,374 292,544 329,455 Gold certificates 693,865 Redemption fund—F.R. notes. Other cash..... 626, 073 266, 659 Total reserves... 18, 547, 192 18, 542, 909 18, 541, 884 18, 610, 049 18, 586, 597 18, 592, 019 18, 656, 816 18, 665, 797 18,610,049 18,665,797 19,865,669 Discounts and advances: For member banks... 254,405 790 293, 265 790 199,416 390 319,980 175,850 175,850 33,700 For nonmember banks, etc. 790 790 790 790 390 Total discounts and 192,554 304,616 320,770 294.055 230,505 199,806 advances... 255, 195 175.850 320,776 175,850 33,700 3,926 3,992 3,770 3,801 3,983 3,873 3,721 3,924 Industrial loans 3.801 3.924 9.912 U. S. Government securities:
Direct:
Bills: Under repurchase op-4,946,733 6,936,850 5,070,891 6,896,339 4,833,755 6,907,544 5,027,092 6,803,294 4,834,220 6,782,184 4,763,072 4,657,615 6,773,079 6,755,789 4,628,675 6,747,130 5,027,092 6,803,294 tion..... Other.... Certificates: 3,446,382 Special....Other.... 2,696,240 881,700 1,612,636 87,835 5,410,511 1,066,350 1,132,072 5,410,511 1,066,350 1,132,072 4,917,140 1,559,721 1,132,072 1,138,052 4,929,140 1,565,721 1,150,372 4,926,140 1,565,721 1,156,472 4,896,640 1,565,721 1,165,672 4,896,640 1,565,721 1,165,672 ,410,511 4,917,140 Notes.... 1,066,350 1,132,072 Bonds 1,132,072 Guaranteed Total U.S. Government securities, including guaranteed securities 19, 492, 516 19, 576, 163 19, 350, 232 19, 439, 319 19, 231, 317 19, 181, 384 19, 061, 737 19, 006, 338 19, 439, 319 19, 006, 338 11, 632, 430 eserve Bank credit out-484,415 460,842 491,419 394, 157 473.992 366, 107 416, 115 standing.... Total Reserve Bank credit outstanding. $\lfloor 20, 173, 411 \rfloor 20, 296, 192 \rfloor 20, 150, 037 \rfloor 20, 158, 053 \rfloor 20, 003, 347 \rfloor 19, 917, 821 \rfloor 19, 703, 233 \rfloor 19, 552, 219 \rfloor 20, 158, 053 \rfloor 19, 552, 219 \rfloor 12, 092, 157$ Liabilities Federal Reserve notes... 22, 255, 549 22, 289, 360 22, 264, 497 22, 162, 307 22, 065, 160 21, 950, 486 21, 845, 618 21, 748, 046 22, 162, 307 21, 748, 046 17, 315, 525 Deposits: Member bank—reserve 14,578,533 | 14,459,097 | 14,207,791 | 14,228,453 | 13,999,228 | 14,021,934 | 13,950,402 | 13,883,718 | 14,228,453 | 13,883,718 | 12,310,796 460, 184 1, 191, 796 389, 096 547, 243 1, 271, 209 377, 378 592,798 1,247,849 395,164 647,581 1,246,754 387,032 1,191,796 389,096 96, 123 1, 229, 822 216, 904 647,581 516,571 1,291,192 380,896 1,246,754 387,032 Foreign Other deposits.... 1.248,985 1,206,674 379,000 1,569,657 308,111 235,953 ig|16,121,382ig|16,206,624ig|16,081,814ig|16,269,529ig|16,187,887ig|16,217,764ig|16,186,213ig|16,165,085ig|16,269,529ig|16,165,085ig|14,382,895Total deposits..

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

48.6

48.4

48.4

			In thousa	nds of don	ırsı					
March 21, 1945	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
Discounts and advances	192, 554 3, 926 19, 492, 516	3, 231	7	6	5	34	621	22 268,800		766,770

62.7

49.2

Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities

48.3

48.2

combined (per cent).

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS [In thousands of dollars]

				[]	n thousan	us or done	113)						
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Assets Gold certificates:													
Feb. 21	17,693,865 17,724,865	907,562 881,146	5,116,040 5,015,325	959,710	1,330,417 1,340,695	929, 108 942, 499	958,617 960,084	3,096,495 3,160,042	641,984 640,919	361,726 354,956	624,884 649,966	510, 264 545, 252	2,247,670 2,274,271
Mar. 7 Mar. 14	17,651,365 17,650,365	856,400 868,336	4,998,889 4,877,366	924,588 927,587	1,284,780 1,312,735	955, 144 976, 030	967,181 994,702	3, 278, 341 3, 246, 285	622, 189 636, 551	344,031 345,068	607, 177 620, 474	496, 269 509, 045	2, 274, 271 2, 316, 376 2, 336, 186 2, 413, 505
Mar. 21 Redemption fund—	17,640,765	859,706	4,940,003	940,442	1,306,508	939,860	961,662	3, 208, 296	618,373	335, 302	619,483	497,625	2,413,505
F. R. notes: Feb. 21 Feb. 28	626,073 620,810	41,351 41,162	104,460 103,675	42,905 43,165	57,514 57,810	48,793 47,537	37, 593 38, 235	110, 125 109, 892	32,516 32,424	15,738 15,705	25,575 27,483	18,552 18,462	90,951 85,260
Mar. 7	640,939 642,464	40,998 41,938	118,033 117,479	45,410 45,354	57,621 57,575	48, 132 50, 048	38,024 37,890	111,772	32, 352 32, 318	15, 682 15, 666	27, 422 27, 396	20, 423 20, 368	85,070 84,860
Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Other cash:	646,697	42,855	117, 177	45, 222	62,482	49,308	37,783	111,465	32, 284	15,656	27, 368	20, 341	84,756
Feb. 21	266,659 264,374	22,822 22,780	63,976 64,117	20, 101 19, 874	23,962 22,203	15,799 15,585	22, 241 24, 032	30, 360 30, 381	13, 187 13, 051	5,398 5,435	12,802 12,370	9,477 8,767	26,534 25,779
Mar. 7	249,580 250,080	21,075 21,898	61,481 60,106	20,468 19,820	20,964	13,337 14,199	21,677 21,936	28,653 28,289	11,013 10,491	5,072 4,835	11,688 12,663	8,305 9,325	24,518 25,554
Mar. 21 Total reserves: Feb. 21	259, 730 18, 586, 597	22,628 971,735	62,489 5,284,476	20,190		13, 124	21,433	29,936 3,236,980	11,934 687,687	5,399 382,862	12,673 663,261	9,757	27, 236
Feb. 28 Mar. 7	18,610,049 18,541,884	945,088 918,473	5, 183, 117	1.022.749	1.420.708	1.005.621	1.022.351	3.300.315	686, 394 665, 554	376,096 364,785	689,819 646,287	572,481 524,997	2,365,155 2,385,310 2,425,964 2,446,600 2,525,497
Mar. 14	18,542,909 18,547,192	932, 172 925, 189	5,054,951	992,761 1,005,854	1,391,274 1,391,921	1,040,277 1,002,292	1,054,528 1,020,878	3,386,146 3,349,697	679, 360 662, 591	365, 569 356, 357	660,533 659,524	538,738 527,723	2,446,600 2,525,497
Discounts & advances: Secured by U. S.													
Govt. securities: Feb. 21 Feb. 28	294,055 320,776	11,075 13,900	153,500 190,500	11,750 12,230		6,800 9,175	700 2,200		28,500 25,700	15,850 18,950	29,865 22,440	285 381	30
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	304,616 255,195 192,554	8,250 10,420	189,015	6,465 6,565	11,300	7,145	700 700	27,975	15, 750 15, 700	13,050 11,500	24,490	346 346	130 100
			113, 279	750	15,000	3,750	1,300	2,000	26,000	26,000	465		25
Feb. 21 Feb. 28													
Feb. 21	•••••												
Total discounts and advances:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				*								
Feb. 21	294,055 320,776	11,075 13,900	153,500 190,500	11,750 12,230		6,800 9,175	700 2,200		28,500 25,700	15,850 18,950		285 381	30
Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14	255, 195	8,250 10,420	189,015 160,004	6,465 6,565	11,300 12,350	7,145 8,175	700 700	27,975 6,595	15,750 15,700	13,050 11,500	24,490 22,740	346 346	130 100
Mar. 21 Industrial loans:	192, 554	3,985	113, 279	750	15,000	1 .	1,300		26,000	26,000	465	• • • • • • • • •	25
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7	3,983 3,801 3,770	195 194 194	10 10 10	2,818 2,65 6 2,663	308 308 308	120 120 120					25 25 25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	488 488 450
Mar. 14	3,992 3,926	194 191	10 10		308	119 119					25 25		450 450
U. S. Govt. securities: Bills:													
Under repurchase option:	4 924 330	113,938	2,392,671	243,740	100,799	EO 142	10 100	1 222 005	92,925	116 100	42 474	20 720	399,625
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7	4,834,220 5,027,092 4,833,755	130, 395 121, 480 134, 593	2,581,930 2,515,630	l 241.800	93,460	50,143 45,860 35,290	31,936 22,857	1,233,985 1,219,525 1,146,535	79, 135 80, 625	116, 100 111, 635 101, 210	43,474 44,991 51,211	28,720 30,450 32,660	415,975 406,470
Mar. 14	5,070,891 4,946,733	134,593 117,412	2,602,825 2,544,513	233, 280 188, 990 167, 390	90, 282 76, 432	38,654 42,134	18,347	1,203,021 1,200,126	282,482 293,522	99, 160 90, 235	47,397 55,048	28,515 34,525	336,625 303,980
Mar. 21 Other bills: Feb. 21	6,782,184	534,399	670,045	439,946	907,327	608,800	544,786	855,242	363,321	134, 248	376,337	318,326	1,029,407
Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14	6,803,294 6,907,544 6,896,339	559,084 578,691 560,678	612,642	485,421	981, 176	610,108 616,568 615,874	545,854 551,128 550,561	771,320	377, 234 420, 749 216, 253	136, 137 167, 190 164, 995	382,391 420,740 420,888	361.751	1,009,720 940,168 1,071,225
Mar. 21	6,936,850	607,430	593, 250	565,912	1,001,840	618, 384	552,611	812,715	185,833	156,040		353,252	1,079,092
Feb. 21	4,917,140 4,917,140	338,078 338,062	1,223,193 1,223,212	372,273 372,265	467 080	315, 117 315, 125	248,564 248,563	644, 208 644, 232 708, 873	231,053 231,054	132,944 132,934	241 617	204,676 204,675	498,311 498,321
Mar. 7 Mar. 14	4,917,140 5,410,511 5,410,511 5,410,511	371,981 371,981	1,345,945	409,617 409,617 409,617	513,946 513,946	346,744	248, 563 273, 504 273, 504	1 108.813	254.237	146, 272 146, 272 146, 272	265,860 265,860	204,675 225,211 225,211 225,211	548,321 548,321
Notes:	1	lt .	1				273,504 78,845	1	73,290	42, 168	265,860 76,640		į .
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7	1,559,721 1,559,721 1,066,350	107, 232 73, 313	388,002	118,083	148 160	99, 958	78.846	204,352	73, 290 73, 290 50, 107	42,108 42,167 28,829	76,640	64,923	158,068 108,068
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	1,066,350 1,066,350 1,066,350	73,313 73,313	265,269	80, 731 80, 731 80, 731	101, 294 101, 294	68,339	53,905 53,905	139,711	50, 107 50, 107	28,829 28,829	52,397 52,397 52,397	44,387 44,387	108,068 108,068
Bonds: Feb. 21	1,138,052 1,132,072	78, 247	283, 103	86 161	108 112	1			53,476	30,768	55,920	47,373	115,332
Feb. 28 Mar. 7	1,132,072 1,132,072 1,132,072	77,831 77,831 77,831	281,619 281,619	85,707	107,537 107,537	72,932 72,551 72,551 72,551 72,551	57,530 57,227 57,227 57,227	148,322 148,322	53, 195 53, 195	30,605 30,605	55,627	47,122 47,122 47,122	114,729 114,729
Mar. 14	1,132,072 1,132,072	77,831 77,831	281,619 281,619	85,707 85,707	107,537 107,537	72,551	57,227 57,227	148,322 148,322	53, 195 53, 195	30,605 30,605	55,627 55,627	47,122 47,122	114,729 114,729
securities: Feb. 21	19, 231, 317	1, 171. 901	4,957.010	1, 260, 205	1.731.516	1, 146, 947	947.825	3,086,875	814,065	456, 228	793,985	664.020	2, 200, 740
Feb. 28	19,439,319 19,350,232	1,212,604 1,223,296	5,141,778 5,021,105	1, 294, 756	1,731,516 1,715,358 1,790,460	1.139.492	962,426 958,621	3,070,981 2,914,761	813,908 858,913 856,274	453,478 474,106	801,266 845,835	673,595 711,131	2, 196, 813 2, 117, 756
Mar. 14 Mar. 21	19, 231, 317 19, 439, 319 19, 350, 232 19, 576, 163 19, 492, 516	1,218,396 1,247,967	5,079,010 5,030,596	1,312,279 1,309,357	1,800,366 1,801,049	1,142,162 1,148,152	953, 544 958, 663	3,070,981 2,914,761 3,007,623 3,009,747	856, 274 836, 894	469,861 451,981	842, 169 839, 423	715,511 704,497	2,200,740 2,196,813 2,117,756 2,178,968 2,154,190
	I	11	i	i	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	1

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS—Continued [In thousands of dollars]

	[In thousands or dollars]												
	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Total loans and sec.: Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. Due from foreign banks:	19,529,355 19,763,896 19,658,618 19,835,350 19,688,996	1,183,171 1,226,698 1,231,740 1,229,010 1,252,143	5, 110, 520 5, 332, 288 5, 210, 130 5, 239, 024 5, 143, 885	1, 274, 773 1, 268, 396 1, 303, 884 1, 321, 730 1, 313, 238	1,751,474 1,733,016 1,802,068 1,813,024 1,816,049	1,153,867 1,152,897 1,146,757 1,150,456 1,152,021	948, 544 964, 626 959, 321 954, 244 959, 963	3, 102, 925 3, 078, 931 2, 942, 736 3, 014, 218 3, 011, 747	842, 565 839, 608 874, 663 871, 974 862, 894	472,078 472,428 487,156 481,361 477,981	823, 875 823, 731 870, 350 864, 934 839, 913	664, 305 673, 976 711, 477 715, 857 704, 497	2, 201, 258 2, 197, 301 2, 118, 336 2, 179, 518 2, 154, 665
Feb. 21	116 116 116 116 116	9 9 9	¹ 29 ¹ 29 ¹ 29 ¹ 29	12 12 12 12 12	12 12 12 12 12	6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5 5	18 18 18 18 18	4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	10 10 10 10 10
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	72,916 73,858 69,480 74,359 83,966	2,392 2,654 2,586	12,617 11,660 11,950 13,499 15,803	2, 232 3, 165 2, 094 2, 691 3, 283	3,374 3,407 3,389 4,454 4,965	7,490 7,831 5,705 5,767 7,014	7,993 9,786 8,476 7,758 9,660	9,088 9,697 8,880 8,864 10,825	5,403 5,223 5,641 5,474 5,619	1,829 2,170 1,479 1,947 2,227	4,167 3,407 3,647 3,942 4,771	3,400 2,785 2,979 3,200 3,155	12, 122 12, 335 12, 586 14, 177 13, 182
Feb. 21	1,983,660 1,884,559 1,897,214 2,166,444 2,134,673	128, 149 124, 006 158, 191 134, 075	431, 129 411, 444 421, 902 484, 588 433, 357	112,864 113,379 123,479 119,419	208,393	171,939	118,071 108,870 119,546 137,898 152,398	366,965 340,453	81,756 78,290 84,422 101,360 96,784	39,492 39,112 39,841 42,945 44,839	108, 107 93, 927 112, 453 107, 297 115, 683	77, 193 71, 178 76, 780 79, 996 83, 914	223,548 205,405 176,857 196,845 233,419
Bank premises: Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Other assets:	34,458 34,397 34,392 34,391 34,370	1,601 1,601 1,601 1,601	8,876 8,858 8,858 8,858 8,858	3,433 3,433 3,433 3,421	4,082 4,073	2,838 2,838 2,838 2,838 2,838	1,606 1,604 1,604 1,603	3, 161 3, 161	2,110 2,105 2,105 2,105 2,105	1,249 1,249 1,249 1,249 1,249	2,655 2,655 2,650 2,649 2,650	894 886 886 886 886	1,931 1,925 1,925 1,925 1,925
Other assets: Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. Total assets:		4,510 4,229 4,427 3,821	14,976 15,311 14,449 14,523 11,934	4,598 4,440 4,559 3,899	6,327 6,001 5,237	4, 157 4, 215 3, 972 3, 875 3, 326	3,483 3,530 3,348 3,464 3,067	8,909 9,020 7,939	3,275 3,427 3,261 3,195 2,791	1,720 1,763 1,656 1,668 1,481	3,348 3,530 3,334 3,094 2,660	2,821 2,825 2,666 2,629 2,383	7,029 7,135 6,780 6,479 5,700
Feb. 21	40, 271, 873 40, 433, 605 40, 265, 075 40, 716, 503 40, 543, 551	2,303,941 2,308,447 2,282,712 2,327,996 2,320,300	10,862,623 10,962,707 10,845,721 10,815,472 10,733,535	2,430,185 2,415,217 2,417,708 2,448,665 2,449,126	3,382,407 3,353,297 3,434,748 3,430,650	2,304,450 2,300,017 2,301,228 2,354,198 2,339,436	2,110,772 2,119,182 2,159,501 2,147,574	6,695,537 6,712,436 6,788,392 6,723,840	1,622,800 1,615,051 1,635,650 1,663,472 1,632,788	894,742	1,042,455	1,286,910 1,324,135 1,319,789 1,341,310 1,322,562	4,845,554
Liabilities Federal Reserve Notes: Feb. 21	22, 162, 307 22, 264, 497	1,388,486	4,928,939 4,938,427 4,962,586 4,962,941 4,962,233	1,462,262 1,469,085	1,933,544	1,500,118	1,307,313	4,067,863	939,712 944,602 949,040 950,773 948,829	481,841 483,400 486,725 488,799 488,031	805,714 817,340 820,605 820,505 817,174	545, 501 556, 046 557, 213 556, 515 552, 577	2,746,607 2,762,906 2,772,838 2,772,241 2,781,206
reserve account: Feb. 21	13,999,228 14,228,453 14,207,791 14,459,097 14,578,533	646,329 646,228 658,885	4,509,977 4,616,672 4,577,458 4,633,940 4,635,109	691,385 700,005 709,982	1,092,751 1,089,921 1,111,963 1,127,422 1,164,049	588,096 596,256 611,331 618,878 619,482	654,591	2,099,014 2,141,990 2,131,455 2,165,088 2,170,885	529, 973 524, 242 540, 573 545, 367 538, 794	306, 820 313, 722 316, 146 317, 547 317, 161	660,835	658, 143 632, 414 644, 990	1,678,583 1,680,863 1,639,987 1,721,572 1,776,661
General account: Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Foreign:	516, 571 460, 184 288, 349 262, 589 96, 123	38,896 14,277 12,455	162,086 190,105 77,208 73,901 86,440	25,003 14,406 18,317	34,616 16,544	35, 169 23, 979 8, 197 18, 594 515	12, 591 21, 310 9, 643 12, 360 559	43,472 56,067 27,694	18,808 16,352 20,575 23,095 553	37,693 24,260 22,229 9,899 1,074	16,035	433 15,782	20, 892 12, 855 5, 139
Feb. 21	1,291,192 1,191,796 1,206,674 1,248,985 1,229,822	78,119 79,894 81,180	² 465, 357	100,341 101,933 102,819 103,859	99, 201 100, 775 101, 651 102, 679	48,650 49,073	40,542 40,894	148, 231 150, 583 151, 892	37, 371 34, 207 34, 750 35, 052 35, 406	26,873	34,207 34,750	34, 207 34, 750 35, 052 35, 406	86, 752 88, 048 88, 821 89, 718
Other: Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. Total deposits: Feb. 21. Feb. 28.	380, 896 389, 096 379, 000 235, 953 216, 904	5,582 4,276 4,182 4,248	285,049 139,151 108,838	4,881 4,374 4,453 4,148	9, 273 10, 250 10, 120	2,068 2,943 3,018 3,410	3,500 3,646	4,210 3,950 4,524 4,422	10, 743 10, 600 11, 059 11, 319 11, 894		5,770 5,247 5,331	3,332 4,051 3,268 2,984	44,905 55,938
Mar. 14	16, 187, 887 16, 269, 529 16, 081, 814 16, 206, 624 16, 121, 382	767,563 768,926 744,675 756,702 767,851	5,568,697 5,405,072 5,347,618	840,552 821,610 820,718 835,571 844,563	1,260,146 1,232,213 1,238,555 1,266,331 1,277,467	678,774 670,193 671,121 689,563 672,976	684,430 691,971 698,213 711,345 691,115	2,319,453 2,337,903 2,342,055 2,349,198 2,329,806	596, 895 585, 401 606, 957 614, 833 586, 647	366, 752 356, 455	702,043 717,775	667,780 696,115 686,997 701,402 684,307	1,841,368 1,828,360 1,782,924 1,860,437 1,924,980
items: Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	1,509,784 1,490,518 1,405,911 1,705,718 1,650,374	117, 207 110, 300 141, 775	307,579 333,907	88,086 84,504 97,514	169, 293 124, 204 171, 690	106, 223 97, 713 130, 001	91,758 89,825 116,754	222, 121 213, 301 272, 652	68, 802 67, 540 62, 084 80, 124 79, 482	29,729 29,049 35,821	83,189 87,549	55, 216 58, 712 66, 456	177,079 145,451 171,475

¹ After deducting \$87,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.

² After deducting \$794,761,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Feb. 21; \$727,473,000 on Feb. 28; \$739,017,000 on Mar. 7; \$745,440,000 on Mar. 14; and \$752,977,000 on Mar. 21.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS—Continued [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
Other liabilities, including accrued div.: Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. Total liabilities:	8,808 8,609 9,186 9,519 9,589	706 768 719 746 891	2, 255 2, 181 2, 422 2, 550 2, 492	624 582 632 696 628	857 869 942 989 968	419 384 455 493 481	395 371 494 407 405	1,388 1,363 1,353 1,344 1,403	328 323 343 448 414	258 241 258 255 271	317 354 355 371 337	357 255 296 316 355	904 918 917 904 944
Feb. 21	39,771,639 39,930,963 39,761,408 40,211,221 40,036,894	2, 275, 387 2, 249, 609 2, 294, 801	10,794,961 10,677,659 10,647,016	2,372,540 2,374,939 2,405,793	3,335,919 3,306,710 3,388,030	2,276,918 2,278,059 2,330,942	2,091,413 2,099,761 2,139,982	6,629,250 6,646,191 6,721,809	1,597,866 1,618,424 1,646,178	879,467 882,784 881,330	1,600,347 1,621,924 1,625,594	1,270,477 1,307,632 1,303,218 1,324,689 1,305,885	4,769,263 4,702,130 4,805,057
Capital Accounts Capital paid in: Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21.	166, 215 166, 507 166, 647 166, 735 166, 983	10, 153 10, 157 10, 163 10, 174 10, 175	59, 751 59, 794 59, 813 59, 820 59, 828	12,440 12,524 12,547 12,556 12,647	16, 692 16, 707 16, 712 16, 714 16, 722	6,622 6,730 6,735 6,736 6,739	6,003 6,016 6,028 6,058 6,060	19,765 19,769 19,775 19,788 19,806	5,277 5,282 5,287 5,288 5,393	3,647 3,649 3,652 3,650 3,650	5, 329 5, 341 5, 347 5, 348 5, 348	5,552 5,552 5,585 5,585 5,585	14, 984 14, 986 15, 003 15, 018 15, 025
Surplus (section 7): Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	228, 153 228, 153 228, 153 228, 153 228, 153	15, 239 15, 239 15, 239 15, 239 15, 239	84,903 84,903 84,903 84,903 84,903	19,872	19,071 19,071 19,071 19,071 19,071	7,813 7,813 7,813 7,813 7,813	7,936 7,936 7,936 7,936 7,936	33, 201 33, 201 33, 201 33, 201 33, 201	7,048 7,048 7,048 7,048 7,048	4,950 4,950 4,950 4,950 4,950	6, 196 6, 196	6,025 6,025 6,025	15, 899 15, 899 15, 899 15, 899 15, 899
Surplus (section 13b): Feb. 21	27, 165 27, 165 27, 165 27, 165 27, 165	2,880 2,880 2,880 2,880 2,880	7,143	4,468 4,468 4,468 4,468 4,468	1,007 1,007 1,007 1,007 1,007	3, 290 3, 290 3, 290 3, 290 3, 290	762 762 762 762 762	1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429	527 527 527 527 527	1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073	1,137 1,137 1,137 1,137 1,137	1,307 1,307 1,307 1,307 1,307	2, 142 2, 142 2, 142 2, 142 2, 142
Feb. 21	78,701 80,817 81,702 83,229 84,356	4,620 4,784 4,821 4,902 4,979	15, 467 15, 906 16, 203 16, 590 16, 959	5,882 5,976	9,535 9,703 9,797 9,926 10,061	5,173 5,266 5,331 5,417 5,505	4,545 4,645 4,695 4,763 4,835	11,888 11,840	4,211 4,328 4,364 4,431 4,448	3,631 3,682 3,710 3,739 3,749	4,178	3,549 3,619 3,654 3,704 3,755	7,004 7,131 7,284 7,438 7,592
capital accounts: Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	40, 271, 873 40, 433, 605 40, 265, 075 40, 716, 503 40, 543, 551	2.308.447	10. 962. 707	2.415.217	3. 382. 407	2.300.017	2.110.772	6.695.537	1.615.051	892, 821	1,617,073 1,638,725 1,642,453	1, 286, 910 1, 324, 135 1, 319, 789 1, 341, 310 1, 322, 562	4,809,421 4,742,458 4,845,554
Commitments to make industrial loans: Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	3,382 3,547 3,567 3,343			2, 314 2, 479 2, 461 2, 237 2, 031	20 20	400 400 400 400			55 55 55 55				593 593 631 631 631

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS [In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve notes outstanding (issued to Bank): Feb. 21								ionars)	isands of c	III thou				
standing (issued to Bank): Feb. 21. 22, 673, 463 1, 422, 682 5, 066, 525 1, 482, 809 1, 970, 628 1, 522, 541 1, 343, 391 4, 138, 914 971, 436 489, 057 826, 530 579, 116 2, 855 Feb. 28. 22, 749, 849 1, 418, 812 5, 105, 031 1, 493, 276 1, 978, 172 1, 522, 541 1, 343, 391 4, 138, 914 971, 436 489, 057 826, 530 579, 116 2, 855 Mar. 7 22, 828, 359 1, 424, 393 15, 116, 060 1, 493, 276 1, 996, 802 1, 514, 425 1, 355, 164 4, 138, 413 971, 436 489, 057 826, 530 579, 116 2, 85 Mar. 14. 22, 924, 881 1, 424, 393 15, 116, 060 1, 996, 802 1, 514, 425 1, 356, 168 119, 554 991, 982 979, 229 1949, 775, 839, 165 586, 178 18, 287 Mar. 21. 22, 970, 277 1, 436, 951 5, 131, 732 1, 505, 260 1, 999, 426 1, 538, 025 1, 538, 302 1, 363, 380 4, 182, 622 986, 975 49	San Fran- cisco	Dallas	Kansas City	Minne- apolis	St. Louis	Chicago						Boston	Total	
standing (issued to Bank): Feb. 21. 22, 673, 463 1, 422, 682 5, 066, 525 1, 482, 809 1, 970, 628 1, 522, 541 1, 343, 391 4, 138, 914 971, 436 489, 057 826, 530 579, 116 2, 855 Feb. 28. 22, 749, 849 1, 418, 812 5, 105, 031 1, 493, 276 1, 978, 172 1, 522, 541 1, 343, 391 4, 138, 914 971, 436 489, 057 826, 530 579, 116 2, 855 Mar. 7 22, 828, 359 1, 124, 393 5, 116, 060 1, 996, 605 1, 996, 602 1, 535, 516 1, 351, 554 41, 48, 403 979, 229 1949, 775, 839, 165 586, 178 28, 875 Mar. 21. 22, 970, 277 1, 436, 951 5, 131, 732 1, 505, 260 1, 999, 426 1, 538, 025 1, 538, 025 1, 538, 380 4, 182, 622 986, 975 497, 166 841, 624 588, 256 2, 898 Collateral held against notes outstanding: 10, 836, 350 610, 000 3, 070, 000 633, 000 822, 000 615, 000 605, 000 1, 960, 000 375,						[Federal Reserve notes out-
Feb. 21.	ĺ		i			İ	1 1			[
Feb. 28. 22, 749, 849 1,418, 812 5, 105, 031 1,493, 276 1,978, 172 1,526, 599 1,347, 345 4, 140, 818 974, 146 490, 504 832, 616 585, 075 2,857 Mar. 7	2,859,834	579.116	826,530	489.057	971.436	4.138.914	1.343.391	1,522,541	1,970,628	1,482,809	5,066,525	1,422,682	22,673,463	
Mar. 7. 22, 828, 359 1,424, 393 5, 116, 606 1,499, 665 1,895, 596 1,535, 516 1,351, 554 4, 148, 403 979, 229 494, 775 839, 165 586, 1781 2,877 Mar. 21. 22, 924, 581 1,432, 806 5, 134, 071 1,510, 219 1,996, 802 1,541, 425 1,356, 168 4,159 5,544 91,082 498, 016 841, 929 588, 5871 2,877 1,436, 951 5, 131, 732 1,505, 260 1,999, 426 1,538, 025 1,363, 380 4,182, 622 986, 975 497, 166 841, 624 588, 256 2,896 616, 000 615, 000 6	2.857.455	585,075	832,616	490,504	974, 146	4, 140, 818	1,347,345	1,526,599	1,978,172	1,493,276	5.105.031	1,418,812	22,749,849	Feb. 28
Mar. 21. 22, 970, 277 1, 436, 951 5, 131, 732 1, 505, 260 1, 999, 426 1, 538, 025 1, 363, 380 4, 182, 622 986, 975 497, 166 841, 624 588, 256 2, 898 610, 000 3, 045, 000 633, 000 822, 000 615, 000 605, 000 1, 960, 000 375, 000 183, 350 320, 000 239, 0001 4, 248 488, 250 244, 000 155, 000 615, 00	2.872.825	586, 178	839, 165	494, 775	979, 229	4, 148, 403	1,351,554	1,535,516	1,980,596	1,499,665	5, 116, 060	1,424,393	22,828,359	Mar. 7
Mar. 21. 22, 970, 277 1,436, 951 5, 131, 732 1,505, 260 1,999, 426 1,538, 025 1,363, 380 4,182, 622 986, 975 497, 166 841, 624 588, 256 2,898 610,000 3,045,000 633,000 822,000 615,000 605,000 1,960,000 375,000 183, 350 320,000 244,000 1,424 642	2.876.922	585.587	841.929	498,016		4.159.554	1,356,168	1,541,425	1,996,802	1,510,219	5, 134, 071	1,432,806	22,924,581	Mar, 14
Collateral held against notes outstanding: Gold certificates: Feb. 21.	2,898,860	588, 256	841,624	497, 166	986,975	4, 182, 622	1,363,380	1,538,025	1,999,426	1,505,260	5, 131, 732	1,436,951	22,970,277	Mar. 21
Gold certificates: Feb. 21.				1				'		· ·		' '	' '	Collateral held against notes
Feb. 21 10,836,350 610,000 3,045,000 633,000 822,000 615,000 605,000 1,960,000 375,000 183,350 320,000 244,000 1,424 Feb. 28 10,896,350 610,000 3,070,000 643,000 832,000 615,000 605,000 1,960,000 375,000 183,350 320,000 299,000 1,424 Mar. 7 10,629,350 615,000 2,925,000 610,000 832,000 615,000 615,000 1,980,000 375,000 188,350 320,000 219,000 1,424 Mar. 14 10,730,350 595,000 2,920,000 610,000 615,000 615,000 615,000 375,000 188,350 320,000 239,000 1,424	i													outstanding:
Feb. 28.							1 1							Gold certificates:
Mar. 7	1,424,000	244.000	320,000	183.350	375,000	1.960.000	605,000	615,000	822,000	633,000	3,045,000	610,000	10,836,350	Feb. 21
Mar. 7	1,424,000	259,000	320,000	183, 350	375,000	1,960,000	605,000	615,000	832,000	643,000	3,070,000	610,000	10,896,350	Feb. 28
Mar. 14	1,424,000	219,000	320,000	188, 350	375,000	1,980,000	615,000	615,000	832,000	601,000	2,845,000	615,000	10,629,350	Mar. 7
	1,424,000	239,000	320,000	188, 350	375,000	1,980,000	615,000	615,000	849,000	610,000	2,920,000	595,000	10,730,350	Mar. 14
Mar. 21	1,474,000	229,000	320,000	188, 350	375,000	2,010,000	625,000	615,000	760,000				10.721,350	Mar. 21
Eligible paper:	,		,	,		' '	1	· 1		,		, , , , ,	,,	Eligible paper:
Feb. 21			29,865	15,850	28,500		1	6,800		11.750	153,500	11.075	257.340	Feb. 21
Feb. 28			22,440	18,950	25,700			9,175					292, 895	Feb. 28
Mar. 7													264, 165	Mar. 7
Mar. 14 235 104 10 420 160 004 6 565 8 175 15 700 11 500 22 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 700 11 500 12 740 15 740 1								8, 175						Mar. 14
Mar. 21							1	3,750						
U. S. Goyt. securities:					,		1	.,			,	.,		
Feb. 21	1,500,000	345.000	525,000	310,000	667,925	2,200,000	750,000	950,000	1,150,000	850,000	2,000,000	810.000	12,057,925	
Feb. 28														
Mar. 7	1,500,000	385,000	525,000	310,000	655, 625									
Mar. 14	1,500,000	385,000	525,000	310,000	807,482									
Mar. 21					768, 522	2, 200, 000	750,000							
Total collateral:	-,,	,	,	,	,	-,,	1	,	-,,	, , , , , ,	_,,	200,000	,,	
Feb. 21	2 924 000	589,000	874 865	509 200	1.071.425	4.160.000	1.355.000	1.571.800	1.972.000	1 494 750	5 198 500	1 431 075	23 151 615	
Feb. 28. 23, 233, 380 1, 433, 900 5, 260, 500 1, 505, 230 1, 982, 000 1, 574, 175 1, 355, 000 4, 160, 000 1, 054, 835 512, 300 867, 440 604, 000 12, 924														
Mar. 7. 23, 229, 140 1, 133, 250 5, 234, 015 1, 507, 465 1, 982, 000 1, 572, 145 1, 365, 000 4, 180, 000 1, 046, 375 511, 400 869, 490 604, 000 12, 924	2 924 000	604 000	869 490	511 400	1 046 375	4 180 000	1 365 000	1.572 145	1 982 000	1 507 465	5 234 015	1 433 250	23 229 140	Mar 7
Mar. 14 23, 542, 936 lt, 505, 420 l5, 280, 004 l1, 516, 565 l1, 999, 000 l1, 573, 175 l1, 365, 000 l4, 180, 000 l1, 198, 182 l509, 850 l867, 740 l624, 000 l2, 924	2 924 000	624 000	867 740	509 850	1 198 182	4 180 000	1 365 000	1 573 175	1 999 000	1 516 565	5 280 004	1 505 420	23 542 036	Mar 14
Mar. 21. 23, 534, 101 1, 498, 985 5, 233, 279 1, 510, 750 2, 010, 000 1, 568, 750 1, 375, 000 4, 210, 000 1, 169, 522 524, 350 845, 465 614, 000 2, 974	2 974 000	614 000	845 465	524 350	1 169 522	4 210 000	1 375 000	1 568 750	2 010 000	1 510 750	5 233 279	1 408 985	23 534 101	Mar 21
20,000, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 10	2, 2, 2,000	011,000	010, 100	721,000	1, 100, 322	1,210,000	1,0,0,000	2,000,700	2,010,000	1,010,700	0,200,217	1, 200, 200	20,004,101	MAGE: 41

INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday or last day of	Applic appr to d	oved	Ap- proved but not com-	Loans out- standing ²	Commit- ments out- standing	pations out-
period)	Number	Amount	pleted ¹ (amount)	(amount)	(amount)	
1934	984 1,993 2,280 2,406 2,653 2,781 2,908 3,202	49,634 124,493 139,829 150,987 175,013 188,222 212,510 279,860	20,966 11,548 8,226 3,369 1,946 2,659 13,954	13,589 32,493 25,526 20,216 17,345 13,683 9,152 10,337	8,225 27,649 20,959 12,780 14,161 9,220 5,226 14,597	1,296 8,778 7,208 7,238 12,722 10,981 6,386 19,600
1941	3,352 3,423	338,822 408,737	8,294 26,346 4,248	11,265 14,126	16,832 10,661	26,430 17,305
Mar. 31 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31	3,443 3,452 3,460 3,471	459, 296 475, 468 483, 608 491, 342	5,164 3,203 2,860 926	13,182 13,044 12,227 10,532	13,143 12,132 11,474 9,270	20,316 19,070 18,928 17,930
Mar. 31 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 30	3,481 3,483 3,487 3,489	503,330 510,857 519,120 525,532	1,408 45 645 1,295	11,774 11,366 9,274 3,894	9,069 4,048 4,400 4,165	18,267 11,063 9,851 2,705
Jan. 31 Feb. 28	3,491 3,492	526,659 527,700	560 585	4,066 3,921	3,461 3,547	2,405 2,374

¹ Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve Banks and under consideration by applicant.
² Includes industrial loans past due 3 months or more, which are not included in industrial loans outstanding in weekly statement of condition of Federal Reserve Banks.

Note.—The difference between amount of applications approved and the sum of the following four columns represents repayments of advances, and applications for loans and commitments withdrawn or expired.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES, BY CLASS OF BANK [Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	All mem-		reserve banks	Re- serve	Coun- try
	ber banks ¹	New York	Chicago	city banks	banks ¹
Total reserves held:					
1944—January	12,935	3,668	845	5,133	3,289
Febuary	12,349	3,395	800	4,899	3,254
1945—January	14,048	3,711	864	5,625	3,848
February	14,040	3,793	884	5,590	3,774
Week ending (Friday):					·
1945—Jan. 26	14,081	3,733	881	5,637	3,830
Feb. 2	13,926	3,750	876	5,561	3,739
Feb. 9	13,997	3,764	876	5,566	3,790
Feb. 16	14,037	3,761	882	5,592	3,803
Feb. 23	14,057	3,811	883	5,598	3,765
Mar. 2	14, 128	3,862	895	5,617	3,755
Mar. 9 Mar. 16	14,283 14,514	3,870 3,910	903 909	5,667 5,786	3,842 3,910
Excess reserves:					
1944-January	r1,104	19	5	7334	746
February	⁷ 1, 157	21	3 3	7338	795
1945—January	1,114	11	3	297	804
February	959	17	8	259	676
Week ending (Friday):		1	1		
1945—Jan. 26	1,048	14	7	259	767
Feb. 2	926	14	5	228	678
Feb. 9		18	6	243	712
Feb. 16		10	9 3	255	706
Feb. 23		16		231	654
Mar. 2		18	6	238	629
Mar. 9	933	13	6	267	697
Mar. 16	p1,044	20	8	299	P717

r Revised.

WAR PRODUCTION LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DE PARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIME COMMISSION THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER REGULATION V

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	[randates in anoustries of donard]										
	auth	eed loans orized date	Guarante outsta		Additional amount available to borrowers						
Date	Number	Amount	Total amount	Portion guaran- teed	under guar- antee agree- ments outstanding						
1942 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31	565 1,658 2,665	310,680 944,204 2,688,397	81,108 427,918 803,720	69,674 356,677 632,474	230,720						
1943 Mar. 31	3,534 4,217 4,787 5,347	3,725,241 4,718,818 5,452,498 6,563,048	1,245,711 1,428,253 1,708,022 1,914,040	999,394 1,153,756 1,413,159 1,601,518	2,216,053 2,494,855						
1944 Feb. 29. Mar. 31. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 31. Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30.	5,565 5,720 5,904 6,079 6,283 6,433 6,590 6,744 6,882 7,051 7,237 7,434	6,989,682 7,172,719 7,466,762 7,647,180 7,797,400 8,046,672 8,333,741 8,487,623 79,165,273 78,985,617 79,133,750 9,310,582	2,020,294 2,030,547 2,009,511 1,990,996 2,033,579 2,064,318 2,083,435 2,010,958 1,960,785 1,895,733 1,735,970	1,700,400 1,680,046 1,666,185 1,706,421 1,735,777 1,765,841 1,706,363 1,663,489	3,451,581 3,615,963 3,684,568 3,795,558 3,810,797 3,904,215 4,107,606 4,301,322 4,367,332 74,476,988						
1945 Jan. 31 Feb. 28	7,581 7,720	9,407,853 9,517,272	1,700,632 1,646,160		r3,911,058 3,964,830						

Revised.

DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY MEMBER BANKS IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTERS, FEBRUARY 1945

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

		of 15,000 population	In places of under 15,000 population			
Federal Reserve district	Demand deposits except inter- bank ²	Time deposits	Demand deposits except inter- bank ²	Time deposits		
Total.	14,728	6,060	9,384	4, 194		
Boston	2,021	675	302	179		
New York	2,924	1,541	910	841		
Philadelphia	1,019	539	758	628		
Cleveland	1,300	658	868	565		
Richmond	1,161	301	683	318		
	1,278	332	545	138		
	1,906	994	1,284	643		
	532	235	771	186		
Minneapolis	421	197	495	292		
Kansas City		81	1,147	146		
Dallas		87	1,130	43		
San Francisco		419	490	214		

¹ Includes any banks in outlying sections of reserve cities which have been given permission to carry the same reserves as country banks. All reserve cities have a population of more than 15,000.

² Includes war loan deposits, shown separately for all country banks in the table on the following page.

Preliminary.

Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates.

Note.—The difference between guaranteed loans authorized and sum of loans outstanding and amounts available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding represents amounts repaid, guarantees available but not completed, and authorizations expired or withdrawn.

DEPOSITS AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

[Averages of daily figures.1 In millions of dollars]

	1		nd deposit		inimous o		Ī			Reserves	
Class of bank and Federal Reserve district	Total	Inter- bank	U. S. Govern- ment war loan de- posits ²	Other	Demand deposits adjusted ³	Net de- mand de- posits ⁴	Time de- posits ⁵	Demand balances due from domestic banks	Held	Re- quired	Excess
					First hal	f of Febru	ary 1945				
All member banks	89,066	11,212	15,576	62,279	58,740	64,468	19,864	5,601	14,002	13,027	976
Central reserve city banks: New York Chicago	25, 142 5, 721	3,842 1,052	5,599 1,169	15,700 3,500	14,613 3,289	18, 421 4, 166	1,045 620	51 177	3,761 879	3,747 870	14 8
Reserve city banks. Boston. New York. Philadelphia. Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco.	32,877 2,249 550 2,490 4,084 1,988 1,996 4,126 1,943 1,043 2,538 2,022 7,847	5,132 287 26 314 509 317 536 433 609 248 809 475 568	5,258 549 71 473 655 428 237 701 275 251 297 250 1,072	22,487 1,412 453 1,704 2,920 1,243 1,223 2,992 1,059 543 1,432 1,297 6,208	20,804 1,335 428 1,603 2,728 1,157 1,105 2,803 943 490 1,281 1,201 5,729	24,232 1,576 435 1,851 3,064 1,365 1,509 2,956 1,456 681 1,828 1,462 6,049	8,001 136 221 159 1,003 330 302 1,390 242 124 257 223 3,616	1,743 47 20 66 176 112 136 286 98 57 266 217 262	5,575 331 102 392 703 322 342 701 313 146 413 340 1,469	5,326 323 100 380 673 293 320 675 306 1,427	249 8 2 12 30 29 22 27 8 2 32 32 34 42
Country banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis. Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	25,326 2,421 3,928 1,795 2,201 2,048 2,050 3,265 1,450 1,035 1,639 1,989 1,504	1,185 90 77 12 29 203 237 70 150 99 73 121 25	3,549 528 740 275 346 283 220 466 130 122 130 162 147	20,591 1,803 3,111 1,508 1,827 1,562 1,594 2,730 1,169 814 1,435 1,706 1,332	20,033 1,735 3,004 1,470 1,785 1,494 1,543 2,680 1,139 793 1,419 1,675 1,296	17,650 1,650 2,796 1,293 1,503 1,373 1,418 2,265 1,030 726 1,123 1,364 1,110	10,199 850 2,371 1,161 1,216 616 467 1,627 419 485 226 129 629	3,631 179 290 192 313 335 372 491 261 167 374 438 217	3,787 319 621 301 373 285 284 521 206 164 223 266 225	3,083 282 534 251 283 229 227 415 169 131 171 199 193	704 37 87 50 90 55 57 106 36 33 53 67 32
		11			S econd ha	lf of Feb	ruary 1945			,	
All member banks	88 ,760	11,297	14,422	63,041	59,268	65,050	20,087	5,624	14,085	13,145	940
Central reserve city banks: New York Chicago	25,065 5,712	3,881 1,064	5,147 1,076	16,037 3,571	14,886 3,332	18,735 4,223	1,058 622	52 175	3,830 889	3,811 882	20 8
Reserve city banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	32,710 2,233 545 2,468 4,100 1,973 2,023 4,111 1,027 2,595 2,019 7,646	5,156 289 25 317 514 317 538 437 596 244 832 475 572	4,895 512 66 436 609 396 220 652 254 231 276 231 1,011	22,658 1,432 454 1,716 2,976 1,265 3,023 1,118 552 1,488 1,313 6,062	20,832 1,341 427 1,604 2,758 1,172 1,140 2,823 991 495 1,318 1,206 5,558	24,253 1,581 433 1,858 3,100 1,380 1,537 2,976 1,488 1,869 1,468 5,878	8,089 137 223 160 1,015 333 305 1,391 244 125 260 227 3,669	1,771 50 20 63 175 112 143 289 101 53 283 216 266	5,686 332 102 387 720 317 347 706 318 147 418 345 1,465	5,336 324 100 381 681 296 326 679 312 145 389 307 1,396	270 8 2 6 40 21 21 28 6 2 29 38 69
Country banks Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	25,274 2,404 3,891 1,784 2,197 2,044 2,074 3,253 1,456 1,035 1,644 2,005 1,486	1,196 92 76 12 34 201 239 70 149 102 74 120 26	3,303 497 687 256 320 264 204 437 120 113 120 149 137	20,775 1,815 3,128 1,516 1,843 1,580 1,631 2,746 1,187 820 1,451 1,735 1,323	20,218 1,741 3,018 1,476 1,798 1,517 1,585 2,694 1,157 800 1,435 1,707 1,290	17,838 1,656 2,821 1,303 1,525 1,381 1,444 2,280 1,047 739 1,140 1,392 1,111	10,318 858 2,394 1,172 1,233 624 474 1,650 424 494 228 131 637	3,627 180 279 188 310 343 387 490 261 165 373 441 210	3,759 316 614 300 370 281 283 515 204 165 227 263 222	3,116 283 539 253 287 231 231 418 172 133 173 203 194	643 33 75 47 82 50 53 96 32 32 32 53 60 28

Averages of daily closing figures for reserves and of daily opening figures for other columns, inasmuch as reserves required are based on deposits at opening of business.

2 Figures include Series E bond deposit accounts, but do not include certain other demand deposits of the U.S. Government with member banks and, therefore, differ from figures for U.S. Government deposits shown in other published banking data. See also footnote 3.

3 Preceding column minus so-called "float" (total cash items in process of collection) and estimate of U.S. Government deposits other than war loan and Series E bond accounts.

4 Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i.e., demand deposits other than war loan deposits, minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

5 Includes some interbank and U.S. Government time deposits; the amounts on call report dates are shown in the Member Bank Call Report.

UNITED STATES MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY DENOMINATIONS

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

End of year and	Total in cir-		Coin an	d small	denomi	nation c	urrency ²			Lar	ge denor	ninatio	n currenc	cy²		Unas-
month	cula- tion1	Total	Coin	\$1 ³	\$2	\$ 5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	sorted
1933	5,519	4,167	442	402	33	719	1,229	1,342	1.360	364	618	125	237	8	10	8
1934	5,536	4,292	452	423	32	771	1,288	1,326	1,254	337	577	112	216	5	7	10
1935	5,882	4,518	478	460	33	815	1,373	1,359	1,369	358	627	122	239	7	16	5
1936.	6,543	5,021	517	499	35	906	1,563	1,501	1,530	399	707	135	265	7	18	8
1937	6,550	5,015	537	505	33	905	1,560	1,475	1,542	387	710	139	288	6	12	7
1938	6,856	5,147	550	524	34	946	1,611	1,481	1,714	409	770	160	327	17	32	5
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32	2
1940	8,732	6,247	648	610	39	1,129	2,021	1,800	2,489	538	1,112	227	523	30	60	4
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46	4
1942	15,410	11,576	880	801	55	1,693	4,051	4,096	3,837	1,019	1,910	287	586	9	25	3
1943-January	15,590	11,665	869	773	54	1,678	4,107	4,183	3,928	1,047	1,962	293	592	10	25	3
February .	16,088	12,065	877	786	56	1,718	4,279	4,349	4,026	1,079	2,013	298	599	11	25	3
March .	16,250	12,121	890	791	56	1,713	4,280	4,391	4,129	1,104	2,069	306	616	11	23	1
April .	16,660	12,428	904	804	58	1,741	4,391	4,531	4,232	1,131	2,128	312	621	15	26	1
May	17,114	12,789	914	824	59	1,785	4,526	4,681	4,326	1,159	2,186	319	630	10	22	1
June	17,421	12,960	929	834	61	1,793	4,565	4,778	4,462	1,195	2,259	329	648	10	21	2
July	17,955	13,334	943	843	62	1,836	4,719	4,931	4,622	1,237	2,347	341	667	10	20	2
August	18,529	13,715	960	858	64	1,878	4,853	5,102	4,816	1,293	2,453	353	687	9	22	2
September	18,844	13,891	970	866	64	1,887	4,893	5,211	4,951	1,327	2,535	360	698	11	20	2
October	19,250	14,135	987	872	65	1,902	4,962	5,347	5,118	1,366	2,636	373	713	11	20	3
November	19,918	14,598	1,006	886	68	1,950	5,127	5,561	5,323	1,416	2,761	388	729	10	19	2
December	20,449	14,871	1,019	909	70	1,973	5,194	5,705	5,580	1,481	2,912	407	749	9	22	2
1944—January	20,529	14,817	1,013	880	69 70	1,940	5,174	5,742	5,715	1,509	2,992	418	767	9	21	3
February March	20,824 21,115	15,004 15,100	1,018	877 881	70	1,952	5,255	5,832 5,905	5,823 6,017	1,534	3,054	426 444	777 814	9	22	3
	21,552	15,100	1.039	885	70	1.964	5,265 5,344	6,040		1,576	3,152	456	836	9	22 23	1
April	22,160	15, 342		903	72	2,003	5,498		6,212 6,431	1,618	3,270	473	887	9	23	2
Iune	22, 100	15,731	1,055	903	72	2,003	5,544	6,198 6,326	6,581	1,668	3,371	481	912	9	23	2
* 1	22,699	16.034	1,003	910	73	2,016	5,569	6,388	6,667	1,722	3,458 3,516	487	912	9	22	2
August	23, 292	16,410	1.092	921	75	2,053	5,706	6,562	6,884	1.780	3,642	502	929	9	22	2
September	23,794	16,715	1,105	937	75	2.078	5,789	6,731	7.081	1,829	3,765	516	939	9	22	1 5
October	24, 425	17,089	1,105	948	76	2,103	5,877	6,960	7,339	1,829	3,703	532	963	10	23	2
November	25,019	17,461	1.144	962	78	2,129	5,990	7,157	7,561	1,946	4.056	546	981	10	23	2
December	25,307	17.580	1.156	987	81	2,150	5,983	7,224	7.730	1,996	4,153	555	990	10	24	3
1945—January	0.5 000	17,456	1.150	950	77	2,102	5,936	7.242	7.837	2,022	4,228	566	990	10	21	3
February	25,751	17,778	1,158	953	75	2,135	6.076	7.381	7.974	2.059	4.317	571	994	10	24	Ĭ

¹ Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

² Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury

destroyed.

3 Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 112, pp. 415-416.

UNITED STATES MONEY, OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION, BY KINDS

[On basis of circulation statement of United States money. In millions of dollars]

		Money he	ld in the T	reasury	Money	Mone	y in circula	ation ¹
	Feb. 28, 1945	As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For Federal Reserve Banks and agents	held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	Feb. 28, 1945	Jan. 31, 1945	Feb. 29, 1944
Gold Gold certificates Federal Reserve notes Treasury currency—total	22,750	18,398 31,796	² 2, 108 125 123	15,530	2,815 661 264	53 21,964 3,733	53 21,533 3,704	55 17,176 3,593
Standard silver dollars. Silver bullion. Silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890. Subsidiary silver coin. Minor coin. United States notes. Federal Reserve Bank notes. National bank notes.	1,520 1,796 787 295 347 556	276 1520	98 14 7 3 (⁵)		211 16 5 24 5 (⁵)	118 1,585 757 283 320 550 122	117 1,562 751 282 316 554 123	1,508 668 253 320 620 128
Total—Feb. 28, 1945. Jan. 31, 1945. Feb. 29, 1944.	(4)	20, 194 20, 217 21, 369	2,355 2,371 2,356	15,530 15,558 16,721	3,741 3,920 3,722	25,751	25, 290	20,824

¹ Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States; totals for other end-of-month dates shown in table above, totals by weeks in table on p. 345, and seasonally adjusted figures in table on p. 354.
² Includes \$1,800,000,000 Exchange Stabilization Fund, \$143,955,464 balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar, and \$156,039,431 held as reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890.
³ To avoid duplication, amount of silver dollars and bullion held as security against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding is not included in total Treasury currency outstanding.
⁴ Because some of the types of money shown are held as collateral or reserves against other types, a grand total of all types has no special significance and is not shown. See note for explanation of these duplications.
⁵ Less than \$500,000.
Note.—There are maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such silver certificates are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve Agents. Federal Reserve Banks. Federal Reserve notes are secured flower for some first of the Federal Reserve Page and Federal Reserve Banks must maintain a reser

MONEY IN CIRCULATION WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

Date	Amount— unadjusted for seasonal variation	Amount— adjusted for seasonal variation	Change in seasonally adjusted series
End of year figures: 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	7,598 8,732 11,160 15,410 20,449 25,307		+742 +1,134 +2,428 +4,250 +5,039 +4,858
Monthly averages of daily figures: 1943—July. August. September. October. November. December.	17,681	17, 716	+412
	18,196	18, 287	+571
	18,729	18, 767	+480
	19,001	19, 001	+234
	19,566	19, 507	+506
	20,243	19, 944	+437
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	20, 428	20, 367	+423
	20, 635	20, 635	+268
	20, 964	21, 027	+392
	21, 312	21, 484	+457
	21, 822	21, 976	+492
	22, 296	22, 408	+432
	22, 580	22, 625	+217
	22, 588	23, 104	+479
	23, 525	23, 572	+468
	24, 112	24, 112	+540
	24, 738	24, 664	+552
	25, 207	24, 957	+293
1945—January	25,243	25,167	+210
February	.25,527	25,527	+360
March	25,850	25,928	+401

¹ For end of year figures, represents change computed on absolute amounts in first column.

Note.—For discussion of seasonal adjustment factors and for back figures on comparable basis see September 1943 BULLETIN, pp. 822–826. Because of an apparent recent change in the seasonal pattern around the year end, adjustment factors have been revised somewhat for dates affected, beginning with December 1942; seasonally adjusted figures for money in circulation, as shown in Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 111, p. 414, and described on p. 405, are based on an older series of adjustment factors.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF UNITED STATES [In millions of dollars]

	[In t	unitions or	dollars		
Period	Gold stock at end of period	Increase in gold stock	Net gold import	Ear- marked gold: de- crease or in- crease(—)	Domes- tic gold produc- tion ¹
1934 ² 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1941 1942	8,238 10,125 311,258 312,760 14,512 17,644 21,995 22,737 22,726 21,938	4,202.5 1,887.2 1,132.5 1,502.5 1,751.5 3,132.0 4,351.2 741.8 -10.3 -788.5	1,133.9 1,739.0 1,116.6 1,585.5 1,973.6 3,574.2 4,744.5 982.4 315.7 68.9	82.6 .2 -85.9 -200.4 -333.5 -534.4 -644.7 -407.7 -458.4 -803.6	92.9 110.7 131.6 143.9 148.6 161.7 170.2 169.1 125.4 48.3
1944—February March April May June July August. September October November December 1945—January February JanFeb	20,619 21,712 21,600 21,429 21,264 21,173 20,996 20,825 20,727 20,688 20,619 20,550 20,506 20,506	-1,319.0 -206.6 -111.7 -170.7 -165.5 -90.7 -177.1 -69.7 -101.2 -98.4 -38.3 -69.6 -69.0 -43.8 -112.8	(4) 4—125.1	-459.8 11.5 -48.7 -70.5 -93.1 -6.4 -96.6 -34.7 -22.6 -34.7 -46.3 -58.2 5-37.4 5-95.6	35.1 3.4 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.4 3.0 2.8 3.0 2.8 2.5 p4.9

Figure carried forward. p Preliminary.

Annual figures through 1943 are estimates of the United States Mint. Annual figure for 1944 and monthly figures are those published in table on p. 397, adjusted to exclude Philippine Islands production received in United

p. 397, adjusted to exclude I many states.

2 Figures based on rate of \$20.67 a fine ounce in January 1934 and \$35 a

² Figures based on rate of \$20.67 a fine ounce in January 1934 and \$35 a fine ounce thereafter.

³ Includes gold in the Inactive Account amounting to 27 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1936, and 1,228 million on Dec. 31, 1937.

⁴ The net gold import figures for months subsequent to February 1944 have not been released for publication.

⁵ On Feb. 28, 1945, gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to 4,032.7 million dollars. All of this was earmarked directly for foreign account except 102.8 million dollars which was earmarked in the name of a domestic bank as security for a foreign loan.

NOTE.—For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 156, pp. 536-538, and for description of statistics see pp. 522-523 in the same publication.

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

		[De	bits in mil	ions of dol	lars]					
Year and month	Debits to	o total dep interbank	osit accoun accounts	ts except	turnovei deposit	rate of of total s except bank	deposit except i	o demand accounts nterbank vernment	turnover deposit interb	l rate of of demand is except ank and rnment
	Total, all reporting centers	New York City ¹	140 other centers ¹	Other reporting centers ²	New York City	333 other reporting centers	New York City	100 other leading cities	New York City	100 other leading cities
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942—old series³ 1942—new series³ 1944 1944—February March April	792,937 891,910 70,688 76,060 66,689	208,936 197,836 168,778 171,382 171,582 177,724 210,961 226,865 296,368 345,585 27,592 29,644 25,297	219,670 235,206 204,745 218,298 236,952 293,925 342,430 347,837 419,413 462,354 36,469 39,382 34,915	33, 283 36, 421 32, 406 34, 252 37, 329 45, 694 53, 679 67, 074 77, 155 83, 970 6, 627 7, 034 6, 478	16.1 16.5 17.1 17.7 16.5 16.0	13.1 11.7 10.8 11.3 10.8 10.5	204,831 193,143 164,945 167,939 167,373 193,729 200,337 258,398 298,902 22,887 25,650 21,284	202, 267 215,090 186,140 200,636 217,744 270,439 308,913 369,396 403,400 31,566 33,937 30,482	31.4 29.5 25.1 21.0 17.1 17.3 18.0 20.5 22.4 24.0 22.8 19.7	22.4 22.4 19.9 19.4 18.6 19.4 18.4 17.3 18.5 17.4 16.4
May. June. July August September October November December 1945—January February.	67, 259 83, 848 72, 909 69, 124 70 , 389 73, 864 77, 775 91, 281 782, 751 70, 233	24, 708 33, 563 28, 474 26, 165 26, 860 28, 558 30, 016 37, 678 34, 990 29, 065	36,049 42,595 37,588 36,332 36,765 38,309 40,381 45,490 740,300 34,713	6,502 7,689 6,847 6,627 6,764 6,997 7,378 8,114 7,461 6,455	15.5 19.7 16.2 13.9 16.1 16.9 18.7 21.4 18.6 17.7	10.4 11.8 10.3 9.2 10.2 10.2 11.5 11.9 9.9 9.7	20, 927 28, 988 25, 423 21, 722 23, 827 24, 672 25, 464 33, 064 30, 826 25, 416	31, 105 38, 024 32, 934 30, 988 31, 882 33, 498 34, 676 40, 559 34, 801 30, 024	17.9 24.3 24.8 19.0 21.4 20.9 21.6 30.0 27.0 24.3	15.5 18.7 18.0 15.2 16.2 16.0 17.2 20.4 16.9 16.0

Revised.
National series for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.
Annual figures for 1936-1942 (old series) include 133 centers; annual figures for 1942 (new series) and subsequent figures include 193 centers.
See p. 717 of August 1943 BULLETIN for description of revision beginning with May 1942; deposits and debits of new series for first four months of 1942 partly estimated.
Note.—Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts, have been reported since 1942 for 334 reporting centers; the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed, have likewise been reported by most banks and have been estimated for others. Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and United States Government, and the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have been reported by member banks in 101 leading cities since 1935; yearly turnover rates in this series differ slightly from those shown in Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 55, p. 254, due to differences in method of computation.

DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY-ADJUSTED DEPOSITS OF ALL BANKS AND CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS [Figures partly estimated. In millions of dollars]

		Total deposits adjusted	Total demand deposits	Total	Demand	United States		Time d	leposits		Currency
End of month		and currency outside banks	adjusted and currency outside banks	deposits adjusted	deposits adjusted ¹	Govern-	Total	Com- mercial banks ⁸⁴	Mutual savings banks ⁴	Postal Savings System ⁵	outside banks
1929—June December	;	55,171 54,713	26,179 26,366	51,532 51,156	22,540 22,809	381 158	28,611 28,189	19,557 19,192	8,905 8,838	149 159	3,639 3,557
1933—June December.		41,680 42,548	19,172 19,817	36,919 37,766	14,411 15,035	852 1,016	21,656 21,715	10,849 11,019	9,621 9,488	1,186 1,208	4,761 4,782
1937—June December 1938—June December 1939—June December 1940—June December.		57, 258 56, 639 56, 565 58, 955 60, 943 64, 099 66, 952 70, 761	30,687 29,597 29,730 31,761 33,360 36,194 38,661 42,270	51,769 51,001 51,148 53,180 54,938 57,698 60,253 63,436	25, 198 23, 959 24, 313 25, 986 27, 355 29, 793 31, 962 34, 945	666 824 599 889 792 846 828 753	25,905 26,218 26,236 26,305 26,791 27,059 27,463 27,738	14,513 14,779 14,776 14,776 15,097 15,258 15,540 15,777	10, 125 10,170 10,209 10,278 10,433 10,523 10,631 10,658	1,267 1,269 1,251 1,251 1,261 1,278 1,292 1,303	5,489 5,638 5,417 5,775 6,005 6,401 6,699 7,325
1941—June December 1942—June December 1943—June December		74, 153 78, 231 81, 963 99, 701 110, 161 122, 812	45,521 48,607 52,806 62,868 71,853 79,652	65,949 68,616 71,027 85,755 94,347 103,975	37,317 38,992 41,870 48,922 56,039 60,815	753 1,895 1,837 8,402 8,048 10,424	27,879 27,729 27,320 28,431 30,260 32,736	15,928 15,884 15,610 16,352 17,543 19,213	10,648 10,532 10,395 10,664 11,141 11,737	1,303 1,313 1,315 1,415 1,576 1,786	8,204 9,615 10,936 13,946 15,814 18,837
1944—January. February. March. April. May. June. July ^p August ^p September ^p October ^p . November ^p .		125,300 128,600 127,900 127,500 128,000 136,169 139,200 139,000 138,900 139,300 142,600 150,700	81,400 77,300 79,100 82,000 85,600 80,946 82,600 85,900 87,600 92,000 95,300 90,400	106, 400 109, 400 108, 400 107, 600 107, 500 115, 288 118, 100 116, 700 116, 600 119, 300 127, 200	62,500 58,100 59,600 62,100 65,100 60,065 61,500 64,200 65,400 69,300 72,000 66,900	10,700 17,600 14,700 10,900 7,100 19,506 20,300 16,100 13,500 8,600 8,200 20,600	33,200 33,700 34,100 34,600 35,300 35,717 36,300 37,000 37,800 38,700 39,100 39,700	19,500 19,800 20,100 20,500 21,000 21,217 21,600 22,200 22,800 23,400 23,700 24,100	11,900 12,000 12,100 12,200 12,300 12,468 12,600 12,700 12,800 13,000 13,100 13,300	1,800 1,900 1,900 1,900 2,000 2,032 2,100 2,100 2,200 2,300 2,300 2,300 2,300	18,900 19,200 19,500 19,500 20,500 20,881 21,100 21,700 22,200 22,700 23,300 23,500
1945—January ^p February ^p		150,400 150,300	91,800 93,500	126,800 126,200	68,200 69,400	18,200 15,500	40,400 41,300	24,600 25,200	13,400 13,600	2,400 2,500	23,600 24,100

Assets

P Preliminary.

Includes demand deposits, other than interbank and United States Government, less cash items in process of collection.

Beginning with December 1938, includes United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account.

Beginning with December 1938, includes United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account.

Beginning with June 1941, the commercial bank figures exclude and the mutual savings bank figures include three member mutual savings banks.

Includes both amounts redeposited in banks and amounts not so redeposited; excludes amounts at banks in possessions.

Note.—Except on call dates, figures are rounded to nearest 100 million dollars. See Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 11, for description and Table 9, pp. 34-35, for back figures.

BANK SUSPENSIONS¹

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM [In millions of dollars]

End of month	Depos- itors' bal-		Cash in de-		Govern ecuritie		Cash re-
	ances ¹	Total	posi- tory banks	Total	Di- rect	Guar- an- teed	serve funds, etc.2
1934Dec	1,207	1,237	540	597	467	130	100
1935—Dec	1,201	1,237	287	853	706	147	98
1936—Dec	1,260	1,296	145	1,058	892	167	93
1937—Dec	1,270	1,308	131	1,097	931	167	80
1938—Dec	1,252	1,291	86	1,132	965	166	73
1939—Dec	1,279	1,319	53	1,192	1,046	146	74
1940 -Dec	1,304	1,348	36	1,224	1,078	146	88
1941—Dec	1,314	1,396	26	1,274	1,128	146	95
1942—Dec	1,417	1,464	16	1,345	1,220	126	102 118
1943—Dec	1,788	1,843	10	1,716	1,716		110
1944—Feb.	1,867	1,926	9	1,783	1,783		135
Mar.	1,906	1,964	9	1,823	1,823		132
Apr	1,947	2,008	9	1,870	1,870		129
May	1,994	2,053	9	1,912	1,912		132
June	2,034	2,095	9	1,951	1,951		135
July	2,084	2,147	8 8 8	2,006	2,006		133
Aug	2,140	2,202	8	2,050	2,050		143
Sept	2,198	2,262	8	2,110	2,110		143
Oct	2,257	2.323	8	2,165	2,165		150
Nov	2,305	2,374	8	2,214	2,214		152
Dec.	2,342	2,411	8	2,252	2,252		152

–Jan.... Feb...

1945-

 $p_2, 457$

	Total,		nber nks		ember nks
	all banks	Na- tional	State	In- sured	Non- insured
Number of banks suspended: 1934-39	291	15	6	189	81
1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945—JanMar.	1	1 4 2		18 3 6 2 1	3 1 3
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars): ² 1934-39	125,991	14,616	26, 548	44,348	40, 479
1940	5,943 3,726 1,702 6,223 405	4,982		5,341 503 1,375 1,241 405	346 79 327

Represents banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

loans).

² Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspension, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 283-292; for description, see pp. 281-282 in the same publication.

P Preliminary.

1 Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit.

2 Includes working cash with postmasters, 5 per cent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds with Treasurer of United States, accrued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late postmasters.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 519; for description, see p. 508 in the same publication.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES* LOANS, INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

		Loans	and inves	tments			Dep	osits		
Class of bank			:	Investment	:s			Otl	er	
and call date	Total	Loans	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions	Other securities	Totalı	Inter- bank ¹	Demand	Time	Number of banks
All banks: 1934—June 30. 1937—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 30.	42,552 49,565 54,170 61,101 64,009 78,137 87,881 96,966 108,707 119,440	21,306 22,410 23,751 26,616 25,081 23,915 22,241 23,601 25,424 26,040	21, 246 27, 155 30, 419 34, 485 38, 928 54, 222 65, 640 73, 365 83, 284 93, 400	11, 278 16, 954 20, 983 25, 488 30, 301 45, 932 57, 748 65, 932 75, 737 85, 850	9,968 10,201 9,436 8,997 8,627 8,290 7,892 7,433 7,547 7,550	46, 435 59, 222 75, 963 81, 780 82, 706 99, 796 107, 224 117, 661 128, 605 141, 370	4,560 6,332 10,941 10,989 10,287 11,318 10,895 11,012 11,219 12,230	19,527 28,118 38,518 44,316 46,357 61,395 67,554 75,561 83,588 91,610	22, 348 24, 773 26, 504 26, 476 26, 062 27, 083 28, 775 31, 088 33, 797 37, 530	15,929 15,539 14,895 14,825 14,775 14,682 14,618 14,579 14,553 14,535
All commercial banks: 1934—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 30°.	32,742 39,472 43,922 50,722 53,649 67,391 76,633 85,095 95,731 105,460	15,700 17,432 18,792 21,711 20,259 19,217 17,660 19,117 21,010 21,630	17,042 22,040 25,130 29,011 33,390 48,174 58,974 65,978 74,722 83,830	10, 307 14, 563 17, 759 21, 788 26, 410 41, 373 52, 458 59, 842 68, 431 77, 500	6,735 7,477 7,371 7,223 6,980 6,801 6,516 6,136 6,290 6,330	36,744 49,097 65,305 71,248 72,311 89,132 96,083 105,923 116,133 128,020	4,560 6,332 10,941 10,989 10,287 11,318 10,895 11,012 11,219 12,230	19,527 28,118 38,518 44,316 46,357 61,395 67,554 75,561 83,588 91,610	12,657 14,648 15,846 15,944 15,667 16,419 17,634 19,350 21,326 24,180	15, 353 14, 976 14, 344 14, 277 14, 228 14, 136 14, 073 14, 034 14, 009 13, 992
All insured commercial banks: 1934—June 30. 1937—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30 ⁸ Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 30.	31,688 38,218 42,556 49,288 52,642 66,240 75,270 83,507 93,936 103,382	15, 190 17, 041 18, 394 21, 258 19, 920 18, 903 17, 390 18, 841 20, 729 21, 352	16,498 21,177 24,161 28,030 32,722 47,336 57,880 64,666 73,207 82,030	10,005 13,964 17,063 21,046 25,934 40,705 51,534 58,683 67,085 75,875	6,493 7,213 7,098 6,984 6,789 6,631 6,347 5,983 6,122 6,155	35,833 47,824 63,461 69,411 71,150 87,803 94,563 104,094 114,145 125,714	4,435 6,146 10,539 10,654 10,076 11,144 10,681 10,705 11,038 12,074	19,013 27,240 37,333 43,061 45,664 60,504 66,509 74,309 82,061 89,761	12,385 14,438 15,589 15,697 15,410 16,154 17,374 19,081 21,045 23,879	13, 939 13, 883 13, 438 13, 426 13, 399 13, 343 13, 298 13, 270 13, 264 13, 263
All member banks: 1934—June 30 1937—June 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—June 30 Dec. 31 1943—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	27, 175 32, 739 37, 126 43, 521 46, 800 59, 263 67, 155 74, 258 83, 587 91, 569	12,523 14,285 15,321 18,021 16,928 16,088 14,823 16,288 18,084 18,676	14,652 18,454 21,805 25,500 29,872 43,175 52,332 57,970 65,503 72,893	9,413 12,689 15,823 19,539 24,098 37,546 46,980 52,948 60,339 67,685	5,239 5,765 5,982 5,961 5,774 5,629 5,352 5,022 5,164 5,208	31,012 41,490 56,430 61,717 63,404 78,277 84,016 92,262 101,276 110,917	4,355 6,051 10,423 10,525 9,971 11,000 10,552 10,555 10,903 11,884	16,976 24,230 33,829 38,846 41,311 54,523 59,670 66,438 73,488 79,774	9,681 11,210 12,178 12,347 12,122 12,754 13,794 15,268 16,884 19,259	6,375 6,357 6,486 6,619 6,647 6,679 6,703 6,738 6,773 6,814
All national banks: 1934—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 31.		7,681 8,796 10,004 11,725 10,880 10,183 9,173 10,116 11,213 11,480	9,331 12,097 13,644 15,845 18,584 27,393 33,632 37,382 42,129 46,828	5,847 8,206 9,735 12,039 14,878 23,744 30,102 34,065 38,640 43,292	3,484 3,891 3,908 3,806 3,706 3,648 3,529 3,318 3,490 3,536	19,896 26,716 35,787 39,458 40,534 50,468 54,589 59,961 65,585 71,858	2,767 3,790 6,574 6,786 6,497 7,400 7,155 7,159 7,402 8,056	10,356 15,162 20,885 24,350 25,861 34,499 38,205 42,605 46,879 50,900	6,772 7,764 8,329 8,322 8,176 8,570 9,229 10,196 11,304 12,901	5,417 5,293 5,144 5,117 5,101 5,081 5,060 5,040 5,036 5,025
State member banks: 1934—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 30.	10,163	4,842 5,488 5,316 6,295 6,048 5,905 5,649 6,171 6,870 7,196	5, 321 6, 357 8, 162 9, 654 11, 288 15, 783 18, 701 20, 588 23, 373 26, 065	3,566 4,483 6,088 7,500 9,220 13,802 16,878 18,883 21,699 24,393	1,755 1,874 2,074 2,155 2,068 1,980 1,823 1,705 1,674 1,672	11, 116 14, 774 20, 642 22, 259 22, 871 27, 808 20, 427 32, 302 35, 690 39, 059	1,588 2,261 3,849 3,739 3,474 3,600 3,396 3,397 3,501 3,827	6,620 9,068 12,944 14,495 15,451 20,024 21,465 23,833 26,609 28,874	2,908 3,446 3,849 4,025 3,946 4,184 4,566 5,072 5,580 6,358	958 1,064 1,342 1,502 1,546 1,598 1,643 1,633 1,789

^{*}These figures do not include data for banks in possessions of the United States and therefore differ from those published by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for national banks and insured banks respectively.

Fartly estimated. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10 million.

Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on that date aggregated 600 million dollars at all member banks and 614 million dollars at all insured commercial banks.

During 1941 three mutual savings banks, with total deposits of 8 million dollars, became members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks are included in both "member banks" and "insured mutual savings banks," are not included in "commercial banks," and are included only once in "all banks."

Decreases in "noninsured nonmember commercial banks," and "all nonmember commercial banks," is gures (with corresponding increases in member bank and all insur d commercial bank figures) reflect principally the admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System of one large bank with total loans and investments aggregating 472 million dollars on June 30, 1942.

Beginning June 30, 1942, includes Bank of North Dakota, a nonmember bank not previously included in these statistics; on Dec. 31, 1941, its deposits, excluding interbank deposits, were 33 million dollars and its loans and investments 26 million.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 1-7, pp. 16-23; for description, see pp. 5-15 in the same publication.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES—Continued LOANS, INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS, AND NUMBER OF BANKS [Amounts in millions of dollars]

		Loans	and inves	tments			Dep	osits		
Class of hands				Investment	s			Oth	er	
Class of bank and call date	Total	Loans	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions	Other securities	Total ^I	Inter- bank ¹	Demand	Time	Number of banks
All nonmember commercial banks: 1934—June 30 1937—June 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—June 30 Dec. 31 1943—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30 Dec. 30	5,567 6,733 6,796 7,208 6,856 8,135 9,486 10,847 12,155 13,910	3,177 3,147 3,471 3,693 3,334 3,132 2,840 2,832 2,929 2,960	2,390 3,586 3,325 3,515 3,522 5,003 6,647 8,014 9,226 10,950	895 1,874 1,936 2,251 2,314 3,829 5,482 6,899 8,099 9,830	1,495 1,712 1,389 1,264 1,208 1,174 1,165 1,115 1,128 1,120	5,732 7,607 8,875 9,539 8,915 10,864 12,076 13,671 14,869 17,120	205 281 518 464 316 318 343 457 315 350	2,551 3,888 4,689 5,470 5,046 6,872 7,884 9,123 10,100 11,840	2,976 3,438 3,668 3,605 3,533 3,674 3,849 4,091 4,453 4,930	8,978 8,619 7,858 7,661 7,584 7,460 7,373 7,299 7,239 7,181
Insured nonmember commercial banks: 1934—June 30 1937—June 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—June 30 Dec. 31 1943—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30 D		2,667 2,756 3,074 3,241 2,995 2,818 2,570 2,556 2,648 2,678	1,846 2,723 2,356 2,533 2,854 4,166 5,553 6,702 7,712 9,146	592 1,275 1,240 1,509 1,837 3,162 4,557 5,739 6,752 8,197	1,254 1,448 1,116 1,025 1,017 1,004 996 962 960 949	4,821 6,334 7,032 7,702 7,754 9,535 10,557 11,842 12,880 14,809	80 96 116 129 105 145 129 149 135	2,037 3,010 3,504 4,215 4,353 5,981 6,839 7,870 8,573 9,987	2,704 3,228 3,411 3,358 3,296 3,409 3,589 3,823 4,172 4,632	7,564 7,526 6,952 6,810 6,755 6,667 6,598 6,535 6,494 6,452
Noninsured nonmember commercial banks: 1934—June 30 1937—June 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—June 30 1943—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30°	1,367 1,434 1,007 1,151 1,363	510 391 397 452 339 314 270 276 281 280	544 863 969 982 668 837 1,094 1,312 1,514 1,800	303 599 696 742 477 667 925 1,160 1,347 1,630	241 264 273 239 191 170 169 153 168 170	911 1,273 1,843 1,837 1,161 1,329 1,519 1,829 1,989 2,310	125 185 402 335 211 173 214 307 181	514 878 1,185 1,255 693 891 1,045 1,253 1,527 1,850	272 210 257 247 257 265 269 289 300	1,414 1,093 906 851 829 793 775 764 745 729
All mutual savings banks: 1934—June 30 1937—June 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 ² 1942—June 30 Dec. 31 1943—June 30 Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30 ^e	9,810 10,093 10,248 10,379 10,360 10,746 11,248 11,871 12,976 13,980	5,606 4,978 4,959 4,905 4,822 4,698 4,581 4,484 4,414 4,410	4,204 5,115 5,289 5,474 5,538 6,048 6,666 7,387 8,562 9,570	971 2,391 3,224 3,700 3,891 4,559 5,290 6,090 7,306 8,350	3,233 2,724 2,065 1,774 1,647 1,489 1,376 1,297 1,257 1,220	9,691 10,125 10,658 10,532 10,395 10,664 11,141 11,738 12,471 13,350			9,691 10,125 10,658 10,532 10,395 10,664 11,141 11,738 12,471 13,350	576 563 551 548 547 546 545 545 544 543
Insured mutual savings banks: 1934—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 30.	1,655 1,693 1,800 2,007 2,704 7,525 8,489	576 470 637 642 692 740 1,013 3,073 3,111 3,110	446 499 1,018 1,050 1,108 1,267 1,691 4,452 5,378 6,113	120 252 548 629 686 861 1,264 3,844 4,752 5,509	325 247 470 421 422 405 427 608 626 604	1,040 1,002 1,818 1,789 1,864 2,048 2,739 7,534 8,235 8,910			1,040 1,002 1,818 1,789 1,864 2,048 2,739 7,534 8,235 8,910	66 56 53 52 53 56 61 184 192 192
Noninsured mutual savings banks: 1934—June 30. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—June 30. Dec. 31. 1943—June 30. Dec. 31. 1944—June 30. Dec. 31.	8,593 8,686 8,560 8,739 8,544 4,345 4,487	5,030 4,508 4,322 4,263 4,130 3,958 3,568 1,411 1,302 1,300	3,758 4,616 4,271 4,424 4,430 4,781 4,975 2,935 3,185 3,460	851 2,139 2,676 3,071 3,205 3,698 4,026 2,246 2,554 2,840	2,908 2,477 1,595 1,353 1,225 1,084 949 689 631 620	8,651 9,123 8,840 8,743 8,531 8,616 8,402 4,204 4,204 4,236 4,440			8,651 9,123 8,840 8,743 8,531 8,616 8,402 4,204 4,204 4,404	510 507 498 496 494 490 484 361 352 352

For footnotes see opposite page.

ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES* LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

] [Loans			0115 01 0					Inv	estmer	nts ¹			
			Com-		Loan purch			Ĩ			U	. S. G	overnm	ent ob	ligations	3	Obli-	
Class of bank	Total loans		mer- cial, in-	Agri-	or car secur	rying	Real-	Con-					Di	rect			gations of States	Other
and call date	and invest- ments ¹	Total ¹	clud- ing open- mar- ket paper ¹	cul- tur- al ¹	To brok- ers and deal- ers	To oth- ers1	es- tate loans	cumer !	Other loans ¹	Total	Total	Bills	Cer- tifi- cates of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds	Guar- an- teed	and politi- cal sub- divi- sions	secu- rities
All insured commercial banks: 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30	32, 785 37, 221 42, 556 49, 288 66, 240 83, 507 93, 936 103, 382	14, 614 16, 747 18, 394 21, 258 18, 903 18, 841 20, 729 21, 352	7,178 9,214 7,757 7,777 7,406 7,920	1,450 1,642 1,505 1,474	2,221	3,492 3,065 727 662 597 922 2,296 2,265	3,336 3,640 4,468 4,773 4,646 4,437 4,364 4,343	1,868 1,862	72 77 45 1,042 918 1,106	18, 172 20, 475 24, 161 28, 030 47, 336 64, 666 73, 207 82, 030	11,713 13,669 17,063 21,046 40,705 58,683 67,085 75,875	669 662 988 4,462 4,636 4,708	6,727 13,218	4,402 4,568 2,756 3,159 5,799 7,672 11,834 15,778	34.114	2,097 3,719 4,102 2,718 2,501 963	2,411 2,587 3,608 3,651 3,533 3,287 3,393 3,422	4,220 3,491 3,333 3,098 2,696 2,730
Member banks, total: 1934—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 30 Dec. 30	28, 150 31, 752 37, 126 43, 521 59, 263 74, 258 83, 587 91, 569	13,958 15,321 18,021 16,088 16,288 18,084	8,671 7,387 7,421 7,023	865 972 1,089 1,023 1,023 1,198	594 934 1,398 2,200	3, 110 2, 752 652 598 538 839 2, 130 2, 108	2,547 3,228 3,494 3,423 3,274 3,207	5,6 7,7 3,2 3,6 1,847 1,484 1,467 1,505	08 73 92 870 848 1,033	16, 122 17, 794 21, 805 25, 500 43, 175 57, 970 65, 503 72, 893	10,895 12,371 15,823 19,539 37,546 52,948 60,339 67,685	4,466		6,906 10,640	27, 265	3,486 3,832 2,540 2,345	1,965 2,047 3,013 3,090 2,965 2,729 2,834 2,857	3,375 2,970 2,871 2,664 2,294 2,331
New York City: 3 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	7,761 8,313 10,910 12,896 17,957 19,994 22,669 24,003	3,159 3,673 3,384 4,072 4,116 4,428 5,479 5,760	2,125 2,807 2,546 2,515 2,430	6 8 21 24 64 30	412 787 1,054 1,657	820 733 190 169 193 323 751 859	139 141 130 123 117 107 93 86		139 168 154 148 153 251	4,602 4,640 7,527 8,823 13,841 15,566 17,190 18,243	3,524 3,594 6,044 7,265 12,547 14,563 16,157 17,179	207 311 1,855 1,328 1,258	2, 144 3, 409 4, 242	1,829 2,805	824 1, 175 2, 977 3, 652 5, 420 7, 014 7, 650 8, 592	388 1,615 1,679 1,071 984 201	342 695 729 593 444 456	703 788 830 701 558 577
Chicago: 3 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	2,760 3,973 4,554 5,124	696 954 832 1,004 1,064	492 732 658 763 710	5 6 6 6 11 17	34 102 102	170 129 54 52 32 52 130 163	18 12 19 22 23 22 21 24	62 45 49	290 153 84 96 18 14 40 34	3,550 4,060	821 1,010 1,307 1,430 2,789 3,238 3,688 3,913	297 256 397 199 367	637 877 1,038		903 1,282 1,602	94 112 119 83 74	135 188 182 166 158 204	121 186 193 186 155 169
Reserve city banks. 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	10,028 11,414 13,013 15,347 20,915	5, 203 5, 931 7, 105 6, 102 6, 201 6, 761	2,589 3,456 2,957 3,058 2,787	290 279 277	114 97 217 409	1,066 207 194 153 267	1,176 1,436 1,527 1,486 1,420 1,385	2,8 1,3 1,5 808 658 650	338 322 512 312 301 350	5,715 6,211 7,081 8,243 14,813 21,321 24,183 26,781	4,088 4,599 5,204 6,467 13,038 19,682 22,484 25,042	106 103 295 1,441	2,253	2,497 3,893	2, 267 3, 281 4, 248 6, 810 9, 943 10, 689	1,049 1,173 1,173 811 749 402	691 984 956 954 913	922 893 820 821 726 735
Country banks: 1934—Dec. 31. 1937—Dec. 31. 1940—Dec. 31. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30.	10,826 12,518 16,419 22,188	4,446 5,309 5,890 5,038 4,654 4,780	1,453 1,676 1,226 1,084 1,096	659 772 713 671	20 17 2 3 25 33	824 201 183 161 197 345	1,219 1,644 1,823 1,797 1,725	2, 1, 1, 674 528 536	377 400 530	20,071	3,168 3,269 4,377	29 45 110 671 1,032	1, 251 2 3, 094	2,096	1,675 2,081 2,926 5,436 8,705 10,114	678 710 861 574 5 538 4 253	8 879 1,146 1,222 1,252 1,214 2 1,214	1,630 1,102 1,028 956 855 849
Insured non- member com- mercial banks 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	4,633 5,470 5,429 5,774 6,984 9,258 10,360 11,824	2, 789 3, 074 4 3, 24 4 2, 818 8 2, 556 0 2, 64 4 2, 67	518 1 543 3 370 5 356 8 38 8 38	3 478 5 55. 6 48. 3 45. 9 52	8 20 3 10 2 10 2 2: 5 2:	313 75 64 5 5 82 166 156	1, 16 1, 15 1, 13	1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,	7 6	0 6,70 3 7,71 7 9,14	1 1, 290 6 1, 240 3 1, 500 6 3, 160 2 5, 73 2 6, 75 6 8, 19	7 0 10 0 1' 2 90 2 27 2 24 7 22	7 9 442 6 1,142 2 1,233 3 1,319	7 760 8 1,194	700 2 834 2 1,069 2 2,05 5 3,39 4 4,00	29 1 23 9 27 3 17 5 15 2 7	540 4 59 1 56 9 56 6 56 6 56	844 5 521 3 462 9 435 0 403 0 400

^{*}These figures do not include data for banks in possessions of the United States and therefore differ from those published by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

1 Classifications of loans and investments were revised as of Dec. 31, 1938, and consequently figures for some items prior to December 1938 are not comparable with subsequent figures. For explanation see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 64 and 69.

2 During 1941 three mutual savings banks with total deposits of 8 million dollars became members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks are included in "member banks" but are not included in "all insured commercial banks."

3 Central reserve city banks.

ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES-Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

			,			[In mi	llions of									
				1	<u> </u>		Deman	d deposit	:8	1		Time	deposits	·	1	
Class of bank and call date	Re- serves with Federal Re- serve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal- ances with do- mestic banks ⁴	De- mand de- posits ad- justed ⁵	Inter depo	bank osits For- eign	U. S. Gov- ern- ment	States and political subdi- visions	Certified and officers' checks	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	Inter- bank	U. S. Gov- ern- ment and Postal Sav- ings	States and polit- ical subdi- visions		Bor- row- ings	Capi- tal ac- counts
All insured com- mercial banks: 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Dec. 31 Dec. 30	4,082 7,005 13,995 12,396 13,072 12,834 12,812 14,260	793 789 1,234 1,358 1,305 1,445 1,464 1,622	4, 193 4, 744 8, 202 8, 570 9,080 8,445 8,776 9,787	17, 901 23, 267 33, 820 37, 845 48, 221 59, 921 59, 197 65, 960	4,652 5,519 9,677 9,823 10,234 9,743 10,030 11,063	148 456 702 673 813 893 940 948	1,687 801 666 1,762 8,167 9,950 18,757 19,754	2,266 2,667 3,298 3,677 3,996 4,352 4,402 4,518	863 814 971 1,077 1,219 1,669 1,550 1,354	16,717 22,105 32,398 36,544 47,122 58,338 57,351 64,133	151 153 160 158 97 68 68 68	524 126 69 59 61 124 108 109	335 588 522 492 397 395 407 423	11,674 13,988 14,998 15,146 15,697 18,561 20,530 23,347	49 30 11 10 10 46 84 122	6, 152 6, 403 6, 673 6, 841 7, 055 7, 453 7, 709 7, 989
Member banks, total: 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—Une 30 Dec. 30	4,082 7,005 13,992 12,396 13,072 12,835 12,813 14,261	609 589 991 1,087 1,019 1,132 1,143 1,271	3, 149 3, 414 6, 185 6, 246 6, 147 5, 450 5, 799 6, 354	15,686 20,387 30,429 33,754 42,570 52,642 51,829 57,308	4,569 5,436 9,581 9,714 10,101 9,603 9,904 10,881	147 453 700 671 811 891 937 945	1,636 781 616 1,709 7,923 9,444 17,634 18,509	1,799 2,132 2,724 3,066 3,318 3,602 3,638 3,744	838 767 913 1,009 1,142 1,573 1,460 1,251	14,951 19,747 29,576 33,061 42,139 51,820 50,756 56,270	141 140 141 140 87 62 63 58	452 95 56 50 56 120 104 105	294 482 435 418 332 327 333 347	9,020 10,806 11,687 11,878 12,366 14,822 16,448 18,807	19 15 3 4 5 39 75 111	5,054 5,371 5,698 5,886 6,101 6,475 6,696 6,968
New York City: ³ 1934—Dec. 31. 1937—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 31. 1943—Dec. 30.	1,576 2,738 7,057 5,105 4,388 3,596 3,455 3,766	86 56 102 93 72 92 85 102	103 120 122 141 82 61 60 76	5,069 6,111 11,062 10,761 11,899 13,899 13,254 14,042	1,797 2,108 4,032 3,595 3,209 2,867 3,105 3,179	126 416 641 607 733 810 852 851	792 382 48 866 4, 186 3, 395 6, 150 6, 722	229 189 370 319 263 252 213 199	540 404 471 450 448 710 722 361	5,371 6,507 11,357 11,282 12,501 14,373 13,740 14,448	8 7 5 6 3 4 11 11	56 5 7 7	4 49 51 29 23 26 17 17	591 696 768 778 711 816 861 977	29 64 96	1,565 1,606 1,615 1,648 1,727 1,862 1,907 1,966
Chicago: 3 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	415 596 1,051 1,021 902 821 811 899	40 27 42 43 39 38 41 43	207 179 319 298 164 158 179 177	1,189 1,438 1,941 2,215 2,557 3,050 3,070 3,041	445 528 997 1,027 1,105 972 1,090 1,132	2 5 8 12 14 15	46 65 90 127 665 713 1,105 1,400	182 207 174 233 178 174 218 167	23 23 27 34 38 44 41 33	1,073 1,354 1,905 2,152 2,588 3,097 3,040 3,100		1 5 2 2	8 8 1 1	381 445 496 476 453 505 543 619		226 255 270 288 304 326 343 354
Reserve city banks: 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	1,268 2,310 4,027 4,060 4,940 5,116 5,109 5,687	207 200 396 425 365 391 399 441	1,543 1,470 2,741 2,590 2,202 1,758 1,922 2,005	5,136 6,870 9,581 11,117 14,849 18,654 18,405 20,267	1,984 2,389 3,919 4,302 4,831 4,770 4,757 5,421	17 30 49 54 63 63 65 70	620 256 327 491 1,982 3,373 6,453 6,157	585 777 995 1,144 1,319 1,448 1,464 1,509	169 192 228 286 385 475 384 488	4,919 6,743 9,468 11,127 15,061 18,790 18,367 20,371	118 111 107 104 63 41 37 33	186 34 19 20 22 56 45 40	206 266 226 243 169 151 158 154	3,494 4,161 4,506 4,542 4,805 5,902 6,567 7,561	2	1,614 1,735 1,904 1,967 2,028 2,135 2,207 2,327
Country banks: 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30	822 1,361 1,857 2,210 2,842 3,303 3,438 3,909	275 307 452 526 542 611 618 684	1,296 1,645 3,002 3,216 3,699 3,474 3,638 4,097	4, 292 5, 968 7, 845 9, 661 13, 265 17, 039 17, 099 19, 958	342 412 633 790 957 994 951 1, 149	2 1 2 2 4 5 5	178 78 151 225 1,090 1,962 3,926 4,230	1,558 1,727 1,743	106 149 187 239 272 344 314 369	3,589 5,143 6,846 8,500 11,989 15,561 15,609 18,350	16 21 29 30 20 17 15 14	210 61 33 31 32 56 52 57	84 158 150 146 140 149 157 175	4,554 5,504 5,917 6,082 6,397 7,599 8,477 9,650	14 13 3 4 3 10 11 16	1,650 1,775 1,909 1,982 2,042 2,153 2,239 2,321
Insured non- member com- mercial banks: 1934—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31 1943—Dec. 31 1944—June 30 Dec. 30		184 199 243 271 287 313 322 352	1,044 1,329 2,017 2,325 2,934 2,996 2,978 3,434	2, 216 2, 879 3, 391 4, 092 5, 651 7, 279 7, 368 8, 652	83 83 95 108 133 141 126 182	3	51 20 50 53 243 506 1,124 1,245	535 574 611 678 750 764 775	25 47 58 68 76 96 90 103	1,766 2,357 2,822 3,483 4,983 6,518 6,595 7,863	9 14 18 18 10 6 5 6	72 31 13 8 5 4 4	41 106 87 74 65 68 74 76	2,653 3,182 3,311 3,276 3,339 3,750 4,094 4,553	30 15 8 6 5 6 9	1,097 1,032 975 956 955 979 1,015 1,022

Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and 525 million at all insured commercial banks.
 Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government less cash items reported as in process of collection. For other footnotes, see opposite page.
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 18-45, pp. 72-103, and 108-113.

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WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

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

-		Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars Loans Investments																
						chasing						Ţ	J. S. G	overnme	nt obli	gations		
Data as manth	Total loans		Com- mer- cial,	To br		 I								Cer-				0.1
Date or month	and invest- ments	Total	indus- trial, and	and d	ealers	Too	thers	estate	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	Total	Bills	cates of in-	Notes	Bonds	Guar-	Other secu- rities
			agri- cul- tural	U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	U.S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties							debt- ed- ness			teed	
Total—101 Cities 1944—Feb	53, 139	11,625	6,412	1,070	600	807	319	1,094	87	1,236	41,514	38,682	3,924	8,905	5,640	18,454	1,759	2,832
Oct Nov Dec	54, 172 54, 168 59, 436	11,033 11,397 12,941	6,130 6,287 6,454	837 1,069 1,448	734 759 713	559 494 1,519		1,062 1,060 1,058	56 72 79	1,324 1,320 1,329	43,139 42,771 46,495	39,896	1,752	10,495 10,236 10,272	7,316	19,996	597 596 614	2,908 2,875 2,901
1945—Jan Feb	59,590 58,796	12,356 11,768	6,405 6,320	1,196 991	726 763	1,236 929	357 354	1,053 1,047	77 76	1,306 1,288	47,234 47,028	44,345 44,074		10,008	9,238	21,673 22,104	613 360	2,889 2,954
1944—Dec. 27	59,737	12,986	6,518	1,431	706	1,526	353	1,058	59	1,335	46,751	43,842		10,110			614	2,909
1945—Jan. 3 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31	59,887 59,560 59,635 59,620 59,247	12,630 12,504 12,351 12,187 12,108	6,387	1,245 1,262 1,208 1,143 1,121	707	1,416 1,329 1,202 1,140 1,093	354 355	1,054 1,056 1,053 1,051 1,049	107 61 92 54 72	1,305 1,304 1,310 1,306 1,305	47,056 47,284 47,433	44,354 44,166 44,393 44,554 44,257	2,774	10,029	9,253 9,217 9,220	21,535 21,653 21,770	615 619 621 609 600	2,903 ·2,890 2,891 2,879 2,882
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	59,007 58,923 58,753 58,501	11,852 11,894 11,693 11,634	6,346 6,369 6,313 6,251	995 1,037 967 964	774 775 730 773	961 943 912 899	353 348 368 346	1,049 1,050 1,047 1,044	79 84 71 71	1,295 1,288 1,285 1,286	47,060	44,061	2,526 2,446 2,443 2,140	10, 159 10, 101 10, 036 9, 994		22,105	370 362 352 357	2,936 2,968 2,955 2,955
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	58, 424 58, 155 58, 071	11,517 11,419 11,284	6, 198 6, 186 6, 155	951 924 889	745 736 748	864 824 770	347 346 347	1,044 1,042 1,041	82 70 57	1,286 1,291 1,277	46,907 46,736 46,787	43,799	2,350 2,238 2,260	11,555 11,498 11,432		22, 241 22, 286 22, 314	353 345 338	2,930 2,937 3,013
New York City 1944—Feb	19,650	4,817	2,470	835	459	485	132	89	63	284	14,833	13,906	1,228	3,216	1,932	6,586	944	927
Oct Nov Dec	19, 227 19, 288 21, 601	4,376 4,637 5,454	2,310 2,366 2,430	678 885 1,145	547 572 537	233 200 736	132 139 138	75 74 72	47 53 53	354 348 343	14,651	13,853 13,695 15,174	542 310 439	3,571 3,356 3,481	2,683 2,696 3,310	6,906 7,185 7,780	151 148 164	998 956 973
1945—Jan Feb	21,500 21,019	5,140 4,798	2,454 2,437	942 787	547 588	602 409	144 146	71 68	60 63	320 300	16,360 16,221	15,405 15,253	843 664	3,346 3,348		7,713 7,878	163 73	955 968
1944—Dec. 27	21,724	5,521	2,464	1,154	530	783	146	71	38	335	ŀ	15,223	525	3,368	3,382	7,785	163	980
1945—Jan. 3 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31	21,929 21,441 21,433 21,412 21,286	5,313 5,226 5,119 5,025 5,016	2,447 2,488 2,458 2,441 2,437	991 984 946 904 885	544 518 534 572 569	707 665 573 542 524	139 139 141 143 156	73 71 71 69 69	92 42 76 37 54	320 319 320 317 322	16,314	15,650 15,254 15,357 15,439 15,325	948 722 876 928 743	3,430 3,345 3,325 3,330 3,301	3,358	7,714 7,669 7,691 7,709 7,779	162 160 160 167 167	966 961 957 948 945
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	21,098 21,058 21,039 20,881	4,834 4,878 4,751 4,730	2,446 2,462 2,430 2,411	782 826 772 767	604 599 561 590	425 412 402 396	144 139 160 140	70 69 67 67	61 72 59 60	302 299 300 299	16, 264 16, 180 16, 288 16, 151	15, 292 15, 205 15, 324 15, 192	703 682 741 530	3,370 3,368 3,339 3,313	3,277 3,225 3,302 3,358	7,867 7,856 7,870 7,919	75 74 72 72	972 975 964 959
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	20,799 20,608 20,594	4,668 4,634 4,530	2,391 2,385 2,365	749 755 719	572 572 580	381 353 309	141 141 142	67 67 67	72 60 50	295 301 298	16, 131 15, 974 16, 064	15, 189 15, 031 15, 049	630 562 582	3,864 3,828 3,819	2,696 2,658 2,655	7,927 7,915 7,929	72 68 64	942 943 1,015
Outside New York City 1944—Feb	33,489	6,808	3,942	235	141	322	187	1,005	24	952	26,681	24,776	2,696	5,689	3,708	11,868	815	1,905
Oct Nov.: Dec	34,945 34,880 37,835	6,657 6,760 7,487	3,820 3,921 4,024	159 184 303	187 187 176	326 294 783	199 197 203	987 986 986	9 19 26	970 972 986	28, 288 28, 120 30, 348	26, 378 26, 201 28, 420	1.442	6,924 6,880 6,791	4,642 4,620 5,854	12,666 12,811 13,487	446 448 450	1,910 1,919 1,928
1945—Jan Feb	38,090 37,777	7,216 6,970	3,951 3,883	254 204	179 175	634 520	213 208	982 979	17 13	986 988	30,874 30,807	28,940 28,821	1.970	6,662 6,724	5,898	13,960 14,226	450 287	1,934 1,986
1944—Dec: 27	38,013	7,465	4,054	277	176	743	207	987	21	1,000	30,548	28,619	1,903	6,742	ŀ	13,650	451	1,929
Jan. 10 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31		7,317 7,278 7,232 7,162 7,092	3,978 3,948 3,967 3,946 3,914	254 278 262 239 236	180 184 173 179 179	709 664 629 598 569	215 215 213 212 213	981 985 982 982 980	15 19 16 17 18	985 985 990 989 983	30,641 30,841 30,970 31,046 30,869	28,704 28,912 29,036 29,115 28,932	1,916 2,052 2,071 1,998 1,810	6,669 6,640 6,630 6,699 6,670	5,912 5,915	13,757 13,866 13,962 14,061 14,158	453 459 461 442 433	1,937 1,929 1,934 1,931 1,937
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	37,865 37,714	7,018 7,016 6,942 6,904	3,900 3,907 3,883 3,840	213 211 195 197	170 176 169 183	536 531 510 503	209 209 208 206	979 981 980 977	18 12 12 11	993 989 985 987	30,891 30,849 30,772 30,716	28,927 28,856 28,781 28,720	1,823 1,764 1,702	6,789 6,733 6,697 6,681	5,857 5,862	14, 163 14, 209 14, 235 14, 296	295 288 280 285	1,964 1,993 1,991 1,996
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	37,547	6,849 6,785 6,754	3,807 3,801 3,790	202 169 170	173 164 168	483 471 461	206 205 205	977 975 974	10 10 7	991 990 979	30,776 30,762 30,723	28,788 28,768 28,725	1,720 1,676 1,678	7,691 7,670 7,613	4,782 4,774 4,775	14,314 14,371 14,385	281 277 274	1,988 1,994 1,998

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 127-227.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE-Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

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

	Real			lonting d.	Г	emand except in	deposits	3,	Ti	me depo	sits,	1	nterba deposit				
Date or month	Re- serves with Fed- eral	Cash in vault	Bal- ances with do-	De- mand de- posits	Indi- vid- uals, part-	States	Certi- fied	U. S.	Indi- vid- uals, part-	States and	U.S. Gov- ern-		estic nks		Bor-	Cap- ital ac-	Bank deb-
	Re- serve Banks	vauit	mestic banks	ad- justed ¹	ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	and offi- cers' checks etc.	Gov- ern- ment	ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	ment and Postal Sav- ings	De- mand	Time	For- eign banks	ings	counts	its ²
Total 101 Cities 1944—Feb	8,500	542	2,251	31,747	32,094	1,671	738	12,356	6, 184	126	59	8, 706	41	817	58	4,309	54,453
Oct Nov Dec	9,359 9,861 9,394	571 590 647	2,123 2,170 2,289	36, 331 38, 268 35, 459	36,571 38,637 35,922	1,780 1,963 1,742	732 876 925	7,446 5,230 12,992	7,344 7,464	120 118 113	46 46 45	8,983 9,409 9,550	35 38 35	869 868 883	163 398 242	4,501 4,524 4,532	58, 170 60, 140 73, 623
1945—Jan Feb	9,340 9,448	585 567	2,260 2,141	35,506 36,493	35,842 36,772	1,777 1,904	987 933	12,941 11,290	7,643 7,812	113 123	46 45	9,419 8,917	33 34	904 939	141 247	4,617 4,662	65,627 55,440
1944—Dec. 27	9,328	657	2,295	35,042	35,675	1,700	1,004	13,791		112	45	9,433	34	891	151	4,522	13,229
1945—Jan. 3 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31	9, 238 9, 325 9, 434 9, 403 9, 302	597 603 582 580 563	2,446 2,264 2,292 2,191 2,110	34,667 35,112 35,686 35,987 36,076	35, 219 35, 302 36, 170 36, 268 36, 251	1,735 1,807 1,711 1,772 1,859	920 876	13,870 13,130 12,755 12,634 12,314	7,584 7,626 7,639 7,668 7,697	112 111 112 115 117	45 45 46 46 46	9,843 9,623 9,580 9,226 8,823	32 34 33 34 34	890 889 902 914 925	97 139 164 138 169	4,602 4,616 4,611 4,622 4,636	17,076 14,373 15,303 14,697 14,424
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	9,358 9,432 9,440 9,560	547 589 565 565	2,085 2,179 2,136 2,164	36,034 36,282 36,637 37,018	35,935 36,977 *36,830 37,347	1,892 1,896 1,888 1,939	968 935 924 905	11,950 11,610 *11,075 10,523	7,750 7,783 7,832 7,883	122 122 123 125	46 45 44 44	8,873 9,029 8,883 8,883	34 35 33 32	933 935 940 951	205 224 271 288	4,653 4,657 4,662 4,676	14,667 12,571 15,224 12,978
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	9,551 9,725 9,753	564 619 594	2,121 2,218 2,159	37,149 37,635 37,585	37, 168 38, 158 37, 569	1,923 1,921 1,986	798 835 807	9,942 9,481 9,345	7,936 7,956 8,011	125 125 123	44 44 44	9,065 9,195 9,082	34 42 41	945 930 936	310 203 206	4,682 4,676 4,687	14,365 13,955 14,501
New York City 1944—Feb	3,073	87	24	11,596	11,971	166	414	5,226	746	25	6	2,750	1	734	41	1,705	22,887
Oct Nov Dec.	3,423 3,661 3,342	94 96 107	26 30 28	13,272 14,293 12,809	13,630 14,673 13,240	216 282 202	379 483 530	2,969 2,003 5,578	913 903 884	17 17 17	7 7 7	2,830 2,947 2,963	1 1 1	787 785 798	123 274 182	1,759 1,768 1,768	24,672 25,464 33,064
1945—Jan Feb	3,345 3,443	91 92	26 26	12,768 13,241	13, 219 13, 631	172 240	590 574	5,543 4,745	899 922	18 18	7	2,985 2,850	1 1	817 849	69 99	1,792 1,805	30,826 25,416
1944—Dec. 27	3,335	108	30	12,663	13,174	181	605	5,919	876	17	7	2,937	1	804	122	1,762	5,802
1945—Jan. 3 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31	3,256 3,328 3,360 3,363 3,415	95 97 87 90 88	36 24 23 24 24	12,488 12,589 12,765 12,945 13,053	13,001 13,014 13,203 13,417 13,462	178 168 160 165 186	651 555 507 725 513	5,994 5,637 5,479 5,385 5,221	890 896 900 902 906	17 17 17 18 18	7 7 7 7 7	3,180 2,999 2,977 2,904 2,866	1 1 1 1	803 806 813 826 837	70 77 93 48 54	1,788 1,790 1,791 1,793 1,800	7,812 6,842 7,359 7,014 6,486
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	3,401 3,410 3,450 3,509	91 97 94 88	28 23 27 24	13,053 13,126 13,351 13,434	13,314 13,649 13,700 13,862	236 250 235 239	617 579 569 529	5,047 4,896 4,645 4,390	912 917 930 928	18 18 18 18	7 7 7 7	2,831 2,835 2,847 2,888	1 1 1 1	844 842 847 861	56 99 113 128	1,803 1,805 1,803 1,811	7,122 5,732 7,088 5,474
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	3,497 3,523 3,530	92 98 92	21 25 28	13,521 13,679 13,691	13,873 14,142 13,968	213 209 271	456 455 399	4,131 3,930 3,856	933 939 968	19 19 18	7 7 8	2,911 2,891 2,844	1 1 1	855 837 841	172 95 119	1,809 1,806 1,807	6,638 6,368 6,116
Outside New York City 1944—Feb	5,427	455	2, 227	20, 151	20, 123	1,505	324	7,130	5,438	101	53	5,956	40	83	17	2,604	31,566
Oct Nov Dec	5,936 6,200 6,052	477 494 540	2,097 2,140 2,261	23,059 23,975 22,650	22,941 23,964 22,682	1,564 1,681 1,540	353 393 395	4,477 3,227 7,414		103 101 96	39 39 38	6,153 6,462 6,587	34 37 34	82 83 85	40 124 60	2,756	33,498 34,676 40,559
1945—Jan	5,995 6,005	494 475	2,234 2,115	22,738 23,252	22, 623 23, 141	1,605 1,664	397 359	7,398 6,545	6,744 6,890	95 105	39 38	6,434 6,067	32 33	87 90	72 148		34,801 30,024
1944—Dec. 27	5,993	549	2,265	22,379	22,501	1,519	399	7,872	6,625	95	38	6,496	33	87	29	2,760	7,427
1945—Jan. 3 Jan. 10 Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31	5,982 5,997 6,074 6,040 5,887	502 506 495 490 475	2,410 2,240 2,269 2,167 2,086	22, 179 22, 523 22, 921 23, 042 23, 023	22,218 22,288 22,967 22,851 22,789	1,557 1,639 1,551 1,607 1,673	475 365 369 396 377	7,493 7,276 7,249	6,694 6,730 6,739 6,766 6,791	95 94 95 97 99	38 38 39 39 39	6,663 6,624 6,603 6,322 5,957	31 33 32 33 33	87 83 89 88 88	27 62 71 90 115	2,814 2,826 2,820 2,829 2,836	9, 264 7, 531 7, 944 7, 683 7, 938
Feb. 7 Feb. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 28	5,957 6,022 5,990 6,051	456 492 471 477	2,057 2,156 2,109 2,140	22, 981 23, 156 23, 286 23, 584	22,621 23,328 *23,130 23,485	1,656 1,646 1,653 1,700	351 356 355 376	6,714	6,838 6,866 6,902 6,955	104 104 105 107	39 38 37 37	6,042 6,194 6,036 5,995	33 34 32 31	89 93 93 90	149 125 158 160	2,850 2,852 2,859 2,865	7,545 6,839 8,136 7,504
Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	6,054 6,202 6,223	472 521 502	2, 100 2, 193 2, 131	23,628 23,956 23,894	23, 295 24, 016 23, 601	1,710 1,712 1,715	342 380 408	5,811 5,551 5,489	7,017	106 106 105	37 37 36	6, 154 6, 304 6, 238	33 41 40	90 93 95	138 108 87	2,873 2,870 2,880	7,727 7,587 8,385

r Revised.

1 Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

2 Monthly and weekly totals of debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

						Loans	(III m	linons	of dolla	ırsı	Investments								
:	Total		Com-	For p	urchas ing sec	ing or c							U. S. C	Governm	ent obl	igation	3		
Federal Reserve district and date	loans and in- vest-	Total	mer- cial, in- dus- trial,		okers ealers	Тоо	thers	estate	Loans to	Other loans	Total			Certifi- cates of			Guar-	Other secu-	
	ments		and agri- cul- tural	U.S. Govt. obli- ga- tions	Other secu- rities	U.S. Govt. obli- ga- tions	Other secu- rities	loans	banks			Total	Bills	in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds	an- teed	rities	
Boston Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	3, 120 3, 073 3, 083 3, 055 3, 042	654 651 646 646 642	408 401 399 400 400	25 29 28 26 20	21 21 21 21 21 23	13 13 13 13 13	16 16 15 15 16	64 64 64 64 64	4 4 3 4 3	103 103 103 103 103	2,466 2,422 2,437 2,409 2,400	2,355 2,369 2,338	180 152 161 141 147	637 623 695 686 681	390 386 317 315 316	1,188 1,190 1,190	6 6 6 6	66 67 68 71 71	
New York* Feb. 21	23,087 22,918 22,849 22,645 22,637	5,103 5,078 5,013 4,972 4,860	2,586 2,566 2,545 2,539 2,512	775 768 753 757 720	569 597 577 577 577 585	429 423 406 374 330	182 161 162 162 163	142 142 142 142 142	59 60 72 60 50	361 361 356 361 358	17,984 17,840 17,836 17,673 17,777	16,656	734 652	3,698 3,667 4,270 4,227 4,227	3,620 3,679 2,927 2,901 2,899	8,749 8,801 8,810 8,802 8,818	78 78 78 74 70	1,040 1,034 1,017 1,017 1,089	
Feb. 21	2,452 2,445 2,450 2,448 2,473	417 413 410 413 410	223 218 217 218 217	2 2 2 2 2 2	32 34 33 35 34	6 5 5 5 5	9 9 9 9	34 34 34 34 34 34		111 111 110 110 109	2,035 2,032 2,040 2,035 2,063	1,864 1,863 1,871 1,863 1,891	133 129	321 318 355 350 350	294 297 259 254 252	1,067 1,067 1,069 1,075 1,078	54 55 55 55 55 54	171 169 169 172 172	
Feb. 21	4,726 4,733 4,740 4,724 4,695	895 893 883 871 862	400 401 397 396 397	63 63 63 57 55	16 16 16 15 17	117 115 110 104 101	15 15 15 16 16	158 158 158 157 157		126 125 124 126 122	3,831 3,840 3,857 3,853 3,833	3,589 3,596 3,614 3,611 3,591	175 164	843 841 936 940 914	634 634 540 541 540	1,956	11 11 11 10 10	242 244 243 242 242	
Feb. 21	1,948 1,941 1,946 1,936 1,921	301 298 298 298 297 297	143 141 141 141 141	3 2 2 2 3 4	5 6 6 4 5	37 36 35 35 35 34	9 9 9 9	46 46 46 46 46	1 1 1 1	57 57 58 58 58	1,647 1,643 1,648 1,639 1,624	1,591 1,587 1,590 1,581 1,566	97	303 301 333 336 332	302 300 270 266 263	868 865 866 868 868	12 14 14 14 14 13	56 56 58 58 58	
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Chicago*	1,811 1,795 1,810 1,824 1,827	341 338 331 329 327	198 198 193 190 189	1 1 1	7 6 6 6	35 35 34 34 33	7 7 7 7 7	24 24 24 24 24 24	2 1 1 1 1	67 67 65 67 66	1,470 1,457 1,479 1,495 1,500	1,342 1,329 1,350 1,365 1,370	56	278 281 345 354 357	351 346 306 307 307	648 640 628 629 634	6 6 6 6	128 128 129 130 130	
Feb. 21, Feb. 28	8,847 8,835 8,854 8,793 8,740	1,551 1,539 1,517 1,481 1,485	978 957 946 940 936	75 76 79 57 64	37 49 42 37 37	153 150 144 144 142	57 57 57 57 57	135 134 134 133 134		116 116 115 113 115	7,296 7,296 7,337 7,312 7,255	6, 755 6, 758 6, 795 6, 772 6, 712	518	1,711 1,710 1,963 1,955 1,939	1,337 1,333 1,063 1,062 1,064	3,177 3,189 3,195 3,200 3,192	37 37 37 37 37	541 538 542 540 543	
Feb. 21	1,852 1,863 1,853 1,838 1,838	445 441 437 434 432	258 253 250 244 246	2 3 2 2 3	4 4 4 4 4	20 21 22 20 20	12 11 11 12 12	65 64 64 64 64	1 1 1 1	83 84 83 87 83	1,407 1,422 1,416 1,404 1,398	1,287 1,303 1,299 1,285 1,280	35	291 294 341 328 323	342 333 264 259 259	605 622 645 656 659	14 14 14 14 14	120 119 117 119 118	
Feb. 21	1,149 1,148 1,144 1,144 1,142	208 207 204 206 206	115 116 115 118 119	1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2	10 9 8 7 7	4 4 4 4 4	24 23 23 23 23 23	3 3 2 2	49 49 48 49 48	941 941 940 938 936	898 898 897 895 892	13 11	185 185 226 227 225	211 212 171 168 167	483 481 479 480 482	9 9 8 9 8	43 43 43 43 44	
Feb. 21	2,001 1,988 1,990 2,007 1,979	345 343 343 344 348	217 215 215 218 222	1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 3	19 18 17 17 17	10 9 10 9	37 37 37 37 37 37	1 1 1 1	57 59 59 58 58	1,656 1,645 1,647 1,663 1,631	1,517 1,518 1,535	79 72 85	360 360 414 410 389	361 357 310 309 312	693 695 696 705 700	26 26 26 26 26 26	127 128 129 128 129	
Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. San Francisco	1,670 1,659 1,669 1,679 1,676	407 407 418 412 410	272 274		4 4 4 4	30 31 30 30 30	22 22 23 22 22 22	22 22 22 22 22 22		56 56 67 60 58	1,263 1,252 1,251 1,267 1,266	1,217 1,206 1,205 1,221 1,220	65 66 73	316 314 380 388 389	273 273 220 221 224	540 540 525 529 532	14 14 14 10 10	46 46 46 46 46	
Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. City of Chicago*	6,090 6,103 6,036 6,062 6,109	1,026 1,026 1,017 1,014 1,005	514 513 508 508 508 502	19 19 19 18 18	30 31 31 28 28	43 43 40 41 38	25 26 25 24 24	296 296 296 296 296 296		99 98 98 99 99	5,064 5,077 5,019 5,048 5,104	4,694 4,650 4,677	266 252 271	1,093 1,100 1,297 1,297 1,306	1,054 1,056 831 829 827	2,152 2,185 2,186 2,196 2,212	85 87 84 84 84	373 383 369 371 371	
Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21.	5,368 5,364 5,362 5,326 5,248	1,059 1,053 1,040 1,006 1,010		71 71 74 52 60	29 41 35 31 31	91 88 84 85 83	51 51 51 51 51 51	27 27 27 27 27 27		63 53 62 60 61	4,309 4,311 4,322 4,320 4,238	3.962	451	973 967 1,117 1,108 1,090	773 769 604 603 604	1,794	5 5 4 4 4	359 356 361 358 361	

^{*}Separate figures for New York City are shown in the immediately preceding table, and for the city of Chicago in this table. The figures for the New York and Chicago Districts, as shown in this table, include New York City and Chicago, respectively.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS-Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

						mand d			Tim	e deposi ot interb			nterbar leposit				
Federal Reserve district and date	Re- serves with Fed- eral	Cash in	Bal- ances with do-	De- mand de- posits	Indi- vid- uals, part-	States and	Certi- fied	U. S.	Indi- vid- uals, part-	States and	U.S. Gov- ern-	Dome			Bor- row-	Cap- ital ac-	Bank deb
	Re- serve Banks	vault	mestic	ad- justed ¹	ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	and offi- cers' checks etc.	Gov- ern- ment	ner- ships, and cor- pora- tions	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	ment and Postal Sav- ings	De- mand	Time	For- eign banks	ings	counts	its ²
Boston (6 cities) Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21.	431 436 445 446 463	55 59 59 63 67	116 119 107 114 127	2,053 2,060 2,100 2,107 2,136	2,045 2,056 2,086 2,109 2,119	103 105 105 105 105 102	34 31 31 32 32	768 731 688 658 648	350 352 354 355 357		3 3 3 3 3	277 267 282 286 291		19 19 18 19	9 12 8 11 1	270 271 272 272 272 273	701 604 646 686 683
New York (8 cities)* Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21. Philadelphia (4 cities)	3,691 3,757 3,728 3,769 3,770	125 119 124 134 126	109 110 113 115 126	14,696 14,779 14,887 15,062 15,077	14,827 15,000 15,031 15,327 15,137	480 490 458 459 517	604 558 480 481 431	4,959 4,690 4,414 4,200 4,122	1,472 1,472 1,481 1,489 1,519	21 21 21 21 21 21	10 10 10 10 10	2,908 2,949 2,976 2,957 2,909	3 3 3 10 10	849 863 857 839 843	135 163 198 112 138	1,950 1,959 1,957 1,954 1,955	7,494 5,862 7,002 6,728 6,519
Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. Clevidand (10 cities)	406 408 413 417 429	28 29 29 32 32	76 78 75 81 76	1,748 1,770 1,795 1,812 1,843	1,815 1,851 1,847 1,892 1,884	38 35 41 45 52	20 18 18 19 21	472 447 422 402 396	192 193 193 194 195	2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1	324 325 335 350 351		9 8 9 9	8 8 2 2	240 241 242 242 242 241	589 517 580 569 584
Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Mar. 7. Mar. 14. Mar. 21. Richmond (12 cities)	754	72 72 72 80 79	201 208 198 210 202	3,012 3,050 3,066 3,096 3,096	3,072 3,135 3,092 3,192 3,145	122 120 123 118 119	36 38 35 43 43	678 650 611 584 579	1,045 1,048 1,054 1,057 1,060	54 55 56 56 55		500 507 526 542 542	7 7 8 8 8 8	3 3 3 3 3	38 36 30 31 14	457 457 457 457 457 458	936 837 855 825 914
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Attanta (8 cities)	306 313 317	36 36 36 39 38	150 153 146 151 146	1,176 1,201 1,215 1,227 1,220	1,181 1,198 1,202 1,227 1,200	76 80 83 82 87	18 21 18 24 27	408 382 365 348 343	289 291 293 294 295	2 2 2 2 2 2	7 7 7 7 7	395 399 403 408 396	5 5 5 5	2 2 1 2 2	5 5 5 6 1	122 122 123 122 123	380 356 362 369 389
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Chicago (12 cities)*	. 343	28 30 28 31 30	148 147 161 164 149	1,173 1,183 1,196 1,212 1,193	1,108 1,105 1,119 1,156 1,133	170 179 175 175 163	11 10 9 11 14	212 204 193 187 195	338 339 341 344 345	3 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 2 2	498 485 508 519 501	1 1 1 1	5 5 5 5 5	1	117 117 118 117 118	395 368 356 338 396
Feb. 21	1,473 1,443 1,475	100 99 98 109 94	389 411 389 402 368	5,580 5,694 5,680 5,720 5,620	5,481 5,636 5,571 5,723 5,509	405 421 406 408 409	61 69 63 72 81		1,556 1,572 1,581 1,583 1,584	4 5 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	1,453 1,458 1,485 1,533 1,523	5 5 5 5 5	20 19 20 19 19	11 5 25 3 1	538 541 542 539 542	2, 164 1, 931 2, 020 1, 965 2, 304
Feb. 21	. 332	20 20 20 22 22 22	117 115 111 116 112	1,044 1,063 1,069 1,074 1,063	1,090 1,105 1,097 1,134 1,097	66 70 69 71 74	15 13 10 11 10	254 242 231 221 218	284 285 287 288 289		4 4 4 4 4	592 588 597 597 582		1 1 1 1	30 27 15 14 25	124 124 125 126 126	385 351 348 359 413
Feb. 21	173 176 178 173	10 10 9 11 11	74 76 76 74 73	629 639 658 667 649	612 627 625 642 619	62 66 78 78 79	10 11 10 12 11	257 243 229 219 216	173 173 175 175 175			252 257 256 260 257		2 2 2 2 2 2	16 19 13 12 26	80 81 80 80 80	231 190 218 218 233
Feb. 21	385 390 396 402	22 22 22 22 24 23	280 273 281 279 281	1,270 1,273 1,280 1,309 1,266	1,282 1,274 1,267 1,310 1,278	132 131 132 135 135	19 28 19 22 20	267 259 246 234 236	235 235 238 239 240	1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 3	769 767 782 791 792	5 5 5 5 5		19 12 14 12	135 135 135 136 137	488 440 454 450 533
Feb. 21	361	24 24 24 26 25	227 227 220 237 240	1,200 1,217 1,233 1,252 1,254	1,208 1,214 1,221 1,263 1,249	73 79 93 79 73	20 20 19 21 34	243 231 220 211 207	208 209 211 212 221	11 11 11 11 10	3 3 3 3 3	488 476 496 513 504		3 3 2 3 3		120 120 121 121 121 122	373 330 347 343 414
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7. Mar. 14 Mar. 21 City of Chicago	873 867 848	45 45 43 48 47	249 247 244 275 259	3,056 3,089 2,970 3,097 3,168	3,109 3,146 3,010 3,183 3,199	161 163 160 166 176	76 88 86 87 83	926 900 858 821 809	1,690 1,714 1,728 1,726 1,731	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	7 7 7 7 7	427 405 419 439 434	7 7 7 8 7	27 26 27 28 29		510	1,088 1,192 1,177 1,105 1,119
Feb. 21 Feb. 28 Mar. 7 Mar. 14 Mar. 21	901 914 895 912 895	43 44 44 46 35	175 187 170 178 147	3,353 3,440 3,422 3,427 3,307	3,385 3,491 3,435 3,530 3,333	175 181 171 170 167	27 34 32 32 32 34	1,087 1,023 971 922 905	640 652 655 654 651			1,037 1,027 1,056 1,093 1,086		17 17 17 16 16		353	1, 233 1, 141 1, 229 1, 150 1, 378

^{*} See note on preceding page.

1 Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

2 Debits to demand deposit accounts except in interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING [In millions of dollars]

		Dollar acceptances outstanding												
	Commer-			Hele	d by		Based on							
End of month	cial paper out-	Total out-	Ac	cepting ba	nks		Imports	Exports		shipped	ored in or between			
	standing1	standing	Total	Own bills	Bills	Others ²			Dollar exchange	points in United Foreign				
				Dills	bought		States	Jales		States	Foreign countries			
1943—November December	203 202	111 117	88 90	53 52	35 38	23 27	59 66	11 11	(3) (3)	31 30	9			
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	214 195 172 151 137 143 141 141 141	120 135 129 126 113 112 110 110 111 115 115	94 106 100 96 90 87 88 82 85 85 84	555 57 52 51 49 44 46 44 42 40 44 44	38 49 48 45 41 43 41 38 43 45 40 50	27 29 30 29 24 25 23 28 26 30 32 35	71 83 79 77 71 71 74 72 75 78 78 79 74 86	12 12 12 12 10 11 12 10 11 13 14	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	29 32 31 30 28 24 22 19 21 24 25	9 8 7 7 4 3 2 3 3 2 4 3			
1945—January February	162 157	130 126	98 97	48 52	50 46	32 29	86 87	13 12	(3)	25 24	5 4			

As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.

None held by Federal Reserve Banks.

Less than \$500,000.

Parking and Municipal Statistics. Table 127, pp. 465-467, for descripting.

CUSTOMERS' DEBIT BALANCES, MONEY BORROWED, AND PRINCIPAL RELATED ITEMS OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS

[Member firms of New York Stock Exchange. Ledger balances in millions of dollars]

-		Debit l	alances				Credi	it balances		
End of month	Customers'	Debit balances in	Debit balances in	Cash on			omers' alances ¹	Oth	er credit bala	nces
	debit balances (net) ¹	partners' investment and trading accounts	firm investment and trading accounts	hand and in banks	Money borrowed ²	Free	Other (net)	In partners' investment and trading accounts	In firm investment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1936—June December	1,267 1,395	67 64	164 164	219 249	985 1,048	276 342	86 103	24 30	14 12	420 424
1937—June	1,489	55	161	214	1,217	266	92	25	13	397
December 1938—June	985 774	34	108	232 215	688 495	278	85 89	26	10	355
December	991	27 32	88 106	190	754	258 247	60	22 22	11 5	298 305
1939June	834	25	73	178	570	230	70	21	\	280
December	906	16	78	207	637	266	69	23	7	277
1940—June	653	12	58	223	376	267	62	22	i 5 i	269
December	677	12	99	204	427	281	54	22	: 5	247
1941—June	616	11	89	186	395	255	65	17	. 7	222
December	600	8	86	211	368	289	63	17	~ 5	213
1942—June	496	9	86	180	309	240	56	16	4	189
December	543 761	7	154 190	160 167	378 529	270 334	54 66	15	4	182
December	788	11	188	181	529 557	354 354	65	15 14	5	212 198
			100	101	1	001	"			170
1944—March	e820				630	6 380				
April	6780				600	e 390	[<i></i>	
May Tune	€790 887	5	253	196	€550 619	€400 424	95	1.5	11	216
July	6940	3	253		660	€42 4	1	15	11	210
August	e940				e630	e410				
September	e940				640	e420	1			
October	€950				e670	e430	[1		•
November	€940				€640	e430				
December	1,041	7	260	209	726	472	96	18	8	
1945—January	e1,090				e730	€530	1	Į		
February	°1,120				e730	⁶ 540				• •
20014423	1					310	I			

⁶ Estimated. Complete reports now collected semiannually; monthly figures for three items estimated on basis of reports from a small number of large firms.

1 Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms'

Back figures. - See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 127, pp. 465-467; for description, see p. 427.

¹ Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms' own partners.

2 Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

NOTE.—For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts" in BULLETIN for September 1936. The article describes the method by which the figures are derived and reported, distinguishes the table from a "statement of financial condition," and explains that the last column is not to be taken as representing the actual net capital of the reporting firms.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 143, pp. 501-502, for monthly figures prior to 1942, and Table 144, p. 503, for data in detail at semiannual dates prior to 1942.

OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

[Per cent per annum]

	Prime	Prime	Stock ex-		elds on U nment sec	
Year, month, or week	com- mercial paper, 4- to 6- months1	bank- ers' accept- ances, 90 days1	change call loan re- new- als ²	3- month bills ³	9- to 12- month certifi- cates of in- debted- ness	3- to 5- year taxable notes
1942 average	.66	.44	1.00	.326		1.13
1943 average	.69	.44	1.00	.373	.75	1.31
1944 average	.73	.44	1.00	.375	79	1.33
				i	.,,	1.55
1944—February	.69	.44	1.00	.375	.78	1.32
March	.69	.44	1.00	.375	.80	1.36
April	.69	.44	1.00	.375	.78	1.36
May	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.77	1,35
June	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.79	1.34
July	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.77	1.31
August	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.76	1.30
September	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.79	1.31
October	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.80	1.35
November	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.81	1.34
December	.75	.44	1.00	.375	.80	1.35
1945January	.75	.44	1.00	.375	70	1.31
February	.75	.44	1.00	.375	4.77	1.22
1 001 441 9			1.00	.0,0		1.22
Week ending; Feb. 24	87	7/6 7/6 7/6 7/6	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	.375 .375 .375 .375	.76 .77 .78 .78	1.20 1.20 1.18 1.19
.v.a 24	1 74	/16	1.00	.375	.78	1.18

1 Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.
2 The average rate on 90-day stock exchange time loans was 1.25 per cent during the entire period.
3 Rate on new issues offered within period.
4 Number of issues increased from 1 to 2 on Feb. 1.
Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 120-123, pp. 448-462; for description, see pp. 424-426.

COMMERCIAL LOAN RATES AVERAGES OF RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

[Per cent per annum] 7 Other North-11 South-New York City ern and Western Total ern and Eastern cities 19 cities cities 2.68 2.59 2.53 3.04 2.88 2.75 3.40 3.25 3.26 1.72 1.73 2.07 2.04 1.97 1939 average..... 2.87 3.51 2.63 2.54 2.61 2.72 2.59 2.56 2.55 2.58 2.80 2.68 3.38 1942 average 2.07 3.26 1943 average 2.30 2.11 3.13 1944 average..... 2.56 2.53 3.43 3.36 2.68 2.59 2.14 2.00 2.53 2.58 2.62 2.45 2.58 2.55 2.60 2.06 1.95 3.25 3.23 3.29 2.99 1941-March..... 1.98 2.41 2.48 2.56 2.66 2.63 3.20 3.34 3.25 3.26 2.48 2.62 1.85 2.07 1942-March..... June..... September.... 2.70 2.63 2.28 2.09 December..... 2.36 2.70 2.05 2.10 2.76 2.98 2.71 2.76 3.24 1943-March..... 2.76 3.00 2.48 2.65 June September 3.38 2.73 3.17 December..... 2.63 2.63 2.69 2.39 2.75 2.55 2.82 2.61 3.12 3.18 3.14 2.65 2.10 2.23 1944-March..... June September.... 2.18 1.93 December.....

1 Prior to March 1939 figures were reported monthly on a basis not strictly comparable with the current quarterly series.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 124-125, pp 463-464; for description, see pp. 426-427.

BOND YIELDS1 [Per cent per annum]

1945-March.....

					12 01 001	ic for annu	urr 1						
	U. S. Government							Cor	oorate (Mo	ody's)4			
Year, month, or week	Long-term partially			Munic- ipal (high	Corpo- rate (high			By ra	ting		1	By group	s
	tax- exempt	7 to 9 years	15 years and over	grade) ²	grade) ³	Total	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility
Number of issues	1-5	15	1-7	15	5	120	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1942 average 1943 average 1944 average	1.98	1.93 1.96 1.94	2.46 2.47 2.48	2.36 2.06 1.86	2.75 2.64 2.60	3.34 3.16 3.05	2.83 2.73 2.72	2.98 2.86 2.81	3.28 3.13 3.06	4.28 3.91 3.61	2.96 2.85 2.80	3.96 3.64 3.39	3.11 2.99 2.96
1944—February	1.91 1.89 1.90	1.96 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.93 1.92 1.93 1.92	2.49 2.48 2.49 2.49 2.49 2.49 2.49 2.48 2.47 2.48 2.48	1.85 1.84 1.85 1.86 1.87 1.84 1.82 1.83 1.87	2.65 2.64 2.61 2.58 2.58 2.59 2.57 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55	3.10 3.09 3.08 3.06 3.05 3.04 3.02 3.03 3.02 3.02 2.98	2.74 2.74 2.74 2.73 2.73 2.72 2.71 2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72	2.83 2.82 2.82 2.81 2.81 2.80 2.79 2.79 2.80 2.80 2.76	3.10 3.10 3.09 3.07 3.07 3.05 3.04 3.05 3.01 3.01 2.98	3.72 3.70 3.68 3.63 3.59 3.57 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.53 3.49	2.83 2.83 2.83 2.81 2.79 2.79 2.79 2.79 2.77 2.77	3.49 3.48 3.45 3.41 3.40 3.37 3.34 3.35 3.32 3.29 3.25	2.98 2.97 2.97 2.97 2.96 2.95 2.94 2.94 2.98 2.98 2.96
1945—January February	1.81 1.75	1.89 1.77	2.44 2.38	1.81 1.71	2.58 2.56	¢2.97 2.93	2.69 2.65	2.76 2.73	2.98 2.94	3.46 3.41	2.73 2.69	3.23 3.16	2.97 2.95
Week ending: Feb. 24 Mar. 3 Mar. 10 Mar. 17 Mar. 24	1.73 1.72 1.69 1.70 1.70	1.75 1.74 1.71 51.71 1.68	2.37 2.38 2.40 2.41 2.40	1.67 1.65 1.64 1.61 1.59	2.55 2.53 2.51 2.51 2.50	2.93 2.92 2.91 2.91 2.91	2.65 2.63 2.62 2.62 2.61	2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72 2.72	2.93 2.93 2.93 2.92 2.91	3.40 3.39 3.38 3.38 3.38	2.68 2.68 2.68 2.68 2.68	3.15 3.14 3.12 3.12 3.10	2.95 2.94 2.94 2.93 2.94

Corrected.

Corrected.

1 Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.

2 Standard and Poor's Corporation.

3 U. S. Treasury Department.

4 Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday. Because of limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa and Aa groups have been reduced from 10 to 5 and 10 to 6 issues, respectively, and the railroad Aaa group from 10 to 5 issues.

5 Number of issues decreased from 4 to 3 on Mar. 15.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 128-129, pp. 468-474 and the Bulletin for May 1944, pp. 442-446.

SECURITY MARKETS1

		Bond prices							St	ock price	:55			
V	77. 6	M			Corp	orate4				Comm	on (index	, 1935-39	= 100)	Volume of trad- ing?
Year, month, or week	U.S. Gov- ern-	Munic- ipal (high	High-	Med	lium- and	l lower-gr	rade	De-	Pre- ferred ⁶		Indus-	Rail-	Public	(in thou- sands of
	ment ²	grade)3	grade	Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility	faulted	1011CG	Total	trial	road	utility	shares)
Number of issues	1-7	15	15	50	10	20	20	15	15	402	354	20	28	
1942 average 1943 average 1944 average	100.72 100.50 100.25	126.2 131.8 135.7	118.3 120.3 120.9	100.1 109.5 114.7	109.1 117.0 120.5	86.6 97.6 107.3	104.8 114.0 116.3	27.2 44.0 59.2	162.4 172.7 175.7	69 92 100	71 94 102	66 89 101	61 82 90	466 1,032 971
1944—February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	100.14 100.26 100.26 100.19 100.16 100.19 100.35 100.40 100.29 100.26 100.34	135.8 136.0 135.8 135.6 135.5 136.1 136.5 136.2 135.5 135.2 135.5	120.4 120.5 120.7 120.9 120.9 121.3 121.2 121.2 121.1 120.9 121.4	113.6 113.7 114.4 114.7 114.5 114.7 114.8 114.5 115.5 115.9 116.9	119.3 119.8 121.0 121.5 121.5 121.1 120.9 120.1 119.9 120.7	105.7 105.3 105.5 106.5 106.2 106.8 107.3 107.0 109.6 110.9 113.2	115.8 115.9 116.6 116.0 115.9 116.3 116.2 116.5 116.9 116.7	58.1 60.1 59.0 58.9 61.2 61.3 57.3 55.5 59.1 61.2 65.8	172.7 173.4 173.8 173.2 175.8 177.6 176.9 177.4 177.4 178.5 180.9	94 97 95 97 102 104 103 101 104 103 105	96 98 97 99 104 107 105 103 106 105 106	96 99 97 99 101 105 103 99 103 105 114	87 88 87 88 90 91 92 91 93 92 92	807 1,124 659 730 1,598 1,283 872 738 776 850 1,421
1945—January February	100.97 101.81	136.6 138.7	121.6 121.9	117.3 117.6	121.2 121.9	113.7 114.3	117.0 116.5	68.6 68.1	*183.3 185.5	108 113	110 115	121 125	94 97	1,652 1,664
Week ending: Feb. 24. Mar. 3. Mar. 10. Mar. 17. Mar. 24.	102.08 101.82 101.60 101.45 101.60	139.5 139.9 140.1 140.7 141.2	122.1 122.5 122.7 122.7 122.8	117.8 118.0 117.9 118.1 118.2	122.1 122.7 122.4 122.9 123.1	114.8 114.9 114.7 114.8 114.9	116.8 116.5 116.6 116.6 116.5	68.7 69.0 69.1 69.1 69.1	185.2 185.7 186.7 187.2 187.7	114 115 115 113 110	116 117 118 115 112	128 127 127 127 124 123	97 98 98 96 96	1,662 1,655 1,660 834 980

r Revised.

1 Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.

2 Average of taxable bonds due or callable in 15 years and over.

3 Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation, on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond.

4 Prices derived from averages of median yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation.

5 Standard and Poor's Corporation.

6 Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.

7 Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 130, 133, 134, and 136, pp. 475, 479, 482, and 486, respectively, and the BULLETIN for May 1944, pp. 442-446.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES IT- -- Illians of dellars

[In millions of dollars]																	
					For new	capita	1						For re	funding			
	Total (new	Total			Dom	estic				Total			Dom	estic			
Year or month	and re- fund-	(do- mestic and		State and	Fed-	(Corporat	e	For- eign ²	(do- mestic and		State and	Fed-		Corpora	te	For- eign2
	1ng) for- eign) 935. 4,699 1,457	for-	Total	mu- nici- pal cies		Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	eign	for- eign)	Total	mu- nici- pal	eral agen- cies ¹	Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	eign.
1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944.	4,699 6,214 3,937 4,449 5,842 4,803 5,546 2,114 2,174 4,153	1,457 1,972 2,138 2,360 2,289 1,951 2,854 1,075 642 923	1,409 1,949 2,094 2,325 2,239 1,948 2,852 1,075 640 906	855 735 712 971 931 751 518 342 176 235	150 22 157 481 924 461 1,272 108 90 45	404 1,192 1,225 873 383 736 1,062 624 374 627	334 839 817 807 287 601 889 506 282 404	69 352 408 67 97 135 173 118 92 223	48 23 44 35 50 2 1	3,242 4,242 1,799 2,089 3,553 2,852 2,693 1,039 1,532 3,230	3,216 4,123 1,680 2,061 3,465 2,852 2,689 1,039 1,442 3,215	365 382 191 129 195 482 435 181 259 404	987 353 281 665 1,537 344 698 440 497 388	1,864 3,387 1,209 1,267 1,733 2,026 1,557 418 685 2,423	1,782 3,187 856 1,236 1,596 1,834 1,430 407 603 2,135	81 200 352 31 137 193 126 11 82 288	26 119 119 28 88
1944—February March April May June July August September October November December	220 178 235 418 213 274 332 478 892 480 193	73 58 80 53 42 70 145 42 178 39 38	73 58 80 53 42 64 145 42 178 39 38	11 13 7 21 23 12 40 13 47 6 20	10	63 45 73 33 15 52 106 29 131 23 19	59 28 21 14 11 43 68 15 109 9 13	4 17 52 19 5 10 37 14 22 14 6	7	146 120 155 365 170 204 187 436 714 440 155	146 120 149 356 170 204 187 436 714 440 155	26 12 10 139 8 22 26 6 61 65 14	25 30 31 33 83 27 20 30 42 39 27	96 78 108 184 79 154 141 401 611 336 114 272	93 59 53 169 76 133 136 351 586 304 114 240 136	3 19 55 15 3 21 5 50 25 32	6 9

Includes publicly-offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.
 Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.
 Source.—For domestic issues, Commercial and Financial Chronicle; for foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 137, p. 487.

NEW CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES1 PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, ALL ISSUERS [In millions of dollars]

-					Pr	oposed uses	of net proceed	ls		
Year or month	Estimated gross	Estimated net		New money		Retir	ement of secu	ırities	Repayment	0.1
	proceeds2	proceeds ³	Total	Plant and equipment	Working capital	Total	Bonds and notes	Preferred stock	of other debt	Other purposes
1934	2,155	384 2, 266 4, 431 2, 239 2, 110 2, 115 2, 615 2, 623 1, 043 1, 147 2, 956	57 208 858 991 681 325 569 868 474 308 575	32 111 380 574 504 170 424 661 287 141 224	26 96 478 417 177 155 145 207 187 167 351	231 1,865 3,368 1,100 1,206 1,695 1,854 1,583 396 739 2,310	231 1,794 3,143 911 1,119 1,637 1,726 1,483 366 667 1,972	71 226 190 87 59 128 100 30 72 338	84 170 154 111 215 69 174 144 138 73 35	11 23 49 36 7 26 19 28 35 27 37
1943—July	90 110 70 142 199 116	88 108 69 139 197 113	3 16 12 10 119 20	13 6 4 64 8	3 3 6 5 55 12	63 83 51 105 71 81	44 81 41 101 66 77	20 2 10 4 6 4	12 9 5 22 6 5	10 1 2 1 7
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	97 203 155 148 163 192 229 438 735 347 154	150 95 199 150 146 160 188 226 429 722 340 152	34 49 48 53 23 60 57 27 123 24 54	23 18 32 24 17 8 36 24 17 9 11	11 31 16 28 6 15 24 33 10 114 13	114 33 147 93 120 117 122 166 395 590 316 96	54 32 129 55 115 103 109 147 357 566 207 96	60 1 18 38 5 13 13 19 38 24 109	2 4 3 1 3 18 	1 8 1 3 1 6 3 5 7
1945—January February	281 215	275 212	35 28	14 16	21 12	240 177	221 160	19 17	5	1

PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS [In millions of dollars]

[111 minions of donars]																
-	Railroad					Public	utility			Indu	strial			Ot	ther	
Year or month	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses ⁴	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur-	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses4	Total net pro- ceeds	New money	Retire- ment of securi- ties	All other pur- poses ⁴
1934	172 120 774 338 54 182 319 361 47 160 606	21 57 139 228 24 85 115 253 32 46 106	120 54 558 110 30 97 186 108 15 114 500	31 10 77 1	130 1,250 1,987 751 1,208 1,246 1,180 1 340 464 469 1,339	11 30 63 89 180 43 245 317 145 22 28	77 1,190 1,897 611 943 1,157 922 993 292 423 1,297	42 30 27 50 86 47 13 30 27 25 14	62 774 1,280 1,079 831 584 961 828 527 497 918	25 74 439 616 469 188 167 244 293 228 389	34 550 761 373 226 353 738 463 89 199 475	2 150 80 90 136 43 56 121 146 71 54	20 122 390 71 16 102 155 94 4 21	46 218 57 8 9 42 55 4 13	72 152 7 7 88 9 18	19 4 20 7 1 5 104 21
1943—July	7 6 4 28 26 3	6 4 3 3	28 23		22 60 49 53 38 78	1 4 2	21 53 41 50 38 71	1 6 4 2 6	60 39 16 57 131 29	3 9 4 7 115 13	36 30 10 27 11 10	21 1 2 22 6 6	3 1 2 3	1 1 3		2 1
1944—January February March April May June July August September November December	8 9 29 24 45 21 134 189 36 52 82	8 9 29 21 19 10 2 4	41 115 179 35 48 82		61 30 140 28 58 24 58 26 149 498 259	5 5 8 4	61 30 134 28 58 23 52 24 138 484 255	1	81 55 28 118 85 58 109 66 85 186 29	26 40 14 49 19 17 34 38 10 113 16	53 3 11 65 62 22 70 27 75 71 11	2 12 4 3 4 19 5 2	2 4 1 33 6 2 1 42	3 1 2 2	31	#
1945—January February	119 108	12	119 96		65 60		65 60		82 27	28 9	54 16	1	10 18	8 7	2 6	5

¹ Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States. Current figures subject to revision.
2 Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.
3 Estimated net proceeds are equal to estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation, i.e., compensation to underwriters, agents, etc., and expenses.
4 Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes.
5 Cource.—Securities and Exchange Commission; for compilations of back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics (Table 138, p. 491), a publication of the Board of Governors.

QUARTERLY EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

					Net 1	profits,1 h	y indust	rial group	ps					rofits an lividends	
Year or quarter	Tr. 1	Iron	Ma-	Au-	Other trans- porta-	Non- ferrous metals	Other dura-	Foods, bever-	Oil produc- ing	Indus- trial	Other non-	Mis- cella-	Net	Divid	dends
	Total	and steel	chin- ery	tomo- biles	tion equip- ment	and prod- ucts	ble goods	ages, and tobacco	and refin- ing	chemi- cals	dura- ble goods	neous serv- ices	profits1	Pre- ferred	Com- mon
Number of companies	629	47	69	15	68	77	75	49	45	30	80	74	152	152	152
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	1,465 1,818 2,169 1,792 1,823 1,922	146 278 325 226 205 193	115 158 193 159 168 172	223 242 274 209 201 225	102 173 227 202 203 214	119 133 153 138 128 115	70 88 113 90 83 88	151 148 159 151 163 167	98 112 174 152 185 225	186 194 207 164 169 189	134 160 187 136 144 145	122 132 159 165 173 189	847 1,028 1,144 883 902 967	90 90 92 88 86 86	564 669 705 552 555 607
Quarterly 1941—1	510 549 560 550	86 84 81 72	44 48 46 55	79 73 60 61	53 56 56 62	39 36 38 40	23 28 30 32	36 43 44 37	29 42 56 46	49 53 52 52	44 48 49 46	29 36 46 48	286 297 284 276	22 23 23 24	150 165 170 221
1942—1	419 364 451 557	52 52 51 72	38 35 36 49	46 25 46 92	651 648 649 654	36 32 34 36	19 18 22 30	32 32 42 44	35 27 42 49	39 35 41 48	39 27 35 35	32 34 52 47	204 174 211 294	21 23 20 23	134 135 125 158
1943—1	437 441 464 481	53 48 51 53	39 42 41 46	47 49 52 53	654 652 651 646	34 32 31 32	19 22 20 23	39 40 42 42	36 42 49 58	42 41 41 46	36 35 37 36	39 38 49 47	208 221 227 245	21 22 21 23	127 132 127 169
1944—1. 2. 3. 4.	452 464 478 528	47 46 46 54	40 40 37 55	52 55 56 61	658 653 650 653	29 30 28 28	20 22 22 22 24	40 43 41 43	49 52 58 67	42 43 51 53	36 37 34 37	39 43 55 52	222 227 236 281	20 22 20 23	142 149 137 178

PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS [In millions of dollars]

				[tru u	nillions of	donarsi						
			Railroad ²				Electric	power ³		'	Telephone ^e	1
Year or quarter	Operat- ing	Income before	Net in	come ¹	Divi-	Operat-	Income before	Net	Divi-	Operat-	Net	Divi-
	revenue	income tax ⁵	All roads	Insolvent roads	dends	revenue	income tax ⁵	income ¹	dends	revenue	income1	dends
39	3,995	126	93	-102	126	2,647	629	535	444	1,067	191	175
10 11	4,297	249 674	189	-73 23	159 186	2,797	692	548 527	447 437	1,129	194 178	178
12	5,347 7,466	1,658	500 902	147	202	3,029 3,216	774 847	490	408	1,235 1,362	163	172 163 166
13	9,054	2,209	874	187	216	3,464	914	502	410	1,537	180	166
14	9,437	1,971	668	82	246	3,618	915	499	390	1,641	174	168
Quarterly	ļ		•]						}		
¥1—1	1,152	96	69	- 5	28	751	209	154	(7)	295	43	44 45 44
2 3	1,272 1,468	145 267	103 189	0	36 34	723 750	182 183	126 107	(7)	308 311	44 45	45
4	1,400	166	138	23 5	87	805	200	139	(7)	321	46	40
				1							1	
12—1	1,483	178 390	90 198	12 37	24 46	816 770	234 196	131 104	98 96	324 337	41 41	44
2 3	1,797 2,047	556	286	60	30	792	195	104	84	342	39	42 30
4	2,139	534	327	38	101	839	222	150	131	359	43	44 42 39 38
13—1	2,091	513	209	52	28	864	254	136	r99	366	42	40
2	2,255	605	239	56	49	835	221	118	*100	383	44	40 42 43 41
3	2,368	653	249	55	39	859	210	114	7 99	389	45	43
4	2,340	438	177	25	100	906	2 2 8	133	7113	400	48	41
14—1	2,273	458	148	27	31	r925	r262	135	94	400	42	42
2	2,363	511	174	22	55	886	⁷ 241	123	102	406	43	42
3	2,445	550	180	23	30	⁷ 878	207	111	94	409	43	42
4	2,356	452	165	9	130	929	205	130	101	426	46	43

^{1 &}quot;Net profits" and "net income" refer to income after all charges and taxes and before dividends.

2 Class I line-haul railroads, covering about 95 per cent of all railroad operations.

3 Class A and B electric utilities, covering about 95 per cent of all electric power operations. Figures include affiliated nonelectric operations.

4 Thirty large companies, covering about 85 per cent of all telephone operations. Series excludes American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock holdings in the 30 companies.

5 After all charges and taxes except Federal income and excess profits taxes.

6 Partly estimated.

7 Not available.

Sources.—Interstate Commerce Commission for railroads; Federal Power Commission for electric utilities (nonelectric operations and quarterly figures prior to 1942 are partly estimated); Federal Communications Commission for telephone companies (except dividends); published reports for industrial companies and for telephone dividends. Figures for the current and preceding year subject to revision, especially for war producers whose contracts are under renegotiation. For description of data and back figures, see pp. 214-217 of the March 1942 BULLETIN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT-VOLUME AND KIND OF SECURITIES

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

	Total	Total interest-		Marke	table public		Nonmark	etable pu	blic issues		Non-	Fully guaran-	
End of month	gross direct debt	bearing direct debt	Total ²	Treasury bills	Certifi- cates of indebted- ness	Treasury notes	Treasury bonds	Total ²	U. S. savings bonds	Treasury tax and savings notes	Special issues	interest- bearing debt	teed in- terest- bearing securities
1941—June Dec. 1942—June Dec. 1943—June Dec. 1944—Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1945—Jan. Feb.	48,961 57,938 72,422 108,170 136,696 165,877 183,107 184,715 184,967 186,360 201,003 208,574 209,802 209,496 210,244 215,005 230,630 232,408 233,707	48, 387 57, 451 71, 968 107, 308 135, 380 164, 508 181, 709 183, 348 183, 413 184, 874 199, 543 207, 117 208, 289 207, 850 208, 608 210, 774 228, 891 230, 672 231, 854	37, 713 41, 562 50, 573 76, 488 95, 310 115, 230 126, 171 128, 080 127, 440 128, 029 140, 401 144, 919 145, 213 145, 183 145, 183 161, 648 162, 261 162, 379	1,603 2,002 2,508 6,627 11,864 13,072 13,1147 13,150 14,734 15,524 15,715 15,747 16,060 16,403 16,403 16,403 16,399	3,096 10,534 16,561 22,843 25,680 25,266 25,266 25,266 28,822 30,035 30,035 30,073 29,546 29,545 30,401 30,401 30,396	5, 698 5, 997 6, 689 9, 863 9, 168 11, 175 13, 302 16, 244 16, 263 16, 265 17, 405 18, 067 18, 067 18, 067 17, 936 17, 936 23, 039 23, 039 23, 039	30, 215 33, 367 38, 085 49, 268 57, 520 67, 944 73, 882 72, 813 72, 526 72, 537 79, 244 81, 097 81, 235 81, 270 81, 102 91, 585 92, 221 92, 349	4,555 8,907 13,510 21,788 29,200 36,574 42,275 42,275 42,724 44,855 47,132 47,143 49,008 50,917 51,723 52,345	4, 314 6, 140 10, 188 15, 050 21, 256 27, 363 31, 515 32, 497 32, 987 34, 606 36, 538 36, 833 37, 645 38, 308 40, 361 41, 140 41, 698	2,471 3,015 6,384 7,495 8,586 10,220 9,116 9,092 9,050 10,030 10,030 10,030 9,124 9,075 9,990 9,843 9,864 9,927	6,120 6,982 7,885 9,032 10,871 12,703 13,169 14,122 14,287 14,961 15,476 16,170 16,583 16,326 16,683 16,326 17,130	574 487 454 862 1,316 1,370 1,388 1,367 1,554 1,492 1,456 1,545 1,636 84,230 1,739 1,739 1,739 1,853	6,360 6,317 4,548 4,283 4,092 4,225 4,227 2,258 2,258 1,529 1,516 1,468 1,475 1,480 1,470 1,470 1,470 1,476 1,114

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE PUBLIC SECURITIES OUTSTANDING, FEBRUARY 28, 1945

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
Treasury bills¹ Mar. 1, 1945. Mar. 8, 1945. Mar. 15, 1945. Mar. 22, 1945. Mar. 29, 1945. Apr. 5, 1945. Apr. 12, 1945. Apr. 12, 1945. Apr. 19, 1945. Apr. 19, 1945. May 10, 1945. May 10, 1945. May 10, 1945. May 11, 1945. May 12, 1945. Cert. of indebtedness Apr. 1, 1945. Apr. 1, 1945. Zert. of indebtedness Apr. 1, 1945. May 1, 1945. May 1, 1945. May 1, 1945. Sept. 1, 1945. Treasury notes Mar. 15, 1945. Mar. 15, 1945. Mar. 15, 1945. Mar. 15, 1945. Mar. 15, 1945. Mar. 15, 1946. Jan. 1, 1947. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 11, 1945. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 11, 1945. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 11, 1945. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 11, 1945. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 11, 1947. Jec. 15, 1947. Jec. 11, 1945. Jec. 11, 1946. Jec. 1	1,204 1,205 1,205 1,207 1,217 1,202 1,205 1,303 1,303 1,318 1,310 1,300 1,309 4,877 1,615 4,770 2,511 3,644 4,770 2,511 3,644 4,395 5,043 2,127 718 1,606 531 3,216 1,201 3,216 1,201 3,216 1,205 1,205 1,205 1,205 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,309 1,30	Treasury bonds—Cont. Dec. 15, 1948-50 2 June 15, 1949-51 2 Sept. 15, 1949-51 2 Dec. 15, 1949-51 2 Dec. 15, 1949-52 3½ Dec. 15, 1949-52 3½ Mar. 15, 1950-52 2 Sept. 15, 1950-52 2 Sept. 15, 1950-52 2½ June 15, 1951-54 2½ Sept. 15, 1951-53 2½ Sept. 15, 1951-53 2½ Sept. 15, 1951-55 2 June 15, 1951-55 2 Mar. 15, 1952-54 2 June 15, 1952-54 2 June 15, 1952-54 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-54 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-54 2 June 15, 1952-55 2 June 15, 1952-54 2 June 15, 1952-56 2½ Mar. 15, 1955-69 2½ Sept. 15, 1956-69 2½ Sept. 15, 1960-65 2½ June 15, 1964-69 2½ June 15, 1964-69 2½ June 15, 1966-71 2½ Mar. 15, 1966-71 2½ Postal Savings bonds. 2½ Conversion bonds 23	571 1,014 1,292 2,098 4,91 1,786 1,963 1,186 1,987 7,986 7,7986 1,118 510 1,024 1,025 1,510 1,024 1,025 1,510 1,024 1,025 1,510 1,024 1,025 1,501 1,445 2,831 3,761 3,833 3,761 3,838 3,838 3,739 1,485 2,118 3,838 3,838 3,739 1,485 2,116 1,174 29
Sept. 15, 194811/2	3,748	Panama Canal loan 3 Total direct issues	50 162,379
Sept. 15, 1945-47, 234 Dec. 15, 1945-21, 216 Mar. 15, 1946-48 34 June 15, 1946-49 31/6 Oct. 15, 1947-52 41/2 Dec. 15, 1947-52 41/2 Mar. 15, 1948-50 2 Mar. 15, 1948-51 23/4 June 15, 1948 13/4 Sept. 15, 1948 21/2	1,214 541 489 1,036 819 759 701 1,115 1,223 3,062 451	Guaranteed securities Home Owners' Loan Corp. June 1, 1945-47 1½ Federal Housing Admin. Various Total guaranteed issues	755

¹ Sold on discount basis. See table on Open-Market Money Rates, p. 365.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

[In millions of dollars]											
Month	Amount out- standing	Funds 1	received f		during	Redemp- tions					
	at end of month	All series	Series E	Series F	Series G	All series					
1943—June	21,256 22,030 22,694 24,478 26,056 26,697 27,363	876 890 802 1,927 1,708 798 853	696 683 661 1,400 1,340 665 728	35 38 28 139 93 23 24	144 169 112 387 275 109	141 138 152 155 144 170 207					
1944—Jan	28,901 31,515 31,974 32,497 32,987 34,606 36,538 36,883	1,698 2,782 709 739 751 1,842 2,125 602 692 695 1,023 2,386	1,085 2,102 576 606 624 1,350 1,687 499 591 599 807 1,855	127 157 23 19 15 115 101 18 16 14 43 125	487 522 110 114 111 377 338 85 85 83 174 406	188 185 268 237 279 248 227 279 283 401 382 365					
1945—Jan Feb	41,140 41,698	1,074 848	804 653	42 31	228 164	341 323					

Maturities and amounts outstanding, February 28, 1945

Year of maturity	All series	Series A-D	Series E	Series F	Series · G
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1955 1956 1957 Unclassified	181 324 413 489 802 992 1,672 5,159 9,744 13,682 4,128 3,628 429 54	181 324 413 489 802 992 445	1,227 5,159 8,327 10,719 941	216 603 689 765 64	
Total	41,698	3,647	26,374	2,338	9, 285

 ¹ Including amounts held by Government agencies and trust funds, which aggregated 5,256 million dollars on Jan. 31, 1945, and 5,208 million (preliminary) on Feb. 28, 1945.
 ² Total marketable public issues includes Postal Savings and prewar bonds, and total nonmarketable public issues includes adjusted service and depositary bonds not shown separately.
 ³ Including prepayments amounting to 2,546 million dollars on securities dated Dec. 1, 1944, sold in the Sixth War Loan, beginning Nov. 20, 1944.
 Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 146-148, pp. 509-512.

OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED [In millions of dollars]

			U. S. Gov-		İ		Priva	itely held ¹		
End of month	Total interest-		agencies st funds	Held by		1		Insur-	Other is	nvestors
F.nd of month	bearing securities	Special issues	Public issues	Federal Reserve Banks	Total	Com- mercial banks	Mutual savings banks	ance com- panies	Market- able issues	Non- market- able issues
1941—June	76,517 111,591	6, 120 6, 982 7, 885 9, 032 10, 871 12, 703 14, 287	2,374 2,557 2,738 3,218 3,451 4,242 4,810	2, 184 2, 254 2, 645 6, 189 7, 202 11, 543 14, 901	44,069 51,975 63,249 93,152 117,948 140,244 167,061	20,095 21,788 26,410 41,373 52,458 59,842 68,431	3,426 3,700 3,891 4,559 5,290 6,090 7,306	7,100 8,200 9,200 11,300 13,100 15,100 17,300	9,200 9,800 10,700 14,800 18,700 23,700 30,700	4,200 8,500 13,000 21,100 28,400 35,500 43,300
1944—July August September October November December		14,961 15,461 15,976 16,170 16,583 16,326	4,626 4,619 4,599 4,616 4,603 5,348	14,915 15,806 16,653 17,647 18,388 18,846	174,083 173,878 172,103 171,655 172,670 189,841	71,900 71,500 70,400 70,000 71,600 77,500	7,500 7,600 7,700 7,700 7,300 8,300	17,900 18,100 18,300 18,400 17,900 19,600	31, 100 30, 700 30, 200 29, 800 28, 600 35, 200	45,700 46,000 45,500 45,800 47,300 49,200
1945-January	232, 168	16,688	5,270	19,006	191, 204	78,200	8,600	20,000	34,400	50,000

I Figures for insurance companies and other investors have been rounded to nearest 100 million dollars for all dates, and figures for commercial banks and mutual savings banks have been rounded to nearest 100 million for all dates except June and December for which call report data are available.

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 149, p. 512.

SUMMARY DATA FROM TREASURY SURVEY OF OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES*

[Public marketable securities. Par values in millions of dollars]

			[1.	utile ind	i actabi	c secui	11165. 1	ar values in infinious of dona	usi						
End of month	Total out- stand- ing	U.S. Gov- ern- ment agen- cies and trust funds	Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Com- mercial banks ¹	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Insur- ance com- panies	Other	End of mouth	Total out- stand- ing	U.S. Government agencies and trust funds	Fed- eral Re- serve Banks	Com- mer- cial banks	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Insur- ance com- panies	Other
Total:2	٠ ا							Treasury bonds:							
1942Dec	80,685	3,202	6,189	38,759	4.471	10,766	17,297	Total:	ļ	{					i
1943—June	99, 218	3.319	7,202	48,665		12,486		1942—Dec	49, 268	2.739	2.777	19,445	4.055	9,944	10.308
Dec	118,813	3.787	11.543		5,962	14.386	27,586	1943—June	57.520	3.045	1.468	24.226	4.725	11,442	
1944—June	141,591	4,604	14,901	63,523	7,158	16,471 17,554	34,935	Dec	67.944	3.614	1.559	28.264	5.506	13.389	15,613
Oct	146.201	4.606	17.647	64,911	7,498	17,554	33,984	1044Tuno	70 244	1 1 127	1 464	20 010	6.736	13,389 15,768	19,929
Nov	146,376	4.594	18.388	66,396	7.132	17.035	32,830	Oct	81,271	4,422	1,243	33, 185	6,951	16,240 15,811	19,230
Dec	162,843	5,338	18,846	72,045	8, 183	18,761	39,670	Nov	81,102	4,418	1,243	34,225	6,609	15,811	18,795
1945—Jan	163,458	5,260	19,006	72,918	8,392	19,082	38,801	Oct Nov Dec	91,585	5,173	1,243	36,508	7,704	17,859	23,098
Treasury bills:		1						1945—Jan	92, 221	5,091	1,166	37,418	7,909	18,077	22,561
1942—Dec	6,627		1,010	4,497	10	26	1,073	Maturing within 5 years:		·					
1943—June	11,864	11		6.502	21	154	1,361	1942—Dec			754	2,565	253		1,531
Dec 1944—June	13.072		6,768 8,872	4,716	12	72	1,484	1943—June		{	367	5,122	298		2,195
Oct		17	11,551	4,894 3,092	2 16	انِ	960	Dec			565	5,044	211		1,775
Nov	16,405	12	11,868	2,935	7	5	1,379 1,583	1944—June Oct			536	4,697	189	063	1,740
Dec		1 6	11.148	4,113	1	·····i	1,159	Nov	8,861		595 591	5, 241 5, 382	177 161	0/3	2,170 1,968
1945—Jan			11,376	3,931	2		1,087	Dec.			518	4,834	137		1,777
Certificates:	10,100	1 1	,	0,701	-		1,007	1945—Jan	7,824		518	4,799	144	525	
1942—Dec	10.534	17	1,041	6.470	129	180	2.696	Maturing in 5-10 years:	1,027	,	,10	4,177	111	323	1,000
1943—June	16,561	51	1,092	9,823	184	305	5,106	1942—Dec	17.080	1.5	574	9,353	1,129	2,101	2,920
Dec			2,467		208	367	7.050	1943—Tune	17,921	1 7	76	10,107	1,308	2,326	
1944—June		67	3,382	15,037	126	339	9,871	Dec.	28.360	1.4	195	15,642	2,030	3,254	5,934
Öct	29,546		3,749		221	686	9,342	1944—June	34, 399	1,5	570	18,937	2,712		7,505
Nov					235	620	8,570	Oct	136, 017	1.3	339	20,955	2,841		7,158
Dec				15,032	136	310	9,974	Nov	36,017	1,3		21,774	2,549		6,884
1945—Jan Treasury notes:	30,401	66	4,897	15,145	133	357	9,804	Dec				24,445	3,556	4,230	10,357
1942—Dec	9.863	92	1,324	5.670	167	283	2,327	1945—Jan	44,531	1,4	121	25, 194	3,710	4,357	9,850
1943—June				5.500	155	276	2,402	1942—Dec	16 205	2,1	165	6 240	1,580	2,778	3,531
Dec					197	275	2,583	1943—June	17 214	1,6		6,240 7,611	1,405	2,896	
1944—June			1.180	11.718	286	337	3,826	Dec.	14 310	1.2			1,219	2,571	3,203
Öct		58	1,100		304	597	3,675	1944—June	15 482	l i.d		5,509	1,857	2,792	4 228
Nov		58	1,111	12,387	277	577	3,525	Oct				5,213	1,932	2,708	3,569
Dec					336	568	5,098	Nov	14.445	1,0		5,272	1,902	2,609	
1945—Jan	23,039	56	1,566	15,487	342	628	4,960	Dec	14,445	1,0		5,354	1,887	2,612	
Guaranteed securities:								1945—Jan	14,445	1.0		5,475		2,603	
1942—Dec	4,196	311		2,665	108	333	743	Maturing after 20 years:							-
1943—June				2,602	76	309	751	1942—Dec	10,065	1,0		1,286	1,095	4,339	
Dec			83	2,466	38	283	709	1943—June	12,912	1,2		1,385	1,713	5,229	
1944—June Oct				949 943	ļ ģ	26	205	Dec	16,751	1,7		1,526		6,737	
Nov			3	943	ļ	26 25	213 213	1944—June	21,539	2,0		1,766	1,981	8,640	6,456
Dec			3	960	6 6 5 6	23	203	Oct Nov	21,946			1,775	2,000		
1945—Jan			3	921	6	19	203 245	Dec	21,940			1,793			6,306
,,,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,17,	"	"	/21	"	19	243	1945—Jan	25, 420	3,	366 312	1,873		10,462	7,401
	!							1/45—Jan	23,420	3,5	714	1,946	2,170	10, 591	7,396
								•						1	l

^{*} Figures include only holdings by institutions or agencies from which reports are received. Data for commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and the residual "other" are not entirely comparable from month to month. Since June 1943, the coverage by the survey of commercial banks has been expanded. Figures in column headed "other" include holdings by nonreporting banks and insurance companies as well as by other investors. Estimates of total holdings (including relatively small amounts of nonmarketable issues) by all banks and all insurance companies for certain dates are shown in the table

above.

1 Including stock savings banks. On Jan. 31, 1945, commercial banks reporting to the Treasury held 26,390 million dollars of United States Government securities due or callable within one year out of a total of 58,257 million outstanding.

2 Including 196 million dollars of Postal Savings and prewar bonds not shown separately below.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND RELATED ITEMS

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Period	Income	e taxes ¹	Mis- cella- neous inter- nal reve- nuel	Social Secu- rity taxes	Other re- ceipts	Total re- ceipts	Net re- ceipts ³	Inter- est on debt	War activi- ties	Transfers to trust accounts, etc.	Other ex- pendi- tures	Total budget expend- itures	Defi- cit	Trust ac- counts,! etc.4	Change in gen- eral fund bal- ance	In- crease in gross debt
Fiscal year ending: June 1942 June 1943 June 1944	8,393	7,960 16,094 26,262	3,847 4,553 5,291	1,194 1,508 1,751	666 1,230 3,711	13,668 23,385 45,408	12,799 22,282 44,149	1,808	26,011 72,109 87,039	381 435 556	4,745 3,827 3,540	32,397 78,179 93,744	55,897	-3,506 -1,861 -4,051	+358 +6,515 +10,662	23,461 64,274 64,307
1944—February March April May June July August September October November	750 560 1,104 746	610 5,161 1,915 1,063 4,495 654 487 4,432 632 466	344 375 421 520 422 681 832 514 580 507	373 69 39 337 75 56 319 65 60 293	290 220 183 232 511 227 157 175 174 205	2,754 6,576 3,119 3,256 6,249 2,212 2,859 5,927 2,054 2,506	2,503 6,573 3,087 2,950 6,247 2,163 2,568 5,926 2,001 2,240	56 449 117 52 747 86 77 581 133 56	7,518 7,726 7,346 7,879 7,567 7,201 7,571 6,998 7,479 7,401	5 7 40 26 40 451 57 22 47	283 343 355 334 271 372 415 329 365 353	7,862 8,525 7,859 8,292 8,625 8,110 8,119 7,930 8,024 7,828	5,359 1,952 4,772 5,342 2,378 5,947 5,551 2,004 6,023 5,587	-173 -2, 205 +193 +185 -613 +133 +70 -244 +148 +639	-2,549 -4,327 -3,757 +11,646 +1,756 -4,252 -2,555 -5,127	12,448 1,608 252 1,399 14,637 7,570 1,229 -307 748 4,761
December 1945—January February	741 619	3,606 1,803	539 573 552	63 48 341	470 545 172	3,587 3,987	5,416 3,556 3,767	560 191 91	7,503 7,551 6.948	69 48	332 390 373	8,416 8,202	2,999 4,645 3,693	-193 +238	+12,433	15,626 1,778 1,300

			Detail	s of trust ac	counts, c	tc.			General i	und of th	e Treasu	ry (end of	period)	
Period		cial Secur accounts		Net ex- penditures		Other			Ass	ets			Balan genera	ice in l fund
renod	Net re- ceipts	Invest- ments	Ex- pendi- tures	in check- ing ac- counts of Govern- ment agencies	Re- ceipts	Invest- ments	Ex- pendi- tures	Total	De- posits in Federal Reserve Banks	De- posits in special deposi- taries	Other assets	Total liabili- ties	Total	Work- ing bal- ance
Fiscal year ending: June 1942 June 1943 June 1944	2,327 2,810 3,202	1,705 2,350 2,816	614 456 380	3,625 2,194 4,403	863 1,117 1,851	221 655 1,313	533 133 192	3,443 10,149 20,775	603 1,038 1,442	1,679 7,667 18,007	1,162 1,444 1,327	452 643 607	2,991 9,507 20,169	2,229 8,744 19,406
1944—February March April May June July August September October November December	584 213 305 586	350 172 51 269 489 225 287 303 45 266 312	33 35 34 34 34 31 35 35 36 35 36	331 2,002 87 148 88 193 254 -35 95 -71 164	121 94 202 179 231 415 216 162 206 225 182	59 102 75 103 231 320 149 121 84 95 119	35 -127 -24 -215 -181 -6 -24 -55 -220 -213	19,726 17,270 12,896 9,144 20,775 22,513 18,277 15,753 10,609 10,223 22,717	1,172 1,540 954 942 1,442 1,269 1,215 1,314 998 1,122 1,335	17,095 14,306 10,546 6,766 18,007 19,850 15,693 13,013 8,242 8,002 20,261	1,460 1,424 1,396 1,436 1,327 1,394 1,369 1,426 1,368 1,100 1,120	571 664 617 622 607 588 605 635 618 421 481	19, 155 16, 606 12, 279 8, 522 20, 169 21, 924 17, 672 15, 117 9, 990 9, 803 22, 236	18,392 15,844 11,517 7,759 19,406 21,162 16,909 14,355 9,227 9,040 21,473
1945—January February	169 432	84 208	39 37	-21 313	251 250	117 122	-37 -98	20,077 17,734	1,048 1,384	17,866 15,265	1,164 1,085	471 420	19,606 17,313	18,843 16,551

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

[On basis of reports of collections. In millions of dollars]

				Inco	me taxes						Miscella	neous i	nternal	reven u e		
Period	Total	Cur- rent indi- vidual	With- held ¹	Vic- tory tax	Cur- rent corpo- ration	Back taxes	Excess profits taxes	Other profits taxes	Total	Capi- tal stock tax	Estate and gift taxes	Alco- holic bever- age taxes	To- bacco taxes	Stamp taxes	Manufac- turers' and retailers' excise taxes	Mis- cella- neous taxes
Fiscal year ending: June 1942 June 1943	8,007 16,299			686	2,764 4,137	460 557	1,618 5,064		3,838 4,571		433 447	1,048 1,423	781 924	42 45	852 670	401 732
June 1944	22 000		7,038		4,763	705	9,345		5,353		511	1,618			729	1,075
1944—February March	2,477 5,358		1,844	1	64 994	41 63	300 2,370		339 401		38 60	108 124	67 77	4	63 59	58 76 70 97
April	2,809	1,427	804		152	43	370	12	424		56	169	72	5	51 77	70
May Iune	2,289 4,568	309 1,245			86 1,044	28 49	312 2,174	10 19	483 499		42 50	182 195	81 81	4	64	103
July	1,729 1,712	130	1,179		93 72	32 46	290 260	7.	754 777	128		210 202	77 86		72 88	214 139
August September	4,490	71 1,329			953	32 27	2,133		529	29	35	183	78	4	85	115
October	1,810	81			110 70	27 36	350 285	9	544 520		39 32	196 204	78 81	5	95 95	113 103
November December	1,633 3,670		1, 203		980	41	2,312	27	520 559		50	201	71	5	120	112
1945—January February	3,024 3,158				43 57	126 143			547 510		49 37	206 195	78 66		117 116	90 90

¹ Withheld by employers (Current Tax Payment Act of 1943).

¹ Details on collection basis given in table below.
2 Withheld by employers (Current Tax Payment Act of 1943).
3 Total receipts less social security employment taxes, which are appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
4 Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-).

Back figures.—See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 150-151, pp. 513-516.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

[Based on compilation by United States Treasury Department. In millions of dollars]

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

				Assets, o	ther than	interage	ncy item	s			Liabili inte	ties, otheragency i	r than tems		
End of month					Secu	rities	Ac-		Prop-			notes, entures		U. S. Govern-	Pri - vately
End of Month	Total	Loans	Pre- ferred stock, etc.	Cash	U. S. Govt. direct and guaran- teed	Other Govt. agen- cies ¹	and other receiv- ables	Busi- ness prop- erty	erty held for sale	Other assets	Fully guar- anteed by U. S.	Other ¹	Other liabili- ties	ment interest	owned interest
1942—June December 1943—June	17,962 21,715 26,708	8,379 8,127 7,685	648 620 556	403 553 515	1,097 1,272 1,565	57 33 22	774 1,085 1,788	859 1,020 1,674	3,512 5,187 6,310	2,233 3,818 5,343	4,568 4,301 4,101	1,442 1,414 1,333	3,265 4,630 6,022	8,249 10,931 14,812	438 439 440
1943—September October November December 1944—January February March April May June July August	26, 284 27, 218 27, 788 28, 625 29, 508 29, 791 30, 263 31, 083 31, 153 31, 666 31, 097 32, 690	7,557 7,487 7,459 7,444 7,410 7,411 7,366 7,304 7,220 7,188 7,081 6,959	497 493 492 486 470 452 442 439 436 433 423 411	501 486 493 524 580 516 526 518 628 610 575 593	1,722 1,784 1,833 1,895 1,942 2,099 2,090 2,161 1,750 1,701 1,578 1,592	7 6 6 23 23 23 23 23 23 6 6	1,487 1,850 1,963 1,926 1,951 2,062 2,140 2,455 2,379 1,970 1,866 2,175	1,470 1,602 1,611 1,624 1,645 1,658 1,677 1,671 1,685 1,702 3,742 3,747	7, 234 7, 115 7, 309 7, 512 7, 588 7, 753 7, 829 7, 985 8, 042 8, 392 8, 496 9, 220	5,809 6,395 6,622 7,191 7,899 7,817 8,170 8,527 9,007 9,664 7,330 7,986	4,081 4,125 4,180 4,239 4,277 4,226 2,273 2,274 1,672 1,766 1,571 1,572	1,274 1,285 1,308 1,342 1,332 1,322 1,326 1,302 1,427 1,413 1,229 1,200	5,560 5,867 5,788 5,874 5,247 4,956 4,950 5,589 5,623 6,185 5,863 6,360	14,929 15,501 16,073 16,732 18,216 18,853 21,280 21,484 21,996 21,858 21,990 23,114	441 440 439 438 435 435 433 435 435 443 444 444

LOANS, OTHER THAN INTERAGENCY LOANS

		Recon-	Н	ome mor	tgage an agencies	nd housi	ing	Farm gage			Other fa	ırm cred	lit loans		Rural	Ex-	-
End of month	Total loans ²	struc- tion Fi- nance Corp.	Home Own- ers' Loan Corp.	Feder- al Home Loan banks	RFC Mort- gage Com- pany	Fed. Na- tional Mort- gage Assoc.	Fed. Public Hous- ing Auth.	Feder- al lund banks	Fed. Farm Mort- gage Corp.	Fed. inter- medi- ate credit banks	Banks for co- opera- tives	Com- modity Credit Corp.	Farm Credit Ad- min.	Farm Secu- rity Admin.	Elec- trifica- tion Ad- min.	port- Im- port Bank	Other
1942—June December 1943—June 1943—September October	8,379 8,127 7,685 7,557 7,487	1,473 1,557 1,483 1,460 1,432	1,676 1,568 1,441 1,383 1,366	193 129 90 130 127	82 94 98 99	216 211 73 67 66	384 366 317 317 317	1,706 1,603 1,489 1,431 1,406	562 507 463 437 423	289 238 296 269 251	101 145 102 148 189	231 242 228 222 222 228	258 237 245 237	460 446 447 433 427	342 346 344 345	113 122 129	293 316 440
November December 1944—January February March April May	7,459 7,444 7,410 7,411 7,366 7,304 7,220	1,427 1,413 1,393 1,393 1,379 1,355 1,348	1,354 1,338 1,318 1,300 1,279 1,260 1,240	116 110 115 114 99 83 72	99 101 103 107 110 110 112	65 65 64 63 62 61 61	318 318 319 319 319 320 318	1,381 1,358 1,332 1,315 1,290 1,274 1,258	412 403 394 389 381 376 370	240 243 242 253 301 302 297	215 235 238 221 197 171 152	278 330 378 409 408 400 391	232 229 226 224 227 231 233 233	421 416 416 417 419 408 400	345 347 347 347 348 349 350 350	140 136 136 141 142 142 217 220	438 423 405 386 394 400 384 398
June July August	7,188 7,081 6,959	1,335 1,331 1,320	1,220 1,199 1,177	128 136 114	114 110 101	60 59 56	310 310 307	1,245 1,228 1,211	367 360 354	304 301 292	143 140 132	347 318 301	233 232 229	403 393 395	348 349 352	223 223 223	408 392 395

SELECTED ASSET ITEMS, OTHER THAN INTERAGENCY ITEMS

!		ns by Rec inance Co			Prefer	red stock	held	Λ	ccounts : receiv	and other ables		P	roperty l	eld for s	ale
End of month	Total	Loans to fi- nancial insti- tutions	Loans to rail- roads	Other	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	Home Owners' Loan Corpo- ration	Other	Fed. land banks and Fed. Farm Mortgage Ccrp.	modity Credit	Recon- struction Finance Corp. and war cor- porations	Other	War corpo- rations	Com- modity Credit Corpo- ration	Home Owners' Loan Corpo- ration	Other
1942—June	1,473 1,557 1,483	144 167 148	472 460 426	857 930 909	378 366 354	167 152 108	103 102 94	225 207 193	96 57 350	151 531 800	302 290 445	2,041 3,469 4,963	1,068 1,363 1,045	262 227 191	141 128 111
1943—September October November December	1,460 1,432 1,427 1,413	138 136 134 131	423 406 405 398	899 890 888 884	345 343 341 338	64 63 63 63	88 87 88 85	187 186 174 168	196 489 533 488	832 778 734 728	272 397 522 542	5,784 6,016 6,231 6,423	1,196 865 873 897	152 136 111 96	102 98 94 96
1944—January February March April	1,393 1,393 1,379 1,355	129 127 113 104 99	396 395 392 384 381	868 871 874 867 868	334 329 325 322	54 47 47 47 47	82 76 70 70 70	161 160 153 153	575 553 607 615	702 665 656 652	513 684 724 1,035	6,582 6,789 6,915 7,094	827 795 757 741	85 76 66 57	94 93 91 93
May June July August	1,348 1,335 1,331 1,320	87 84 83	381 381 363	867 866 874	319 316 312 305	47 41 35	70 70 70 71	148 145 143 143	587 550 448. 788	622 574 559 544	701 716 700	7,184 7,395 7,530 7,599	720 861 839 1,502	47 36 30 24	91 100 97 95

Lexcluding Federal land bank bonds held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Excluding investments in preferred stock, the amount of which is shown in the lower section of this table.

Excluding loans by Federal savings and loan associations, which are privately owned institutions under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. Loans by these institutions are reported quarterly and amounted to 1,973 million dollars on June 30, 1944.

Note.—Comparable figures for months subsequent to August are not available; beginning with Sept. 30, 1944, the Treasury figures are in completely revised form and are published quarterly.

BUSINESS INDEXES

[The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation)

	Income		(phys	rial proc ical volu 35–39 =	ime) *3		awai	enstructi contract cded (va 23-25 =	s lue) ³		nployme 939 = 10		Fac- tory	Freight	Depart- ment store	Whole-	Cost of
Year and month	ments (value) ¹ 1935-39 = 100	То	tal	Ma fact Dur- able	Non- dur- able	Min- erals	Total	Resi- den- tial	All other	Non- agri- cul- tural	Fac	tory	pay- rolls ⁴ 1939 = 100	carload- ings* 1935-39 = 100	sales (val- ue)*5 1935-39 = 100	com- modity prices ⁴ 1926 = 100	living ⁴ 1935–39 = 100
	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed
1919			72 75 58 88 82 90 96 95 99 110 91 75 58 69 75 103 113 89 109 125 162 199 235	84 93 53 81 103 95 107 114 107 117 132 98 67 41 54 65 83 108 122 78 109 201 209 209 360 279 363	62 60 57 67 72 69 76 79 83 85 93 84 70 70 70 100 106 95 1142 158 176	71 83 66 71 98 99 92 100 100 99 107 93 80 67 76 80 86 99 91 12 97 106 117 125 129 132 140	63 63 55 79 84 122 129 135 117 92 63 28 28 25 37 55 59 64 122 166 641	44 30 44 68 81 124 121 117 126 87 50 37 13 11 12 21 37 41 45 60 72 89 82 40 16	79 90 65 88 86 94 120 135 139 142 125 84 40 37 48 50 74 80 81 89 149 235 92 61	102.6 95.5 86.1 75.5 76.0 83.8 87.6 94.9 100.9 94.4 100.0 104.7 117.5 126.7 130.9 P127.5		103.8 104.2 79.8 88.2 101.0 93.8 97.1 98.9 96.8 96.9 103.1 89.8 71.3 85.8 64.4 71.3 83.7 96.9 105.8 90.0 107.5 132.1 154.0 175.7	103.2 123.5 79.7 85.5 108.4 101.2 106.6 109.9 109.1 116.4 94.1 71.2 49.2 52.8 67.8 78.0 90.5 108.2 84.2 100.0 114.5 167.5 245.2 330.4	120 129 110 121 142 139 146 152 147 148 152 131 105 78 82 92 107 111 89 109 130 138 137	83 99 92 94 105 1105 113 114 115 117 108 97 75 73 83 88 100 107 99 106 114 115 117 117 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	138.6 154.4 97.6 96.7 100.6 95.1 103.5 100.0 95.4 96.7 35.4 96.7 36.4 73.0 86.8 86.3 74.9 80.0 80.8 86.3 78.6 87.1 78.6 87.1 78.6	124.5 143.7 119.7 121.9 122.2 125.4 124.0 122.5 119.4 108.7 97.6 92.4 95.7 98.1 99.1 100.2 100.2 105.2 116.5 123.5
1941 October November December	146.8 148.1 153.7	172 174 176	176 175 173	219 220 225	148 151 150	134 133 133	145 138 123	87 74 69	192 189 167	121.5 121.9 121.5	139.5 139.9 140.6	141.8 141.3 141.1	190.2 188.6 195.1	134 137 138	128 138 136	92.4 92.5 93.6	109.3 110.2 110.5
1942 January February March April May June July August September October November	156.4 159.0 161.2 165.4 167.8 172.3 175.5 179.5 182.5 187.2 192.8 196.1	181 183 186 189 191 193 197 204 208 215 220 223	177 180 182 187 192 195 199 207 213 218 220 221	235 241 250 257 264 272 278 290 299 311 319 328	152 153 153 154 153 152 154 158 161 165 168 169	133 133 126 125 126 127 126 130 131 129 130	118 128 125 128 158 158 193 206 182 179 185 198 175	82 100 95 82 76 76 74 65 70 83 90	147 151 149 165 226 288 313 278 268 269 286 243	122.1 122.5 123.2 124.3 125.1 125.9 127.1 128.6 129.1 130.0 130.5 131.4	141.4 143.3 145.4 147.8 149.9 151.9 154.7 157.5 160.2 162.9 165.1 168.3	140.0 142.6 144.8 147.0 148.9 151.0 154.8 159.0 162.1 163.7 165.6 168.7	201.1 208.8 216.0 222.4 230.1 236.2 245.1 258.1 266.0 276.2 287.0 295.4	140 138 138 138 136 134 137 140 140 140 136	158 145 150 143 135 134 146 152 150 158 159 157	96.0 96.7 97.6 98.7 98.8 98.6 98.7 99.2 99.6 100.0 100.3 101.0	112.0 112.9 114.3 115.1 116.0 116.4 117.0 117.5 117.8 119.0 119.8 120.4
1943 January February March April May June July August September October November December	199.6 203.5 206.9 208.8 209.4 212.8 214.8 216.7 216.8 219.3 222.9 224.7	227 232 235 237 239 240 242 244 247 247 247	224 229 232 236 239 238 241 245 248 249 247 239	337 344 351 356 359 358 360 365 368 374 376 365	171 174 174 175 176 177 177 178 179 179 180 174	125 131 133 131 129 117 134 135 138 136 133	145 102 85 63 52 45 60 59 65 49 60 61	79 56 42 33 31 32 36 35 35 34 37 35	198 140 119 87 68 55 80 79 89 61 78	131.6 131.6 132.0 131.4 130.9 131.4 130.9 130.1 130.1 130.1 130.1	170.5 172.3 174.0 174.8 174.9 176.4 177.2 177.1 177.0 178.0 178.9 177.4	169.6 171.7 173.5 174.0 173.9 175.8 177.3 178.7 178.2 178.8 179.3 177.7	300.0 307.4 315.7 321.8 326.5 331.3 330.4 344.2 349.6 354.4 345.6	135 139 138 136 135 127 141 140 137 139	164 192 163 159 158 167 172 165 162 174 181	101.9 102.5 103.4 103.7 104.1 103.8 103.2 103.1 103.1 103.0 102.9 103.2	120.7 121.0 122.8 124.1 125.1 124.8 123.9 123.4 123.9 124.4 124.2 124.2
1944 January February March April May June July August September October November	227.2 232.4 231.9 231.1 232.1 233.9 233.2 234.0 235.5 237.5 239.0	243 244 241 239 236 235 230 232 230 232 232 232 232 232	240 240 238 237 236 236 232 235 234 234 232 230	369 367 364 361 356 354 347 348 342 344 341 343	176 177 175 172 169 169 165 168 168 169 173 173	139 142 139 140 143 142 139 142 143 143 143	55 45 40 36 33 34 38 41 39 42 46 51	29 21 17 17 16 15 14 13 13 13 13	76 64 59 52 46 50 57 63 61 65 73 81	130.0 129.6 128.9 128.0 127.7 127.7 127.5 127.3 126.5 125.7 125.3	175.9 174.6 172.1 169.4 167.7 166.7 165.2 164.1 162.6 161.0 160.3	175.0 174.0 171.6 168.6 166.7 166.1 165.3 165.6 163.6 161.7 7160.7	345.1 344.7 341.3 335.0 334.3 334.6 326.8 330.3 329.1 330.3 7327.3 7331.8	145 143 140 138 139 143 142 139 137 141	175 175 185 172 181 175 192 187 183 194 210	103.3 103.6 103.8 103.9 104.0 104.3 104.1 103.9 104.1 103.9	124.2 123.8 123.8 124.6 125.1 125.4 126.1 126.4 126.5 126.5 126.5
1945 January February	241.9 P245.1	234 P235	230 ^p 231	344 2346	175 P175	140 p ₁₄₂	48 P41	14 P12	75 p ₆₅	127.1 p _{126.8}	160.9 p160.4	160.1 P159.9	330.3	143 139	200 212	104.9 105.2	127.1 126.8

^{*} Average per working day. * Preliminary. * Revised. * Department of Commerce series on value of payments to individuals.

2 For indexes by groups or industries, see pp. 374-377.

3 Based on F. W. Dodge Corporation data; for description, see p. 358 of BULLETIN for July 1931; by groups, see p. 381 of this BULLETIN.

4 The unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls, wholesale commodity prices, and cost of living are compiled by or based on data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nonagricultural employment covers employees only and excludes personnel in the armed forces.

5 For indexes by Federal Reserve districts and other department store data, see pp. 383-385.

Back figures in BULLETIN.—For industrial production, August 1940, pp. 825-882, September 1941, pp. 933-937, and October 1943, pp. 958-984; for factory employment, January and December 1943, pp. 13 and 1, 187, respectively; for department store sales, June 1944, pp. 549-561.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)
[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry						19	14						19	945
industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Industrial Production—Total	243	244	241	239	236	235	230	232	230	232	232	232	234	p235
Manufactures—Total	262	262	259	256	253	251	246	248	246	248	248	249	251	^p 252
Durable Manufactures	369	367	364	361	356	354	347	348	342	344	341	343	344	p346
Iron and Steel	208	212	214	213	210	204	202	203	202	206	201	198	197	202
Pig iron	202	207	206	206	203	198	196	198	196	197	192	190	188	192
SteelOpen hearth	231 186	236 188	238 191	236 192	234 188	225 183	222 184	224 183	222 183	225 187	218 186	215 181	7219 176	227 180
Electric	554	578	570	549	559	526	491	512	502	492	453	456	*523	559
Machinery	461	458	452	445	437	442	435	434	427	428	422	431	430	P434
Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots1		· · · · · ·			• • • • • •									
Transportation Equipment	754	746	734	730	726	716	704	707	695	704	7699	7709	705	P701
Automobiles(Aircraft; Railroad cars; Locomotives; Shipbuilding—Private and Government) ¹ .	244	238	233	232	226	228	223	229	226	229	*230	*235	235	<i>p</i> 236
Nonferrous Metals and Products	285	285	287	292	279	263	244	245	238	233	234	229	240	
Smelting and refining. (Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin)1	297	299	297	289	273	253	246	226	205	200	191	186	187	P192
Fabricating (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) 1.	280	280	283	293	282	268	243	252	252	246	252	247	262	
Lumber and Products	133	131	129	126	124	127	124	127	120	120	122	122	126	P124
LumberFurniture	125 148	122 150	119 149	118 142	115 142	118 144	114 143	118 146	111 139	109 143	112 141	111 142	118 142	P114 P143
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	168	168	167	165	161	168	165	· 162	159	161	160	163	166	₽165
Glass products	171 54	172 58	175 59	183 59	173 66	187 65	180 60	169 66	165 66	174 64	169 56	174 51	176 60	56
Glass containers	213	212 88	216 83	227 78	210 76	230 84	222 86	204 88	200 86	212 88	208 88	218 90	200 87	
Clay productsGypsum and plaster products	129 203	131 198	131 194	125 183	122 176	127 180	124 182	122 181	116 175	115 179	116 175	116 171	125 182	P121 P185
Abrasive and asbestos productsOther stone and clay products	319	312	308	297	300	297	294	295	302	292	295	307	303	p307
Nondurable Manufactures	176	177	175	172	169	169	165	168	168	169	173	173	175	P175
Textiles and Products	149	152	151	151	147	145	139	141	147	146	149	152	150	P153
Textile fabrics	140	142	141	141	137	135	129	132	137	136	139	141	139	
Cotton consumption	186	151 187	150 191	151 196	142 195	140 196	139 193	140 189	148 196	140 199	149 209	146 215	145 215	152 215
Nylon and silk consumption ¹ . Wool textiles	154	159	155	153	152	148	131	140	144	150	143	152	147	
Carpet wool consumptionApparel wool consumption	210	42 219	216	51 213	53 213	49 196	41 185	47 193	197	50 213	56 206	757 215	49 224	
Woolen and worsted yarn		177 181	171 174	167 171	167 169	163 166	144 148	154 163	158 162	164 170	156 161	165 170	158 164	
Worsted yarn	168 170	171 178	167 172	163 168	163 165	159 163	138 144	141 153	153 160	156 164	148 151	157 166	149 159	
Leather and Products	108	111	112	116	112	115	105	112	121	115	116	114	113	P117
Leather tanning	103	105	107	117	110	113	113	108	120	111	112	115	112	
Cattle hide leathers	70	110 76	113	125 88	118 86	124 85	126 78	118 82	132 92	119 88	122 84	127 86	124 85	
Goat and kid leathersSheep and lamb leathers	83 166	84 161	86 155	79 168	86 136	84 141	81 144	77 144	80 157	80 149	81 144	72 7154	68 153	
Shoes	112	114	116	116	114	117	100	114	122	117	119	113	114	P120
Manufactured Food Products	154	158	159	158	154	153	153	147	146	149	154	*155	156	P157
Wheat flour	139	125	114	114	110	110	113	116	113	118	125	123	130	P131
Manufactured dairy products. Butter	p126	^p 128	^p 135	₱137 92	P139 93	^p 153	² 151 88	P139 83	P147 85	^p 152 82	^p 165	P145	P132	P132
Cheese Canned and dried milk	149 132	146 139	152 156	155 169	153 173	158 180	152 185	145 180	146 184	149 179	82 156 181	78 154 179	83 163 172	162 175
Ice cream. Meat packing.	187	215	202	198	180	173	175	169	161	154	158	158	146	146
Pork and lardBeef	144	291 149	270 143	266 136	239 124	225 121	219 127	197 138	176 140	159 140	167 141	164 149	149 147	135
Veal Lamb and mutton	104 135	94	96 110	107 109	100 113	117 125	160 134	191 125	196 135	218 145	213 142	175 149	123 143	101 129

r Revised. * Preliminary. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry						194	4						19	945
industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Sanufactured Food Products—Continued														
Other manufactured foods	156	157	160	158	157	154	153	148	147	150	155 145	159	p ₁₆₃	^p 16
Processed fruits and vegetables	. 134	140 138	155 147	152 154	145 152	136 147	130 135	112 123	121 115	139 118	128	146 138	163	1
Other food products	. 163	165	164	161	161	160	162	162	159	158	162	165	167	P16
Alcoholic Beverages	. 131	126	137	123	116	119	128	186	156	166	184	169	217	17
Malt liquor	160	148	167	146 0	135	140	146 0	152 100	172 6	177	197	174	167 198	16
Whiskey Other distilled spirits Rectified liquors	46	40 182	33 173	39 172	34 174	31 177	37 205	647 232	68 270	104 305	76 353	74 355	517 346	28 31
ndustrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants ¹	102	102	1/3	1,2	174	*′′	200	202	270	303	333	333	040	"
obacco Products	125	119	123	126	124	121	122	126	124	120	135	131	r121	12
Cigars	86	92	92	89	89	89	86	92	95	93	105	95	r ₈₅	9
Cigarettes. Other tobacco products		145 79	154 73	161 73	154 80	151 79	154 78	152 92	149 87	142 93	157 107	155 108	147 95	14
Paper and Paper Products	136	138	137	138	142	140	133	142	142	143	143	135	136	
		135	134	134	137	136	129	137	137	139	138	132	132	l
Paper and pulp	147	151	150 108	151	151	156 108	153 114	159 119	156 118	165 126	158 111	150 115	152 111	
Groundwood pulpSoda pulp		110 98	93	97	92	91	92	96	92	96	97	97	95	
Soda pup. Sulphate pulp. Sulphite pulp. Paper. Paperboard. Fine paper.	130	217 133	209 137	213 136	217 135	232 137	232 127	234 138	231 135	245 142	238 136	212 133	137	
Paper	132	133	132	131	135	133	125	134	134	135	135	129	129	
Paperboard	144	148 121	147	152 117	159 115	156 110	148 99	158 111	159 113	158 111	160 106	145 93	153 85	15
Fine paperPrinting paper	119	119	117	119	115	115	103	118	116	116	120	125	119	
Tissue and absorbent paper. Wrapping paper	. 156	151 133	154 128	156 120	159 127	159 125	158 118	149 127	149 127	149 132	150 130	156 125	147	
Newsprint	79	74	77	73	76	80	83	777	84	81	31	85	76	8
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard).														
Printing and Publishing	104	102	100	101	98	100	95	102	99	103	103	104	102	P10
Newsprint consumption Printing paper (same as shown under Paper)	. 89	85	83	84	81	85	87	87	83	89	86	84	85	. 8
Petroleum and Coal Products	. 226	230	234	233	237	242	247	251	258	266	268	r268	270	
Petroleum refining	. 234	238	243	242	246	252	259	264	272	281	283	r283	286	
Gasoline,	. 125	128	129 163	129 161	130 162	136 164	137 164	138 159	141 162	140 167	144 165	141	143 171	P14
Fuel oilLubricating oil		161 126	130	120	118	131	125	125	132	135	136	133	133	
Kerosene	132	124	130	125	126	130	128	126	126	124	124	119	123	
Other petroleum products ¹	174	176	174	176	175	172	172	171	168	170	170	167	167	
By-product coke	. 164	166	165	167	166 470	164	164	164 419	162 389	164 384	164	163 296	162 333	p37
Beehive coke	364	503 359	487 341	463 323	324	463 319	314	314	307	307	367	312	316	p3
			ĺ	138	1	i			139	1		7141	142	1
PaintsSoap	. 133	140	140	137	137	138 138	142 134	143	131	139 129	141	137	138	P ₁ 3
Rayon	. 226	229 406	233	232 408	235 410	237 411	237	240 408	237 400	239 395	242 394	242 396	244 396	
Industrial chemicals Explosives and ammunition1		400	403	400	410	411	408	400			394			
Other chemical products ¹			.											
Rubber Products	. 242	244	242	231	230	228	227	231	230	231	231	237	245	P24
Minerals—Total	139	142	139	140	1			142	1	1	1		1	1
Fuels	142	145	141	143	146	146	143	147	148	148	148	141	1	p ₁₄
CoalBituminous coal	153	158 162	148 155	150 155	154 159	152 158	144 151	148 154	147 151	149 152	149 155	132 138	151	P ₁ 5
Anthracite		143 139	123 138	129 139	134 142	128 143	118 142	124 146	129 149	133 148		109	96	P ₁ 1
	124	127	126	122	120	120	117	114	113	111		111		
Metals other than gold and silver	. 185	190	189	184	182	181	178	175	175	171	170	1	P170	
Iron ore(Copper; Lead; Zinc) ¹			: :::::	:[:::::	:	: :::::								
Gold	. 31	31	31	28	27	25	24	23	22	22	22	1		

Revised. P Preliminary. Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

Note.—For description and back figures see BULLETIN for October 1943, pp. 940–984, September 1941, pp. 878–881 and 933–937, and August 1940, pp. 753–771 and 825–882.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)
[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

						194	44						19	945
Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Industrial Production—Total	240	240	238	237	236	236	232	235	234	234	232	230	230	p231
Manufactures—Total	259	259	257	255	252	252	248	251	249	250	248	248	247	P249
Durable Manufactures	367	366	363	361	357	354	348	349	343	346	341	342	342	P344
Iron and Steel	208	212	214	213	210	204	202	203	202	206	201	198	197	202
Pig iron	202	207	206	206	203	198	196	198	196	197	192	190	188	192
Steel Open hearth Electric	231 186 554	236 188 578	238 191 570	236 192 549	234 188 559	225 183 526	222 184 491	224 183 512	222 183 502	225 187 492	218 186 453	215 181 456	^r 219 176 r523	227 180 559
Machinery	461	458	452	445	437	442	435	434	427	428	422	431	430	P434
Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots1														
Transportation Equipment	754	746	734	730	726	716	704	707	695	704	r699	7709	705	P701
Automobiles (Aircraft; Railroad cars; Locomotives; Shipbuilding—Private and Government) ¹	244	238	233	232	226	228	223	229	226	229	230	F235	235	P236
Nonferrous Metals and Products	285	285	287	292	279	263	243	245	238	233	234	239	240	
Smelting and refining	297	299	297	289	273	252	244	226	205	200	191	186	187	P ₁₉₂
ing; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin) ¹ Fabricating (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) ¹	280	280	283	293	282	268	243	252	252	246	252	247	262	
Lumber and Products	121	122	124	125	127	133	130	135	128	125	120	113	113	P114
Lumber	107 148	107 150	110 149	116 142	119 142	127 144	123 143	129 146	123 139	117 1143	109 141	97 142	99 142	p ₉₉
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	161	161	163	163	165	169	165	167	164	167	163	159	160	P158
Glass products Plate glass Glass containers	208	167 58 205	175 59 216	183 59 227	184 66 225	186 65 228	174 60 213	175 66 213	169 66 204	178 64 218	170 56 210	163 51 202	174 60 196	56
Cement Clay products Gypsum and plaster products Abrasive and asbestos products Other stone and clay products	121 196 319	67 125 191 312	68 126 188 308	74 122 181 297	79 122 179 300	90 125 183 297	94 124 182 294	100 125 182 295	100 120 179 302	102 122 182 292	95 121 177 295	82 120 175 307	71 116 176 303	^p 115 ^p 176 ^p 307
Nondurable Manufactures	172	173	171	169	168	169	167	171	173	173	173	171	171	P171
Textiles and Products	149	152	151	151	147	145	139	141	147	146	149	152	150	P _{15.3}
Textile fabrics Cotton consumption Rayon deliveries Nylon and silk consumption	186	142 151 187	141 150 191	141 151 196	137 142 195	135 140 196	129 139 193	132 140 189	137 148 196	136 140 199	139 149 209	141 146 215	139 145 215	152 213
Wool textiles Carpet wool consumption Apparel wool consumption Woolen and worsted yarn Woolen yarn Worsted yarn Woolen and worsted cloth	42 210 173 176 168	159 42 219 177 181 171 178	155 46 216 171 174 167 172	153 51 213 167 171 163 168	152 53 213 167 169 163 165	148 49 196 163 166 159 163	131 41 185 144 148 138 144	140 47 193 154 163 141 153	144 42 197 158 162 153 160	150 50 213 164 170 156 164	143 56 206 156 161 148 151	152 757 215 165 170 157 166	147 49 224 158 164 149 159	
Leather and Products		114	112	116	112	114	103	111	121	115	118	113	113	ł
Leather tanning Cattle hide leathers Calf and kip leathers Goat and kid leathers Sheep and lamb leathers Shoes	103 109 69 83 154	113 119 79 88 177 114	106 113 77 86 150 116	116 125 85 81 165 116	110 118 83 84 147 114	111 119 87 85 139 117	107 119 77 80 134 100	107 114 86 75 148 114	118 129 90 81 153 122	112 121 90 80 149 117	116 127 86 79 153 119	114 127 84 73 *146 113	112 126 83 68 143 114	
Manufactured Food Products	145	143	142	143	147	153	163	165	166	159	155	r150	143	ĺ
Wheat flour	130	127	111	110	106	106	112	115	123	125	126	122	130	1
Cane sugar meltings! Manufactured dairy products	1	p94	p ₁₁₃	p ₁₄₃	P185	P225	P221	P178	P155	P125	p ₁₀₈	₽94	P88	. [
Butter	73	79 120	87 137	94 161	120 205	128 225	107	91 162	82 149	70 134	62	61	69 120	7
Cheese Canned and dried milk Ice cream	107	125	153	191	240	249	215	186	170	145	130	138	140	
Meat packing Pork and lard	225	207 285	187 251	183 242	180	172 225	162	147	148 139	156	175	184	171	
Beef	147	137	130	128	239 124	118	193 128	151 140	151	150 153	195 146	217 149	195 150	150
Veal Lamb and mutton		83	108	105 105	104	117 116	160 129	188 122	215 144	248 151	228 142	165	114 152	89

F Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

_						19	44						19	945
Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Manufactured Food Products—Continued					ļ 									-
Other manufactured foods	143	142	142	140	141	145	159	- 170	174	167	161	155	ν ₁₄₈	P ₁₄ ?
Processed fruits and vegetables	91	89	85 137	92 128	94 117	105 109	169 111	213	236	180	133 151	114 139	106	P102
Confectionery Other food products	138 157	139 157	157	154	158	162	165	132 165	148 162	154 166	171	169	160	P160
Alcoholic Beverages	111	115	128	127	127	143	151	198	159	168	159	146	195	160
Malt liquor	131	133	155	153	154	177	183	173	174	164	151	140	137	150
Whiskey Other distilled spirits Rectified liquors	30 162	0 24 182	0 21 173	0 23 172	0 21 174	19 177	0 22 205	100 609 232	6 94 270	270 305	159 353	81 355	198 479 346	262 312
Industrial Alcohol from Beverage Plants ¹ .								ļ				ļ <i></i>	 	
Tobacco Products	124	114	117	120	124	126	127	129	131	125	137	121	r ₁₂₁	118
Cigars	86	92	92	89	89	89	86	92	95	93	105	95	785	9
Cigarettes Other tobacco products	155 85	136 77	143 73	150 73	154 81	158 80	162 78	160 89	160 93	148 99	160 110	142 95	147 93	130
Paper and Paper Products	136	139	137	138	142	141	132	141	141	143	143	134	136	
Paper and pulp	134	136	134	134	137	137	128	137	137	139	138	132	132	
PulpGroundwood pulp	148 111	151 115	150 115	153 121	152 117	156 109	151 101	157 105	154 105	164 117	159 117	150	152	
Soda pulp Sulphate pulp	96 213	98 217	93 209	97 213	92 217	91 232	92 232	96 234	92 231	96	97 238	97 212	95	
Sulphite pulp	130	133	137	136	135	137	127	138	135	245 142	136	133	137	
Paper	131 144	134 148	132	132	135	134	125 148	134 158	134 159	135	135	129 145	129 153	15
Paperboard	119	121	147 120	152 117	159 115	156 110	99	111	113	158 111	106	93	85	13.
Printing paper	119	119	117	119	115	115	103	118 149	116	116	120	125	119	
Tissue and absorbent paper Wrapping paper	154 129	157 133	154 128	157 120	159 127	162 125	151 118	127	149 127	151 132	150 130	151 125	145 128	
Newsprint	79	74	77	75	77	80	82	77	84	81	82	84	76	8
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard) Printing and Publishing	101	101	101	104	100	100	89	98	100	105	107	106	99	P10.
Newsprint consumption	83	83	86	89	84	84	75	78	84	93	93	88	79	8
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper)													270	
Petroleum and Coal Products	226	230	234	233	237	242	247	251	258	266	268	7268	270	
Petroleum refining	234 125	238 128	243 129	242 129	246 130	252 136	259 137	264 138	272 141	281 140	283 144	7283 141	286 143	P ₁₄
Fuel oil	159	161	163	161	162	164	164	159	162	167	165	165	171	
Lubricating oil	124 134	124	128 132	125 127	123 127	131	124 119	124 121	132 124	135 124	136 128	132 123	129 126	
Kerosene Other petroleum products ¹	<i>.</i>	130	132			120				l	1			
Coke	174	176	174	176	175	172	172	171	168	170	170 164	167 163	167 162	
By-product coke Beehive coke	164 496	166 503	165 487	167 463	166 470	164 463	164 442	164 419	162 389	164 384	367	r296	333	P37
Chemical Products	362	360	344	325	323	316	310	310	307	309	308	313	315	P319
Paints	137	139	140	140	142	142	140	142	138	139	139	⁷ 141	139	p ₁₃₈
Soap	131 226	133	133 233	134 232	132 235	136 237	133	133 240	136 237	135 239	134 242	137 242	135	P ₁₃₄
Rayon	405	406	405	408	410	411	408	408	400	395	394	396	396	P39
Explosives and ammunition	····		·····											
Other chemical products ¹	242	244	242	231	230	228	227	231	230	231	231	237	245	P245
Minerals—Total	133	136		138	ĺ	!	143		147	ĺ	140	131	134	p135
Fuels	142	145	141	143	146	146	143	147	148	148	148	141	145	P147
Coal	153	158	148	150	154	152	144	148	147	149	149	132	140	P143
Bituminous coal	161 119	162 143	155 123	155 129	159 134	158 128	151 118	154 124	151 129	152 133	155 126	138 109	151 96	^p 150
Crude petroleum	137	139	138	139	142	143	142	146	149	148	148	146 68	148 P67	P149
Metals	82	85	120	112	144	148	222	145 227	138	123 188	130	94	P94	
Metals other than gold and silver	113 70	119	120 76	168 188	226 313	231 330	323	336	215 311	259	133	61	63	6
(Copper; Lead; Zinc) ¹	29	27	27	25	24	24	23	25	25	26	25			
Silver	74	74	77	73	6 6	69	66	62	57	58	64			1

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. ¹ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.
Note.—For description and back figures, see BULLETIN for October 1943, pp. 940–984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939 = 100]

•			Factor	ry emple	oyment					Fac	tory pay	rolls		
Industry and group	Ann	ual		1944	}	19	45	Anr	nual		19	44		1945
	1943	19441	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1943	19441	Jan.	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total Durable goods Nondurable goods	175.7 238.6 126.1	166.7 227.7 118.5	174.0 240.9 121.3	⁷ 160.7 ⁷ 215.7 117.3	7216.1	160.1 215.9 116.0	159.9 215.6 115.9	330.4 463.4 200.4	334.2 466.7 204.7	345.1 489.4 204.0	344.7 487.3 205.3	^r 327.3 ^r 450.3 207.0	⁷ 331.8 ⁷ 455.8 210.5	330.3 454.2 209.2
Iron and Steel and Products. Blast furnaces, steel works, etc Steel castings. Tin cans and other tinware. Hardware. Stoves and heating equipment. Steam, hot- water heating apparatus Stamped and enameled ware. Structural and ornamental metal work Forgings. Screw machine products.	175.2 133.0 275.8 102.0 127.1 120.6 195.6 160.5 200.0 261.2 292.9	169.2 124.3 249.4 121.2 130.0 136.0 186.2 159.9 210.7 241.4 268.2	174.5 128 266 111 134 136 194 163 215 263 285	165.2 122 238 122 129 136 181 155 204 228 251	166.5 122 238 124 130 139 183 157 205 230 254	167.1 122 240 125 130 137 182 157 206 232 252	168.3	307.0 222.3 484.4 161.6 245.8 206.9 353.8 300.6 365.3 497.6 548.0	313.9 223.7 460.8 203.1 265.5 256.8 341.8 322.4 413.3 481.8 522.7	320.9 224 488 180 270 253 350 322 411 532 564	321.2 225 487 186 266 253 366 329 419 535 562	308.8 222 449 205 266 261 351 313 397 459 489	316.7 226 455 216 276 269 354 332 7402 467 499	316.3 224 457 219 274 267 356 337 395 477 509
Electrical Machinery	282.2	285.2	296.9	272.9	271.1	269.2	268.8	481.7	512.1	521.1	524.2	498.7	504.3	504.8
Machinery, except Electrical. Machinery and machine shop products Tractors. Agricultural, excluding tractors. Pumps. Refrigerators.	241.6 242.4 167.5 135.7 317.0 154.9	228.1 231.1 187.9 161.4 326.3 151.9	240.6 244 191 162 347 156	217.5 220 181 158 304 147	219.2 222 183 160 305 150	220.0 223 184 160 305	220.8	438.1 432.0 256.7 256.0 648.8 264.5	428.4 425.4 295.8 324.9 695.4 273.6	456.5 455 298 309 744 307	449.2 447 300 321 742 283	409.0 408 290 311 627 266	422.0 419 294 322 650 *287	421.9 421 295 322 649 267
Transportation Equipment, except Autos	1559.6	1459.1	1596.1	1327.8	1320.7	1311.7	1291.7	3040.0	3031.6	3221.2	3213.9	2905.9	2893.7	2852.5
Automobiles	175.1	176.0	187.3	*166.3	F168.3	169.4	169.7	317.0	324.2	358.0	347.8	*307.6	312.6	319.3
Nonferrous Metals and Products. Primary smelting and refining. Clocks and watches. Lighting equipment.	193.6 204.3 124.2 118.9	183.9 158.4 125.8 128.0	197.6 207 124 128	172.1 146 128 128	173.1 144 128 130	173.6 143 126 127	176.3	350.2 353.9 238.4 207.2	346.5 291.7 260.6 227.6	373.3 378 250 226	370.9 371 253 229	326.9 267 273 229	336.2 r264 277 239	337.7 264 270 236
Lumber and Timber Basic Products Sawmills Planing and plywood mills	124.1 90.1 111.7	112.8 80.7 99.7	115.2 82 105	109.2 79 96	107.6 77 97	107.1 76 97	107.3	209.5 154.3 175.9	206.3 150.1 169.6	196.2 139 174	202.9 146 173	199.3 144 167	193.7 138 168	192.9 138 167
Furniture and Lumber Products	111.7 105.7	105.6 99.2	109.3 104	103.1 96	103.6 96	103.0 96	103.2	184.0 174.3	190.5 178.6	189.1 181	191.3 184	190.7 177	194.0 180	193.6 180
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	122.5 126.0 100.7 88.9 130.6	114.5 129.5 72.9 75.7 123.8	117.9 132 74 80 127	111.4 125 72 73 121	112.3 126 72 74 121	73	110.7	189.1 187.6 141.2 133.5 188.6	190.3 205.4 112.0 120.8 190.4	189.8 207 110 120 177	191.0 208 106 124 188	189.5 201 116 120 191	192.2 204 114 119 194	188.6 202 107 118 185
Textile-Mill and Fiber Products. Cotton goods except small wares. Silk and rayon goods Woolen and worsted manufactures. Hosiery. Knitted underwear Dyeing and finishing textiles. Carpets and rugs, wool.	107.1 122.9 79.9 111.9 73.6 108.6 101.6 88.3	97.0 111.0 75.4 101.1 66.5 93.3 91.9 79.6	101.7 116 78 107 70 99 97 82	94.5 108 74 98 64 89 89 79	95.5 110 75 99 64 90 90	63 89	94.0	177.2 210.8 134.5 202.2 107.7 180.2 156.3 141.2	171.4 204.1 136.4 191.6 105.4 167.5 151.4 135.1	171.7 199 136 197 107 175 155 135	174.1 202 139 199 110 175 154 137	172.2 207 139 189 105 166 151 137	176.6 212 142 195 106 167 157 141	173.9 210 138 194 103 165 152 139
Apparel and Other Finished Textiles. Men's clothing, n.e.c. Shirts, collars, and nightwear. Women's clothing, n.e.c. Millinery.	119.3 105.1 84.6 88.0 81.3	110.3 96.7 75.3 80.6 78.3	115.1 100 78 84 86	108.1 94 73 80 76	107.8 94 72 80 78	106.0 92 70 79 80	105.8	181.8 158.7 134.0 134.4 109.5	189.6 163.6 131.3 140.3 117.7	187.9 157 129 141 114	196.8 163 133 148 141	192.3 169 129 141 105	191.8 165 128 144 113	195.2 165 126 149 131
Leather and Leather Products Leather Boots and shoes	97.3 95.6 85.7	90.2 85.0 79.8	91.4 87 81	89.4 83 79	89.8 84 80	89.5 84 79	89.3	152.5 144.7 136.7	156.3 145.3 140.4	149.9 140 134	154.2 145 138	157.4 143 142	160.8 146 146	162.5 147 148
Food and Kindred Products. Slaughtering and meat packing. Flour Baking Sugar, beet. Confectionery. Beverages, nonalcoholic Malt liquors. Canning and preserving	122.3 136.6 115.2 110.1 80.3 112.8 127.4 126.3 99.5	124.6 130.6 115.7 112.1 77.3 116.8 132.4 139.7 102.8	118.6 140 120 112 36 119 123 131 70	125.7 124 117 115 209 122 125 142 100	123.3 129 118 115 150 126 123 142 85	50 119 121	117.1	179.1 200.1 177.6 151.8 110.6 166.4 153.9 170.1 171.2	199.2 216.1 191.0 166.8 107.7 191.1 174.1 202.8 194.3	191.5 243 200 161 76 188 152 178 132	188.1 227 191 161 57 187 152 182 133	203.8 211 *195 175 299 *205 166 204 189	205.0 228 r199 177 -189 211 163 205 163	195.8 222 206 168 67 199 157 194 154
Tobacco Manufactures	97.2 123.8 83.9	89.9 126.6 70.5	93.5 129 75	90.1 131 68	90.7 133 68	88.1 128 65	88.0	150.9 172.0 139.7	158.8 192.3 138.9	158.1 190 138	•154.7 180 142	172.7 216 144	177.8 223 147	166.4 211 134
Paper and Allied Products	120.8 108.9 128.4 120.5	117.6 106.5 122.1 115.6	120.6 108 127 120	116.0 106 119 114	117.4 107 121 114	116.5 107 119 112	116.7	181.9 169.9 182.2 176.8	190.9 179.0 193.2 180.6	188.6 173 194 185	190.0 176 195 183	⁷ 194.0 182 195 183	197.6 186 198 185	195.6 184 198 182

r Revised. Annual indexes for 1944 were computed by the Board of Governors and are preliminary.

Note.—Figures for February 1945 are preliminary. Indexes for major groups and totals have been adjusted to final 1942 and preliminary 1943 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Back data and data for industries not here shown are obtainable from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Underlying figures are for pay roll period ending nearest middle of month and cover wage earners only.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939 = 100]

			Factory	employ	ment					Fact	огу рау	rolls		
Industry and group	Ann	ual		1944		19	45	Anı	nual		19	44		1945
	1943	19441	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1943	19441;	Jan.	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Printing and Publishing Newspaper periodicals Book and job	102.3 95.2 104.9	101.4 92.9 105.9	103.0 93 108	101.4 93 106	102.3 94 107	100.1 92 104	100.2	126.6 111.7 132.6	137.5 116.9 150.2	134.6 112 148	134.6 113 147	142.2 121 157	144.1 122 160	141 118 157
Chemical and Allied Products Paints, varnishes, and colors Drugs, medicines, and insecticides Rayon and allied products Chemicals, n.e.c. Cottonseed oil Fertilizers	254.2 104.8 166.1 107.9 167.7 116.7 120.9	211.6 106.0 184.0 109.1 170.6 108.8 116.9	108 175 125	210.6 106 181 111 166 139 107	215.4 107 182 112 166 ^r 134 114	217.8 105 180 112 166 130 123	221.4	421.9 152.9 233.4 162.5 273.5 201.5 225.0	367.5 166.0 269.2 174.2 294.2 217.0 250.2	395.7 160 268 169 298 252 248	389.0 162 274 169 296 241 274	366.2 167 270 179 289 300 234	377.8 171 272 180 291 *289 250	384 169 272 182 293 275 269
Products of Petroleum and Coal	117.6 110.6 113.6	121.0	115	125.1 124 102	125.3 125 101	126.0 126 102	126.1	184.2 172.3 177.4		185	201.4 192 182	219.2 214 179	220.4 215 182	220 213 189
Rubber Products Rubber tires and inner tubes Rubber boots and shoes Rubber goods, other	158.9 160.2 147.1 141.3	170.0 133.5	174 144	159.1 171 123 136	160.3 172 124 138	161.8 176 120 138	161.9	261.7 256.3 246.4 234.5	238.7	291.0 289 249 260	295.7 296 253 261	289.9 298 220 251	303.6 316 229 257	318 339 220 262
Miscellaneous Industries Photographic apparatusGames, toys, and dolls	168.9	167.2	172	162.4 162 91	162.2 162 90	161.8 162 88	163.8	313.2 261.8 142.8	271.9	277	325.6 279 161	314.5 271 187	319.7 259 189	32. 27: 18:

For footnotes see opposite page.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT (Adjusted for Seasonal Variation) [Index numbers of the Board of Governors, 1939 = 100]

		-												
Group and year						19-	44						19	45
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total Durable Nondurable.	175.9 243.2 122.9	174.6 241.5 121.9	172.1 237.7 120.4	169.4 233.4 118.9	167.7 230.3 118.3	166.7 228.2 118.3	165.2 225.3 117.9	164.1 224.1 116.8	162.6 220.4 117.0	161.0 217.3 116.6	160.3 215.6 116.7	160.7 216.1 117.0	160.9 216.3 117.2	^p 160.4 ^p 216.1 ^p 116.5

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES [Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics]

		Aver	age hou	rs worke	d per w	eek		A	verage l	nourly ea	rnings	(cents p	er hour)
Industry and group	1943	1		1944			1945	1943			1944			1945
	Dec.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
All Manufacturing	44.8	45.2	44.8	45.5	45.3	45.6	45.4	99.5	100.2	103.2	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.7
Durable Goods	46.2	46.6	46.1	47.1	46.7	47.1	46.8	109.3	109.9	113.2	112.9	7113.6	7113.9	114.6
Iron and Steel and Products Electrical Machinery Machinery Except Electrical Transportation Equipment Except Automobiles Automobiles Nonferrous Metals and Products Lumber and Timber Basic Products Furniture and Finished Lumber Products Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	46.2 48.9 46.5 44.5 46.3 42.8 44.2 43.0	46.9 46.9 49.4 46.7 46.9 47.0 41.2 43.4 42.6	46.6 46.2 47.9 46.9 43.5 46.3 43.3 44.0 43.4	47.2 46.3 48.8 48.1 45.6 47.2 44.7 45.0 44.7	46.8 46.3 48.2 47.8 45.5 *46.9 43.0 *44.4 44.1	*47.4 46.7 48.9 *48.4 45.7 47.5 42.3 44.5 44.2	46.9 46.6 48.5 47.9 45.2 47.2 42.5 44.4 43.4	99.5 110.1 124.2 124.7 103.4 76.6 78.2 87.5	106.9 100.3 110.7 124.0 125.5 103.8 77.1 78.9 88.1	110.1 105.1 113.6 129.7 128.7 105.8 80.3 82.9 91.0	104.6 113.7 130.1 127.0 105.9 80.7 83.3 91.2	7131.8 128.0 105.8 79.1 83.3 91.0	109.5 105.9 114.6 **130.9 127.9 **106.9 79.4 84.2 91.4 88.3	110.1 106.8 115.1 130.8 131.4 107.7 79.1 84.6 91.7
Nondurable Goods Textiles—Mill and Fiber Products Apparel and other Finished Products Leather and Manufactures Food and Kindred Products Tobacco Manufactures Paper and Allied Products Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries Chemicals and Allied Products Products of Petroleum and Coal Rubber Products Miscellaneous Industries	41.7 37.7 40.2 45.5 42.1 45.3 40.4 45.1 46.0 44.8	41.5 38.2 40.5 45.8 42.1 45.2 40.7 45.7 45.6 45.2 46.0	43.0 41.8 38.1 41.5 44.5 43.4 46.2 41.4 45.6 46.4 45.7 45.2	43.3 42.2 38.2 41.6 44.8 43.3 46.7 40.9 45.9 47.9 45.9	43.2 42.3 38.0 41.2 *45.2 *44.2 46.5 41.3 45.7 46.9 45.7 45.5	43.5 42.8 37.7 *41.6 46.0 45.0 46.6 *41.4 45.7 46.9 *45.7	43.4 42.3 38.2 41.9 45.6 43.4 46.3 41.4 45.6 46.3 47.3 45.8	67.8 74.3 77.3 83.4 67.2 81.7 103.9 93.6 115.3	83.8 68.2 75.9 77.4 83.9 67.5 82.4 104.4 93.9 116.2 106.6 92.9	87.6 72.1 83.2 82.0 84.7 72.4 85.8 110.1 96.6 120.2 111.7 97.3	87.8 72.3 83.2 781.9 85.7 72.8 86.2 110.2 95.7 119.0 110.8 96.8	72.2 82.4 81.9 85.9 73.5 86.3 110.4 95.6 118.6 110.7	72.5 83.1 82.4 86.6 73.8 86.7 110.8 796.4 119.4 112.9 798.6	89.0 72.8 84.9 82.9 86.6 73.7 87.0 111.1 97.1 120.0 115.2 99.4

Preliminary.
Note.—Revised indexes based on new Bureau of Labor Statistics data released in February 1945. Back figures from January 1939 may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

Revised.
 NOTE.—Data based on the classification of the 1939 Census of Manufactures. Back figures are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRIGULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

[Thousands of persons]

Year and month	Total	Manufac- turing	Mining	Construction*	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance, service, and miscel- laneous	Federal, State, and local government
1939	30, 353	10,078	845	1,753	2,912	6,618	4,160	3,988
1940.	31, 784	10,780	916	1,722	3,013	6,906	4,310	4,136
1941.	35, 668	12,974	947	2,236	3,248	7,378	4,438	4,446
1942.	38, 447	15,051	970	2,078	3,433	7,263	4,447	5,203
1943.	39, 728	16,924	891	1,259	3,619	7,030	4,115	5,890
1944.	P38, 690	^p 16,119	\$2835	P679	\$\mathref{P}_3,761\$	P7,044	P4,347	25,911
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1940—September October November December	32, 169	11,017	918	1,758	3,025	6,951	4,341	4,159
	32, 485	11,181	920	1,825	3,041	7,005	4,357	4,156
	32, 993	11,409	925	1,971	3,054	7,043	4,395	4,196
	33, 397	11,589	926	2,135	3,076	7,076	4,393	4,202
1941—January Pebruary March April May June July August September October November December	33, 638	11,720	938	2, 243	3,072	7,065	4,366	4, 234
	33, 973	11,934	935	2, 256	3,082	7,123	4,377	4, 269
	34, 406	12,174	943	2, 260	3,131	7,192	4,397	4, 309
	34, 441	12,456	643	2, 133	3,161	7,266	4,438	4, 344
	35, 269	12,776	949	2, 176	3,224	7,302	4,441	4, 401
	35, 758	13,032	970	2, 239	3,254	7,388	4,441	4, 434
	36, 277	13,342	981	2, 256	3,292	7,495	4,442	4, 469
	36, 597	13,473	997	2, 258	3,330	7,579	4,458	4, 502
	36, 774	13,580	1,000	2, 327	3,331	7,548	4,454	4, 534
	36, 892	13,642	1,003	2, 295	3,355	7,537	4,472	4, 588
	36, 991	13,752	1,004	2, 248	3,369	7,526	4,479	4, 613
	36, 864	13,748	1,002	2, 115	3,367	7,487	4,493	4, 652
1942—January February March April May June July August September October November December	37,057 37,195 37,391 37,724 37,981 38,204 38,581 39,042 39,171 39,452 39,597 39,898	13, 879 14, 041 14, 255 14, 463 14, 649 14, 865 15, 143 15, 644 15, 644 16, 048 16, 333	996 981 976 982 982 981 982 973 962 954 944 933	2, 102 2, 090 2, 055 2, 054 2, 048 2, 057 2, 077 2, 101 2, 077 2, 136 2, 095 2, 041	3,372 3,357 3,382 3,402 3,419 3,443 3,448 3,448 3,488 3,488 3,503 3,525	7,481 7,414 7,331 7,319 7,280 7,206 7,210 7,222 7,227 7,222 7,224 7,132 7,136	4,520 4,491 4,523 4,541 4,521 4,532 4,532 4,518 4,382 4,382 4,330 4,229	4,707 4,821 4,869 4,963 5,082 5,144 5,216 5,338 5,431 5,526 5,620 5,701
1943—January February March April May June July August September October November December	39, 934 39, 935 40, 066 39, 891 39, 740 39, 775 39, 876 39, 737 39, 475 39, 486 39, 526 39, 479	16, 506 16, 682 16, 831 16, 858 16, 837 16, 908 17, 059 17, 057 17, 108 17, 152 16, 995	927 924 915 908 893 893 888 878 876 869 859	1,899 1,734 1,604 1,476 1,358 1,263 1,164 1,082 1,020 936 891 864	3,540 3,556 3,574 3,588 3,597 3,620 3,634 3,639 3,633 3,671 3,683 3,687	7,133 7,064 7,110 7,006 6,988 7,017 7,061 7,015 7,006 7,006 7,000 6,962	4,146 4,146 4,121 4,110 4,102 4,112 4,112 4,110 4,079 4,078 4,119 4,127	5,783 5,829 5,911 5,945 5,965 5,962 5,943 5,916 5,810 5,818 5,822 5,981
1944—January. February March April May June July August September October November December	39, 454 39, 352 39, 123 38, 865 38, 749 38, 766 38, 700 38, 654 38, 400 38, 159 738, 044 738, 163	16, 910 16, 819 16, 642 16, 391 16, 203 16, 013 15, 943 15, 764 15, 614 715, 529 715, 552	862 862 852 848 843 848 833 830 822 812 808 802	830 786 737 719 673 677 653 648 627 609 611	3,720 3,780 3,780 3,763 3,763 3,765 3,765 3,753 3,752 3,735 3,748 3,771 73,790	7,096 7,043 7,046 6,982 6,997 7,012 7,084 7,059 7,065 7,077 7,052 7,015	4,170 4,173 4,165 4,257 4,363 4,475 4,505 4,514 4,488 4,384 4,359 74,304	5,866 5,889 5,901 5,905 5,905 5,806 5,859 5,898 5,899 5,915 5,914
1945—January	38,579	15,635	808	612	3,792	7,270	4,508	5,954
February	38,499	15,615	806	614	3,841	7,225	4,400	5,998
UNADJUSTED 1943—September. October. November. December.	39,678	17, 136	880	1,091	3,688	6,936	4,079	5,868
	39,718	17, 194	873	1,002	3,689	7,076	4,037	5,847
	39,847	17, 238	863	918	3,683	7,245	4,078	5,822
	40,197	17,080	867	829	3,669	7,554	4,127	6,071
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	38, 965 38, 840 38, 725 38, 689 38, 672 38, 846 38, 731 38, 571 38, 360 738, 347 738, 888	16, 825 16, 735 16, 559 16, 309 16, 122 16, 093 16, 013 16, 023 15, 843 15, 692 115, 607 15, 630	858 858 852 844 839 844 833 834 826 816 812 806	764 715 678 683 686 691 686 700 671 652 629 7594	3,664 3,704 3,723 3,744 3,768 3,803 3,809 3,818 3,791 3,767 3,771 73,771	6,919 6,867 6,919 6,968 6,962 6,977 6,942 6,918 6,994 7,148 7,299 77,611	4, 128 4, 131 4, 123 4, 236 4, 363 4, 542 4, 618 4, 582 4, 488 4, 340 4, 315 74, 304	5,807 5,830 5,871 5,905 5,932 5,830 5,869 5,958 5,945 5,914
1945—January February February	38, 104	15,557	804	563	3,735	7,088	4,463	5,894
	38, 000	15,537	802	559	3,764	7,044	4,356	5,938

^{*}Includes Contract Construction and Federal Force Account Construction. *Revised. *Preliminary.

Note.—Unadjusted data compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments employed during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. February 1945 figures are preliminary. For back seasonally adjusted estimates see Bulletin for June 1944, p. 600. Back unadjusted data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED. BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

	то	otal	Resid	lential			No	onresiden	tial build	ling				works
Month			buil	ding	Fact	ories	Comr	nercial	Educa	tional	Otl	ner		ities
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
January February March April May June July September October November December	159.2 137.2 176.4 179.3 144.2 163.9 190.5 169.3 175.7 144.8 164.9 188.5	140.9	41.0 24.9 35.2 37.8 34.5 30.6 25.8 23.3 24.5 23.8 23.3	19.5	34.0 29.9 48.7 33.0 27.1 24.4 38.3 40.0 49.0 37.7 52.9 57.6	45.2 66.6	4.1 4.5 7.4 6.1 5.8 8.7 5.6 7.9 6.4 7.7 7.1	7.5	8.7 1-0.2 4.4 5.4 3.8 10.5 10.1 6.4 7.6 3.5 5.3 3.8	4.9	21.1 23.1 19.5 25.0 17.1 18.9 30.2 22.4 24.2 20.0 28.3 27.1	23.9	50.3 55.1 61.3 72.0 55.8 70.7 80.5 69.4 64.1 52.2 48.0 66.6	39.8
Year	1,994.0		348.4		472.7		80.8		69.2		276.7		746.1	

¹ Negative because of revision of a prior month's entry.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY OWNERSHIP [Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month		Total		Publi	c owne	ership	Privat	e own	ership
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
January Rebruary March April May June July August October November	394 340 303 234 230 184 414 175 214 184	159 137 176 179 144 164 191 169 176 145	141	316 364 304 253 192 183 122 351 120 157	122 109 133 133 98 122 148 125 127 102	75	35 30 36 50 42 46 61 62 56 50	37 28 43 46 46 42 42 44 49 43 62	
Year	3,274	188		198 2,695	114		54 579	74 559	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICT [Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F.W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	1	945	1944
rederal Reserve district	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Boston	9.373	5,821	5,288
New York	6,360	10,425	22,295
Philadelphia	10,974	6,731	5.914
Cleveland	11,891	9,623	5,942
Richmond	15,625	22,316	24,840
Atlanta	14,157	28,550	24,218
Chicago	26,653	19, 149	20, 147
St. Louis	11,387	8.792	5,771
Minneapolis	14,345	2,698	2,212
Kansas City	8,392	11.628	11,828
Dallas	17,800	15,216	8,791
Total (11 districts)	146,957	140,949	137,246

LOANS INSURED BY FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION [In millions of dollars]

	f viv ti	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	domarsj			
		Title I	Loans	Mo	ortgages	on
Year or month	Total	Property improvement	Small home con- struc- tion	1- to 4- family houses (Title II)	Rental and group housing (Title II)	War housing (Title VI)
1935 1936 1937 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	320 557 495 694 954 1,026 1,186 1,137 942 886	224 246 60 160 208 251 262 141 96 125	13 25 26 21 15 1	94 309 424 473 669 736 877 691 243 216	2 2 11 48 51 13 13 6 *	13 284 601 537
1944—Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	79 62 68 69 66 71 81 83 84 82 66	16 6 9 9 7 11 14 12 17	* * * * * * *	14 13 13 18 18 18 20 20 22 22 22 18	1 2 3 1	50 44 45 42 36 45 50 46 49 43 37
1945—Jan Feb	67 68	8 19	*	19 14		39 34

* Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Figures represent gross insurance written during the period and do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured loans. Figures include some reinsured mortgages, which are shown in the month in which they were reported by FHA. Reinsured mortgages on rental and group housing (Title II) are not necessarily shown in the month in which reinsurance took place.

INSURED FHA HOME MORTGAGES (TITLE II) HELD IN PORTFOLIO, BY CLASS OF INSTITUTION

In millions of dollars

	lın	minion	s or don	arsı			
End of month	Total	Com- mer- cial banks	Mu- tual sav- ings banks	Sav- ings and loan associ- ations	Insur- ance com- panies	Fed- eral agen- cies ¹	Other ²
1936—Dec	365	228	8	56	41	5	27
	771	430	27	110	118	32	53
	1,199	634	38	149	212	77	90
1939—June	1,478	759	50	167	271	137	94
Dec	1,793	902	71	192	342	153	133
1940—Mar	1,949	971	90	201	392	171	124
June	2,075	1,026	100	208	432	182	127
Sept	2,232	1,093	111	216	480	190	141
Dec	2,409	1,162	130	224	542	201	150
1941—Mar	2,598	1,246	146	230	606	210	160
June	2,755	1,318	157	237	668	220	154
Sept	2,942	1,400	171	246	722	225	178
Dec	3,107	1,465	186	254	789	234	179
1942—Mar	3,307	1,549	201	264	856	237	200
June	3,491	1,623	219	272	940	243	195
Dec	3,620	1,669	236	276	1,032	245	163
1943—June	3,700	1,700	252	284	1,071	235	158
Dec	3,626	1,705	256	292	1,134	79	159
1944—June	3,554	1,669	258	284	1,119	73	150
Dec	3,399	1,590	260	269	1,072	68	140
		~					

¹ The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the United States Housing Corporation.

² Including mortgage companies, finance companies, industrial banks, endowed institutions, private and State benefit funds, etc.

NOTE.—Figures represent gross amount of mortgages held, excluding terminated mortgages and cases in transit to or being audited at the Federal Housing Administration.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month		Merchandise exports ¹				Merchandise imports ²						Excess of exports				
Month	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	
January February March	325 303 357	481 480 628	730 719 989	p ₁ , 124 p ₁ , 107 p ₁ , 197	₱905	229 234 268	254 254 272	229 234 249	^p 300 ^p 313 ^p 358	p ₃₃₂	96 69 89	228 226 355	502 485 739	^p 824 ^p 794 ^p 838	P573	
April May June	387 385 330	717 536 648	979 1,085 1,002	^p 1, 226 ^p 1, 455 ^p 1, 295		287 297 280	235 191 215	258 281 295	^p 360 ^p 386 ^p 331		100 88 50	482 345 433	721 803 706	^p 866 ^p 1,069 ^p 964		
July	365 460 425	650 703 732	1,261 1,202 1,235	^p 1, 197 ¹ 1, 188 ^p 1, 192		278 282 262	213 186 196	302 316 286	^p 294 ^p 302 ^p 280		87 178 162	437 517 536	960 887 949	^p 903 ^p 886 ^p 912		
October November December	666 492 653	801 787 873	1,195 1,072 1,244	^p 1, 140 ^p 1, 184 ^p 934		304 281 344	200 168 359	329 311 281	p ₃₂₇ p ₃₂₂ p ₃₃₆		362 211 309	602 619 514	866 761 963	^p 813 ^p 862 ^p 598		
January-December	5,147	8,035	12,714	p14,240		3,345	2,742	3,372	p ₃ ,911		1,802	5,293	9,342	p _{10,328}		

FREIGHT CARLOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers; 1935-39 average=100]

REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS [In millions of dollars]

	·									[In millions of dollars]					
	Total	Coal	Coke	Grain	Live- stock	For- est prod- ucts	Ore	Mis- cel- lane- ous	Mer- chan- dise l.c.l.		Total railway operating revenues	Total railway expenses	Net railway operating income	Net income	
Annual 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	101 109 130 138 137 140	98 111 123 135 138 144	102 137 168 181 186 186	107 101 112 120 146 139	96 96 91 104 117 124	100 114 139 155 141 144	110 147 183 206 192 181	101 110 136 146 145 147	97 96 100 69 63 67	Annual 1939	3,995 4,297 5,347 7,466 9,055 9,437	3,406 3,614 4,348 5,982 7,693 8,343	589 682 998 1,485 1,362 1,093	93 189 500 904 874 651	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1943—December	143	147	192	153	122	155	209	148	68	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ¹ 1943—November	769	662	107	69	
1944 — January February March April May June July August September October November December		150 7148 140 141 147 148 143 146 147 143 143 127	185 180 185 190 190 194 194 185 182 182 181 166	159 148 136 123 128 135 144 131 126 147 150	121 135 131 120 118 124 124 121 114 120 135	147 146 141 141 140 148 156 155 137 133 138	202 193 174 195 195 187 189 188 184 153 153 133	150 147 149 146 144 143 150 149 146 143 149 151	67 67 67 67 67 66 68 67 66 68 68	December 1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	782 778 775 782 780 779 810 804 781 790 791 788 780	680 662 671 690 689 688 701 706 710 710 709 697	1102 1116 103 92 91 91 109 98 71 80 82 91 69	67 78 65 53 53 52 70 59 30 40 43 43 30	
1945—January February	143 139	141 139	176 178	128 119	120 121	142 133	161 168	157 152	66 66	1945January	766	673	93	P54	
UNADJUSTED 1943—December	133	147	202	144	117	138	65	139	65	UNADJUSTED 1943—November December	762 782	668 712	94 70	61 729	
1944—January. February. March. April. May. June July. August September October. November. December	133 132	150 7148 140 141 147 148 143 146 147 143 143 127	195 191 187 186 188 191 188 178 181 178 181 175	159 145 125 108 113 137 172 141 142 147 147	116 108 103 107 106 100 102 115 151 184 170 124	133 140 141 141 146 154 157 162 148 140 135 120	50 48 51 168 281 291 302 281 276 237 138 41	137 138 142 144 145 147 151 151 158 156 155 142	64 64 67 68 67 66 66 68 70 69 70 65	1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December		7656 651 705 672 706 700 710 735 710 721 689 687	785 84 93 88 99 100 99 101 89 97 92 70	45 46 54 48 59 - 61 57 60 56 60 64 41	
1945—January February	132 130	141 139	185 188	128 117	115 97	128 128	40 42	143 142	63 64	1945—January	751	678	73	<i>p</i> ₄₀	

Preliminary.

 Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.
 ² General imports, including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.
 Source.—Department of Commerce.
 Back figures.—See BULLETIN for April 1940, p. 347; February 1937, p. 152; July 1933, p. 431; and January 1931, p. 18.

r Revised.
Note.—For description and back data, see pp. 529-533 of the Bulletin for June 1941. Based on daily average loadings. Basic data compiled by Association of American Railroads. Total index compiled by combining indexes for classes with weights derived from revenue data of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*P Preliminary. *Revised.
1 Includes redistribution of wage accruals in 1943.
Note.—Descriptive material and back figures may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics. Basic data compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS

[Based on value figures] MONTHLY INDEXES OF SALES [1935-39 average = 100]

·	Tiniand				average		eral Rese	rve distr	ict				
Year and month	United States	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1941	105 110 113 114 115 117 108 97 75 73 83 88 100 107 99 106 114 1133	95 110 108 112 119 121 123 127 128 126 128 123 114 90 92 100 104 100 104 108 126 148 126	84 100 96 99 106 110 120 123 124 129 126 116 91 101 105 99 101 101 109 119 128 135	106 126 120 122 135 134 135 138 133 127 128 118 105 83 80 88 91 102 107 96 104 111 129 143 151 168	84 106 94 95 108 109 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	73 81 78 75 85 87 92 96 95 96 95 96 98 68 81 101 109 120 144 170 194 214	88 105 90 85 94 91 95 99 100 98 91 79 60 65 78 84 97 103 113 113 123 204 244	80 83 98 96 102 106 108 114 116 101 88 67 79 68 100 109 98 107 115 135 149 117 116 117 117	105 103 115 114 120 121 119 120 122 110 97 76 83 85 97 106 102 111 119 143 158 179 200	113 126 117 112 120 119 124 119 110 110 105 98 76 85 99 104 101 106 109 122 133 149	119 124 123 125 119 117 111 96 74 73 85 89 99 107 100 105 110 127 149 144 205	93 112 92 86 91 94 103 101 103 104 96 81 61 62 76 80 97 105 106 117 138 157 212 246	67 80 75 78 91 93 99 106 107 110 112 104 71 168 77 86 100 100 100 100 117 139 169 200 221
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1943—March	158 167 172 165 162 174 181	151 146 146 145 147 143 139 145 158 148	137 127 130 132 137 135 133 137 144 131	150 148 148 151 154 144 149 154 161	166 152 157 164 171 164 158 170 178	184 186 182 197 200 187 193 191 215 187	185 181 196 209 221 201 210 222 220 208	157 155 146 157 168 161 151 169 174 154	168 157 164 184 185 177 171 188 197 172	142 147 138 144 148 149 147 148 166 146	168 173 163 187 184 174 179 194 210	185 195 191 220 220 208 211 231 227 215	197 190 192 200 199 198 189 211 212 206
1944—January. February. March. April. May. June July August. September October. November December.	175 185 172 181 175 192 187 183 194 210	148 148 162 157 164 151 160 154 156 165 177 174	7136 138 158 140 150 142 149 151 149 152 164 155	159 *156 173 162 168 159 170 158 170 168 183 171	169 166 183 166 181 166 191 182 180 190 203 190	208 209 212 199 211 203 213 213 214 224 251 208	224 225 225 222 233 237 263 245 247 260 269 258	172 162 173 165 167 163 187 180 168 192 201 180	182 194 195 173 197 189 208 207 193 215 235 207	160 176 159 157 158 151 165 173 162 158 189 175	207 203 193 181 192 192 212 204 200 215 244 208	206 241 247 232 228 245 277 250 241 252 264 263	208 *211 218 201 216 210 223 221 217 228 253 233
1945—January February	200 212	⁷ 162 167	150 166	r173 188	186 204	^r 238 251	^r 268 274	193 200	^r 211 236	181 208	241 246	261 284	247 256
UNADJUSTED								1.0	452	404	4.		
1943—March April. May. June. July. August September. October. November. December	155 155 127 139 174 186 215	130 155 145 138 102 110 152 161 184 255	115 130 124 123 92 99 141 157 182 228	135 151 142 136 107 112 152 174 202 256	146 163 156 155 126 143 168 182 214 262	166 190 181 177 141 155 208 212 252 332	171 196 192 175 166 179 218 233 257 336	140 160 149 154 124 136 166 174 200 253	153 172 164 166 137 152 188 194 224 277	124 151 139 144 117 132 166 168 192 224	156 177 165 172 145 163 197 203 228 283	168 193 191 183 160 183 232 250 269 343	171 188 181 184 165 180 197 219 255 325
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	142 170 172 178 163 142 157	119 115 144 161 162 144 110 118 170 184 207 300	112 115 139 137 142 132 100 110 158 173 207 **270	122 *123 162 159 161 143 117 123 173 190 231 305	132 133 167 172 179 157 140 159 191 204 244 303	152 159 203 193 210 182 150 176 231 248 294 369	179 194 219 228 228 199 197 218 257 273 315 418	131 131 159 166 170 160 139 151 185 197 231 295	149 153 185 183 197 170 154 178 212 221 268 333	119 122 140 159 160 151 130 154 184 179 218 269	153 160 182 183 194 177 168 191 220 226 263 339	177 200 227 228 228 203 202 202 265 272 314 421	166 178 197 192 203 193 185 202 226 238 299 373
1945—January February	156 171	132 130	124 137	⁷ 133 149	145 163	174 191	^r 215 235	147 162	^r 173 187	136 144	⁷ 179 194	211 239	⁷ 197 215

r Revised.

NOTE.—For description and monthly indexes for back years, see pp. 542-561 of Bulletin for June 1944.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS-Continued

SALES, STOCKS, AND OUTSTANDING ORDERS

[As reported by 296 department stores in various Federal Reserve districts]

	(In mil	Amount lions of d	lollars)	Index of (1935-39) = 1	
	Sales (total for month)	Stocks (end of month)	Out- stand- ing orders (end of month)	Season- ally adjusted	Unad- justed
1939 average 1940 average 1941 average 1942 average 1943 average 1944 average	128 136 156 179 204 227	344 353 419 599 508 531	108 194 263 530 558		99 101 120 172 146 153
1943—May June July Aug Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	182 188 151 168 205 230 259 338	471 480 507 564 586 593 576 467	563 671 692 618 564 550 562 491	132 144 162 169 162 153 143	135 138 146 162 168 170 165 134
1944—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	167 170 227 206 220 199 163 196 234 257 299 385	479 *513 525 524 525 522 516 568 583 600 579 444	*527 526 488 475 521 590 628 574 559 576 608 620	154 154 148 145 147 157 165 170 161 154 144	137 147 151 150 151 150 148 163 167 172 166 127
1945—JanFeb	198 P199	462 p ₄₉₂	765 ^p 815	148 P ₁₄₈	133 p ₁₄₁

^p Preliminary.
^r Revised.

Back figures .- Division of Research and Statistics.

WEEKLY INDEX OF SALES

[Weeks ending on dates shown. 1935-39 average = 100]

Without seasonal adjustment									
1941	1942	1943	1944						
Aug. 23128		Aug. 21146	Aug. 19149						
30162	29142	28145 Sept. 4169	26171						
Sept. 6129 13142	Sept. 5165	11156	Sept. 2194 9177						
20142	19152	18179	16196						
27161	26172	25176	23193						
Oct. 4179	Oct. 3183	Oct. 2175	30196 Oct. 7218						
18141	17166	16189	14221						
25144	24172	23194	21209						
Nov. 1145	31168	30187 Nov. 6202	28207						
8150 15159	Nov. 7182	13211	Nov. 4215						
22139	21182	20223	18252						
29176	28176	27201	25236						
Dec. 6225	Dec. 5250 12295	Dec. 4269	Dec. 2 304						
20299	19333	18321	9 365 16 377						
29191	26 222	25 274	23 369						
1010	1012	10.1	30123						
1942 Jan. 3111	1943 Jan. 2117	1944 Jan. 1110	1945 Jan. 6145						
10135	9 146	8 143	13 166						
17136	16139	15 146	20 160						
24122 31125	23125 30126	22 144 29 137	27161						
Feb. 7119	Feb. 6143	Feb. 5 146	Feb. 3 163						
14122	13178	12142	17176						
21115	20155	19142	24177						
28127 Mar. 7130	Mar. 6150	26146 Mar, 4153	Mar. 3182						
14137	13144	11160	17214						
21148	20147	18172	24226						
28157 Apr. 4170	27155	25182 Apr. 1212	31229						
11129	Apr. 3161 10168	Apr. 1212 8208	Apr. 7						
18146	17170	15152	21						
25140	24182	22163	28						
May 2147	May 1142	29168	May 5						

Note.—Revised series. For description and back figures see pp. 874-875 of Bulletin for September 1944.

SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND BY CITIES [Percentage change from corresponding period of preceding year]

Two Two Feb. Jan. 1945 1945 Feb. Jan. 1945 1945 Feb. 1945 Feb. Jan. 1945 1945 Jan. 1945 mos. 1945 mos. 1945 mos. 1945 1945 +16 +18 +12 United States.. Chicago—Cont.
Fort Wayne...
Indianapolis...
Terre Haute...
Des Moines... +9 +9 +11 +10 +9 +6 r+14 +17 +3 +19 +9 +17 +12 +13 +7 +15 +9 allas . +19 +20 +19 +19 +13 +24 +32 +25 +18 +16 +37 Cleveland-Cont. +8 +14 +19 +11 Youngstown.... Erie....... Pittsburgh..... +24 +23 +44 +21 +15 +15 * +26 +10 +20 +25 +21 +3 +14 +16 +24 +18 +40 +23 +12 Shreveport.... r+23 +13 r+36 +25 r+10 r+22 +36 +22 +26 +36 +15 Dallas....... Fort Worth.... Portland..... Boston..... Springfield..... Providence.... Wheeling..... Houston Detroit..... +11 +19 +15 +13 +22 +27 +26 +22 +30 +7 +26 ichm and +16 +13 +13 +27 +21 +28 +18 +14 +30 +14 +31 +17 +14 +13 +26 +24 +25 +20 +18 +30 +11 +28 Flint. +19 +15 New York..... +15 +20 +4 +19 +8 +6 +15 +16 +12 +10 +9 +16 +3 Washington.... an Francisco.. Grand Rapids. Bridgeport
Newark
Albany
Binghamton
Buffalo Baltimore...... Winston-Salem... Greenville, S. C... +24 +23 +25 +12 +23 +25 +30 +14 Phoenix Tucson Lansing..... Milwaukee.. +19 +8 +19 +21 +26 +7 +17 +5 +7 +19 +27 +28 +25 Green Bay Madison Bakersfield Fresno
Long Beach...
Los Angeles...
Oakland and Lynchburg..... Norfolk..... +23 +18 +17 +15 +18 +23 t. Louis +21 +18 +26 *+7 +26 +26 +19 *+27 +27 +23 +19 +17 +22 +15 +5 +23 +19 +22 +17 Richmond +21 Elmira. Charleston,W.Va. Clarksburg +10 +18 +10 +13 +9 -1 +12 +17 +11 +11 +9 +8 +1 Niagara Falls... New York City... Fort Smith.... Little Rock... Berkeley... Riverside and +15 +23 +19 Poughkeepsie... Rochester Huntington... Quincy Evansville Louisville +23 +8 +20 +19 +17 +17 +16 +15 +19 +25 +13 San Bernardine +16 +11 +14 +18 +13 +26 +24 +22 +23 +41 +28 +14 +19 +29 +31 +5 $^{+20}_{+20}$ 4 tlanta Schenectady . . . Sacramento.... Birmingham.... Syracuse..... Utica St. Louis San Diego..... San Francisco... San Jose..... Santa Rosa.... +11 Springfield.... Mobile -31 Montgomery...
Jacksonville....
Miami.
Tampa...
Atlanta... +14 r+3 +7 +16 +6 +24 +10 Philadelphia +16 +22 +9 +14 +8 +30 +22 +15 +13 +8 +15 +7 +27 +16 +18 +28 +1 +14 +12 +19 +27 +29 +19 +31 +9 +5 +10 +24 +17 +29 +15 +40 +25 +26 +17 +23 +7 +15 +28 +25 +7 +28 Trenton..... Lancaster..... Minneapolis.... +14+18 +16+19 +18 Kansas City.... +16 +17 +20 +17 +21 +18 +21 +36 +33 +7 +16 +20 +20 +11 +29 r+35 Philadelphia... Denver..... Pueblo..... Boise and Nampa... Augusta.....
Macon....
Baton Rouge...
New Orleans Reading...... Wilkes-Barre... +24 +13 +12 +5 +19 Hutchinson .. +16 +17 +23 +27 +26 +20 +29 +23 Portland York...... Topeka...... Wichita..... Salt Lake City. Bellingham.... +18 +17 +11 +22 +15 +17 +9 +14 +15 +7 +17 +15 +16 +6 $^{+16}_{+16}$ Cleveland +9 +11 +19 +16 +14 +20 +29 Tackson... ackson..... Chattanooga +16 +17 +21 +25 +25 7+19 +21 7+21 +22 +41 Joplin Kansas City... Everett...... Seattle..... +12 +13 Akron....... +19 +12 +16 +12 +23 Canton 49 +9 +20 +15 +17 +8 +16 Knoxville..... Nashville..... St. Joseph... Omaha..... Cincinnati.... Spokane..... +20Cleveland ... acoma..... +19 +17 +19 +18 +20 +20 +18 +19 +20 Oklahoma City Columbus Springfield Toledo..... Vakima Chicago..... Peoria....

r Revised.
* Data not yet available.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued SALES AND STOCKS, BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

		Percentage	change from (value)	a year ago	Ratio of sto	cks to sales
Department	Number of stores reporting	Sales duri	ng period	Stocks (end of month)	Ja	ın.
		Jan. 19-5	Year 1944	Jan. 1945	1945	1944
GRAND TOTAL—entire store	355	+19	+11	-5	2.4	3.0
MAIN STORE-total	355	+20	+12	-5	2.4	3.1
Women's apparel and accessories Coats and suits Dresses. Blouses, skirts, sportswear, etc. Juniors' and girls' wear Infants' wear Aprons, housedresses, uniforms. Underwear, slips, negligees Corsets, brassieres. Hosiery (women's and children's) Gloves (women's and children's) Sloes (women's and children's) Furs	330 334 314 300 305 286 325 331 344 326 241	+22 +21 +27 +23 +24 +18 +28 +27 +30 +18 +21 +29 +9	+13 +6 +19 +18 +18 +24 +14 +23 +27 +11 +17 +9 -24	-2 +3 +14 +3 +16 +20 -13 -17 -11 -40 +17 -15 -6	2.0 1.6 1.4 2.2 2.4 2.6 1.6 1.6 1.2 2.7 2.9	2.4 1.9 1.6 2.6 2.5 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.3
Men's and boys' wear Men's clothing. Men's furnishings, hats, caps. Boys' clothing and furnishings. Men's and boys' shoes and slippers.	231 307 282	+23 +22 +23 +19 +48	+9 +1 +9 +21 +1	-9 -16 -14 +23 -22	3.4 3.1 3.0 4.5 4.0	4.5 4.5 4.2 4.4 7.6
Home furnishings. Furniture, beds, mattresses, springs. Domestic floor coverings. Draperies, curtains, upholstery. Major household appliances. Domestics, blankets, linens, etc China and glassware. Housewares.	232 236 292 176 290 219	+12 +23 +9 +23 +28 -6 +11 +29	+5 +7 -6 +16 -41 +6 +14 +3	-8 -1 -18 -1 -45 -16 -11 -10	3.2 3.8 3.0 3.1 1.8 1.9 3.8 3.8	3.8 4.8 4.0 3.9 4.3 2.1 4.8 5.4
Piece goods		+39 +31	+23 +21	-12 -12	1.7 1.4	2.7 2.0
Small wares. Notions. Toilet articles, drug sundries, and prescriptions Jewelry and silverware.	222	+17 +24 +6 +17	+15 +9 +11 +8	+4 -11 +18 -2	3.1 3.0 3.5 3.7	3.5 4.1 3.2 4.4
Miscellaneous	. 294	+22	+17	-6	2.8	3.6
BASEMENT STORE—total. Women's apparel and accessories. Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings Home furnishings. Piece goods. Shoes.	205 168 122 52	+16 +20 +20 +13 +30 -12	+10 +13 +6 +5 +21 +3	-4 +2 -7 -8 -14 -16	2.4 2.0 3.4 2.4 1.8 4.0	2.8 2.3 4.3 3.0 2.6 4.2

Note.—Group totals include sales in departments not shown separately. Figures for basement store are not strictly comparable with those for main store owing chiefly to inclusion in basement of fewer departments and somewhat different types of merchandise. The ratio of stocks to sales is obtained by dividing stocks at the end of the month by sales during the month and hence indicates the number of months' supply on hand at the end of the month in terms of sales for that month.

SALES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND COLLECTIONS

1	Index numbers, without seasonal adjustment, 1941 average = 100								Percentage of total sales		
Year and month	Sales during month				Accounts receivable at end of month		Collections during month		Cash	Instal- ment	Charge- account
	Total	Cash	Instal- ment	Charge account	Instal- ment	Charge account	Instal- ment	Charge account	sales	sales	sales
1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	132 141 127 103 126 149 164	7139 7139 182 171 180 165 138 167 193 211 245 7326	52 *56 73 59 58 50 44 60 66 81 95 *105	780 84 114 104 112 99 76 93 116 127 149 7181	44 41 40 38 36 34 32 32 33 35 40 46	82 72 79 79 82 78 67 70 81 90 102 128	79 72 78 67 67 61 56 58 61 69 75 77	143 107 100 107 109 111 102 92 96 115 130	64 63 62 62 62 63 65 64 63 62 64	444444444444444444444444444444444444444	32 33 34 34 34 31 32 33 33 33 34 32
1945—January February		^r 164 163	*57 57	796 98	43 40	96 84	78 69	*168 127	63 63	4	33 33

Revised.
Note.—These data are based on reports from a smaller group of department stores than that included in the monthly index of sales shown on a preceding page.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS

TOTAL CONSUMER CREDIT, BY MAJOR PARTS

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

	m . t		Iı	nstalment credit	<u> </u>		Ci. la		
End of month or year	Total consumer credit	Total instalment		Sale credit		Loans ¹	Single- payment loans ²	Charge accounts	Service credit
		credit	Total	Automobile	Other	Loans		Market Control	
1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943.	7,637 6,839 5,528 4,082 3,905 4,378 5,419 6,771 7,467 7,036 8,008 9,205 9,205 9,959 6,529 5,379 5,790	3, 167 2, 706 2, 214 1, 515 1, 581 1, 849 2, 607 3, 501 3, 947 3, 584 4, 463 5, 507 5, 984 2, 999 2, 002 2, 083	2, 515 2, 032 1, 595 1, 999 1, 122 1, 317 1, 805 2, 436 2, 752 2, 313 2, 792 3, 450 3, 747 1, 494 816 836	1,318 928 637 322 459 576 940 1,289 1,384 970 1,267 1,729 1,942 482 175 200	1,197 1,104 958 677 663 741 865 1,147 1,368 1,343 1,525 1,721 1,805 1,012 641 6336	652 674 619 516 459 532 802 1,065 1,195 1,271 2,057 2,237 2,237 1,505 1,186 1,247	2, 125 1, 949 1, 402 962 776 875 1, 048 1, 331 1, 504 1, 442 1, 448 1, 488 1, 601 1, 369 1, 192 1, 1220	1,749 1,611 1,381 1,114 1,081 1,203 1,202 1,419 1,459 1,487 1,544 1,650 1,764 1,513 1,498 1,758	596 573 531 491 467 451 472 520 557 523 533 560 610 648 687 729
1944 Feb	4,874 5,057 5,037 5,148 5,209 5,148 5,192 5,272 5,412 5,595 5,790	1,846 1,864 1,847 1,859 1,889 1,889 1,912 1,937 1,973 2,083	707 696 690 700 707 706 709 720 743 773 836	167 167 171 181 192 204 210 210 210 208 208	540 529 519 519 515 502 499 510 533 565 636	1,139 1,168 1,157 1,157 1,175 1,175 1,183 1,187 1,192 1,194 1,200 1,247	1,113 1,115 1,139 1,189 1,241 1,250 1,239 1,231 1,231 1,231 1,220	1, 218 1, 376 1, 346 1, 390 1, 370 1, 287 1, 330 1, 402 1, 516 1, 664 1, 758	697 702 705 710 716 722 727 727 728 727 728 727 729
1945 JanFeb	p ₅ , 475 p ₅ , 314	^p 2,008 ^p 1,957	^p 778 ^p 740	^p 192 ^p 186	^p 586 ^p 554	\$\begin{align*} p_1,230 \\ p_1,217 \end{align*}	^p 1, 206 ^p 1, 189	^p 1,528 ^p 1,432	р ₇₃₃ р ₇₃₆

Revised.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT SALE CREDIT, EXCLUDING AUTOMOBILE CREDIT

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

(LDC-011)						,1
End of month or year	Total, excluding auto- mobile	Depart- ment stores and mail- order houses	Furni- ture stores	House- hold appli- ance stores	Jewelry stores	All other retail stores
1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 1942 1942 1943 1944	1,721 1,805 1,012 641	160 155 138 103 119 146 186 256 314 302 377 439 469 254 174	583 539 454 313 299 314 336 406 469 485 536 599 619 391 271	265 222 185 121 119 131 171 255 307 266 273 302 313 130 29	56 47 45 30 29 35 40 56 68 70 93 110 120 77 66	133 141 136 110 97 115 132 174 210 220 246 271 284 160 101
Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct Nov. Dec.	540 529 519 519 515 502 499 510 533 565	147 144 142 141 138 132 132 138 148 162	236 231 229 235 237 234 233 236 244 253 269	21 19 18 16 15 14 13 13 13 13	51 52 48 45 44 43 42 43 44 48 70	85 83 82 82 81 79 80 84 89
1945 Jan Feb		^p 172 ^p 161	**************************************	^p 12 ^p 11	^p 61 ^p 55	^p 92 ^p 87

^p Preliminary.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total	Com- mercial banks ¹	Small loan com- panies	Indus- trial banking com- panies ²	Credit unions	Miscel- laneous lenders	Insured repair and modern- ization loans ³
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	652 674 619 516 459 532	43 45 39 31 29	263 287 289 257 232 246	219 218 184 143 121 125	32 31 29 27 27 27	95 93 78 58 50 60	25
1935	802 1,065 1,195 1,271 1,671	88 161 258 312 523	267 301 350 346 435	156 191 221 230 257	44 66 93 112 147	79 102 125 117 96	168 244 148 154 213
1940 1941 1942 1943	2,057 2,237 1,505 1,186 1,247	692 784 426 312 357	505 535 424 372 388	288 298 202 165 175	189 217 147 123 119	99 102 91 86 88	284 301 215 128 120
1944 Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June July Aug. Sept.	1, 139 1, 168 1, 157 1, 159 1, 175 1, 183 1, 187 1, 192	303 316 319 325 335 339 343 342	356 369 363 362 365 367 363 364	161 164 164 165 169 170 172	117 121 118 118 119 119 118 118	84 86 85 85 85 85 85	118 112 108 104 102 103 106 111
Oct Nov Dec	1, 194 1, 200 1, 247	344 345 357	361 365 388	172 172 175	117 116 119	85 85 88	115 117 120
JanFeb	$p_{1,230}$	358 p ₃₅₆	378 p ₃₇₂	^r 172 _{p169}	⁷ 116 ^p 114	^p 87 ^p 86	^p 119 ^p 120

Preliminary.
 Revised.
 Includes repair and modernization loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.
 Noninstalment consumer loans(single-payment loans of commercial banks and pawnbrokers).

P Preliminary. Revised.

1 These figures include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans, shown on the following page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans (15 million dollars at the end of February 1945), not shown separately.

2 This series is in process of revision.

3 Includes only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS—Continued

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Month or year	Total		nobile ail	retail, pur-	Repair and mod-	sonal instal
		Pur- chased	Direct loans	chased and direct	erniza- tion loans ¹	ment cash loans
Outstanding at end of period:	1,093	218	164	155	209	347
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	1,450 1,694 845 514 559	311 411 136 55 57	253 310 123 81 99	217 288 143 68 75	247 234 154 89 83	422 451 289 221 24 5
1944—January February. March. April May. June July. August September October November December.	532	53 52 52 52 53 56 61 62 62 60 59	79 80 82 85 89 93 94 95 96 97 97	71 65 61 61 62 62 62 62 62 67 70	85 81 78 76 76 76 77 78 80 80 83 83	215 213 224 222 225 231 233 235 234 234 235 245
1945—January February ^p	561 555	55 55	100 101	80 76	82 83	244 240
Volume extended during month: 1944—January February March April May June July August September October November	70 95 82 97 100 95 94 89 92	7 8 9 11 12 12 14 13 10 10	15 15 19 18 21 20 20 19 17 18	14 8 10 11 15 13 11 11 12 15	44 5 67 88 99 8	33 35 52 36 42 47 42 42 41 40 41
December	102 96 86	9 9	18 20 19	18 17 12	8 7 7	50 43 39

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS MADE BY PRINCIPAL LENDING INSTITUTIONS

[Estimates of volume made in period. In millions of dollars]

Month or year	Commercial banks ¹	Small loan companies	Industrial banking companies ²	Credit unions
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944	792		413 380 340 250 202 234 288 354 409 417 489 536 558 408 364	42 41 38 34 33 42 67 105 148 179 257 320 372 247 228 234
1943 July August September October November December	54 57 51 50	62 64 70 67 70 95	30 29 32 28 29 32	18 17 21 19 18 23
1944 January. February March April May June July August September October November December	51 73 56 65 69 63 64 60 61 60	53 60 94 61 72 75 73 70 67 68 77	27 29 38 30 35 38 33 33 33 34 34 37	15 18 26 16 20 22 19 20 19 18 18 18
1945 January February ^p	65 61	58 56	^r 33 29	16 16

FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

Item	cha p	ercenta ange fr orecedir month	om	Percentage change from corresponding month of preceding year			
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	
	1945	1945	1944	1945	1945	1944	
Net sales: Total Cash sales Credit sales: Instalment Charge account	+3 -2 +8 -7			+12 +21 +7 +3	+20 +21 +15 +25	+16 +20 +16 +13	
Accounts receivable, at end of month: Total	-3	-8	+8	+1	0	-1	
	-3	-8	+7	+1	2	-2	
Collections during month: Total Instalment	-10	0	-1	+5	+7	+4	
	-8	6	+3	+1	+3	+6	
Inventories, end of month, at retail value	+5	+3	-11	-2	-6	-10	

RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE1

		Instalmen	t accounts		Charge accounts
Month	Depart- ment stores	Furni- ture stores	House- hold ap- pliance stores	Jewelry stores	Depart- ment stores
1944 January. February March. April May June July August September October November December	30 36 31 33 31 30 34 35 39	20 20 23 23 23 24 24 24 24 26 24 23	22 22 26 26 26 28 29 32 33 36 37 39	31 31 34 28 30 30 31 31 31 32 34 34	61 65 63 64 63 61 64 64 65 67
JanuaryFebruary	32 30	21 21	*34 31	732 31	61 61

Preliminary.
 Includes not only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration but also noninsured loans.

r Revised. P Preliminary.

These figures for loans made include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans, which are shown elsewhere on this page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans (3 million dollars in February 1945) not shown separately.

This series is in process of revision.

Revised.
 Ratio of collections during month to accounts receivable at beginning of month.

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1926 = 100]

	All			Other commodities									
Year, month, or week	com- modi- ties	Fari product	d- Fo	ods	Total	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemi- cals and allied products ¹	House- furnish- ing good	Miscel- laneous
1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934.	95.3 86.4 73.0 64.8 65.9 74.9 80.0	104. 88. 64. 48. 51. 65. 78.	3 90 8 74 2 61 4 60 3 70).9).5 .6 .0).5).5	91.6 85.2 75.0 70.2 71.2 78.4 77.9	109.1 100.0 86.1 72.9 80.9 86.6 89.6	90.4 80.3 66.3 54.9 64.8 72.9 70.9	83.0 78.5 67.5 70.3 66.3 73.3 73.5	100.5 92.1 84.5 80.2 79.8 86.9 86.4	95.4 89.9 79.2 71.4 77.0 86.2 85.3	94.0 88.7 79.3 73.9 72.1 75.3 79.0	94.3 92.7 84.9 75.1 75.8 81.5 80.6	82.6 77.7 69.8 64.4 62.5 69.7 68.3
1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943.	80.8 86.3 78.6 77.1 78.6 87.3 98.8 103.1 104.0	80. 86. 68. 65. 67. 82. 105. 122.	4 85 5 73 3 70 7 71 4 82 9 99 6 106		79.6 85.3 81.7 81.3 83.0 89.0 95.5 96.9 98.5	95.4 104.6 92.8 95.6 100.8 108.3 117.7 117.5 116.7	71.5 76.3 66.7 69.7 73.8 84.8 96.9 97.4 98.4	76.2 77.6 76.5 73.1 71.7 76.2 78.5 80.8 83.0	87.0 95.7 95.7 94.4 95.8 99.4 103.8 103.8	86.7 95.2 90.3 90.5 94.8 103.2 110.2 111.4 115.5	78.7 82.6 77.0 76.0 77.0 84.4 95.5 94.9 95.2	81.7 89.7 86.8 86.3 88.5 94.3 102.4 102.7 104.3	70.5 77.8 73.3 74.8 77.3 82.0 89.7 92.2 93.6
1943—November December 1944—January February March April May June July August September October November December	102.9 103.2 103.3 103.6 103.8 103.9 104.0 104.3 104.1 103.9 104.0 104.1 104.4 104.7	121. 121. 121. 122. 123. 123. 124. 122. 125. 124. 122. 125.	8	.6 .9 .5 .6 .9 .0 .5 .8 .8 .2 .2	97.4 97.6 97.8 98.0 98.1 98.4 98.5 98.5 98.6 98.6 98.6 98.8	116.5 117.0 117.2 116.9 116.9 116.9 116.4 116.2 116.0 116.2 116.2 116.2	97.7 97.7 97.7 97.7 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8	81.2 82.1 82.3 83.1 83.0 83.0 83.2 83.2 83.2 83.2 83.2 83.2 83.1 83.1	103.8 103.8 103.7 103.7 103.7 103.7 103.7 103.7 103.7 103.8 103.8 103.7 103.7	113.1 113.4 113.5 113.6 114.2 115.7 115.9 116.0 116.0 116.3 116.4	95.0 95.0 95.0 95.0 95.5 95.5 95.5 95.5	102.8 102.8 104.5 104.2 104.3 104.3 104.3 104.3 104.3 104.4 104.4	93.2 93.3 93.2 93.4 93.5 93.5 93.5 93.6 93.6 93.6 94.0 94.2
1945—JanuaryFebruary	104.9 105.2	126.2 127.0	2 104	.7	99.1 99.2	117.5 117.6	99.6 99.7	83.3 83.3	104.0 104.2	116.8 117.0	94.9 94.9	104.5 104.5	94.2 94.6
1944—Nov. 4	104.0 104.1 104.1 104.2 104.2 104.4 104.6 104.7	124.0 124.1 124.1 124.1 124.1 125.1 126.1	4 104 5 104 1 105 6 105 4 105 6 105 2 105 7 105	.9 .9 .0 .1 .4 .7	98.8 98.9 98.9 99.0 99.0 99.0 99.1	116.7 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.7	98.9 98.9 98.9 98.9 98.9 98.9 98.9	83.5 83.5 83.6 83.6 83.7 83.7 83.7 83.7 83.6	103.8 103.8 103.8 103.9 103.9 103.9 103.9 103.9 103.9	116.4 116.4 116.4 116.4 116.4 116.4 116.4 116.4	94.7 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8	106.1 106.1 106.1 106.1 106.1 106.1 106.1 106.1 106.1	93.4 93.4 93.5 93.7 93.9 93.9 93.9
1945—Jan. 6. Jan. 13. Jan. 20. Jan. 27. Feb. 3. Feb. 10. Feb. 17. Feb. 24. Mar. 3. Mar. 10. Mar. 17.	104.6 104.7 104.8 104.7 104.7 104.9 105.0 104.8 105.0 105.1	125.9 126.0 125.8 125.1 126.8 127.1 126.6 127.1 127.1	3 104 6 105 8 104 7 104 8 104 2 104 4 104 1 104 1 104	.7 .0 .4 .3 .9 .8 .1 .5 .5	99.1 99.2 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.4 99.4	117.9 117.9 117.9 117.9 117.9 118.0 118.0 118.1 118.1 118.1	99.0 99.0 99.0 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.2 99.2	83.6 83.9 83.9 84.0 84.0 83.8 83.8 83.8 83.8	103.9 104.0 104.2 104.3 104.2 104.3 104.3 104.3 104.3	116.4 116.4 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.9 116.9 116.9 116.9	94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9	106.1 106.1 106.1 106.2 106.2 106.2 106.2 106.2 106.2 106.2	93.9 94.0 94.0 94.1 94.1 94.1 94.1 94.3 94.4
Mar. 24	105.1	127 .0	1944	.5	99.4	1945	99.2	83.9 Subgrou	104.3	116.9	94.9	106.2	1945
		Feb.	Nov.	Dec	. Jan	. Feb.				Feb.	Nov.	Dec. Ja	in. Feb.
Farm Products: Grains Livestock and poultry Other farm products Foods:		129.3 123.3 119.3	124.8 127.0 121.8	127 126 123	131	.1 133.8	Agrico Farm Iron a	machinery and steel	ducts:	98.1 97.1	98.7 97.1	98.7 9 97.2 9	7.5 97.5 8.7 98.7 7.7 98.0 2.8 112.8

Subgroups		1944		19	45	Subgroups		1944		19	94 5
	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Farm Products:						Metals and Metal Products:					
Grains	129.3	124.8	127.5	129.3	129.8	Agricultural implements	97.0	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5
Livestock and poultry	123.3	127.0	126.9	131.1	133.8	Farm machinery	98.1	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
Other farm products	119.3	121.8	123.2	121.5	121.4	Iron and steel	97.1	97.1	97.2	97.7	98.0
Foods:				,		Motor vehicles	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8
Dairy products	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.8	Nonferrous metals	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.9	85.9
Cereal products	95.1	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.9	Plumbing and heating	91.8	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
Fruits and vegetables	120.7	113.7	116.2	114.4	118.1	Building Materials:	72.0				
Meats		106.1	106.2	106.4	106.5	Brick and tile	100.1	105.0	105.3	110.4	110.5
Other foods	93.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	95.1	Cement	93.6	97.7	97.5	97.4	99.0
Hides and Leather Products:	,,,,,				,,,,,	Lumber	148.4	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.9
Shoes	126.4	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	Paint and paint materials	103.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.4
Hides and skins	111.0	107.1	114.0	114.8	115.4	Plumbing and heating		92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
Leather	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	Structural steel	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3
Other leather products	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	Other building materials	102.8	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.6
Textile Products:		1.0.2			110.0	Chemicals and Allied Products:	102.0	100.0			100.0
Clothing	107.0	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	Chemicals	96.3	95.5	95.6	95.8	95.8
Cotton goods	113.4	118.8	119.2	119.7	119.9	Drugs and pharmaceuticals ¹	106.4	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9
Hosiery and underwear	70.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	Fertilizer materials	81.4	81.8	81.8	81.9	81.9
Silk		,,,,		12.0		Mixed fertilizers	86.3	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6
Rayon	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	Oils and fats	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
Woolen and worsted goods		112.9	112.9	112.7	112.7	Housefurnishing Goods:	102.0	102.0	102.0	100.0	
Other textile products		100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	Furnishings	107.1	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.5
Fuel and Lighting Materials:	200.0	100.5		2000		Furniture	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5
Anthracite	97.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	Miscellaneous:	102.7		-42.0		-01.0
Bituminous coal		120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	Auto tires and tubes	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0
Coke		130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	Cattle feed	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6
Electricity		60.1	130.7	100.7	100.7	Paper and pulp	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.6	108.0
Gas.		77.3	74.6			Rubber, crude	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Petroleum products	64.0	63.8	63.8	64.3	64.3	Other miscellaneous	96.7	97.8	98.2	98.2	98.9
r enoieum products	07.0	00.0	w.0	V4.5	0.2.0	Cener iniscentaneous,	,,,,	٠,.٠٠	70.2	70.4	20.7.

¹ Chemicals and allied products group and drugs and pharmaceuticals revised from October 1941. Back figures.—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK REVISED EDITION OF CHART BOOK*

		R	EVISE	D EDIT	TON OF	CI	HART BOOK*	,			
	Chart			1945				Chart	1944	194	15
	book page	Feb. 212	Feb. 28	Mar.	Mar. Ma			book page	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
WEEKLY FIGURES1			In billi	ons of de	ollars		MONTHLY FIGURES		In bil	lions of do	ollars
RESERVES AND CURRENCY Reserve Bank credit, total U. S. Govt. securities, total Bills Certificates Notes. Bonds Discounts and advances Gold stock Money in circulation Treasury deaposits Member bank reserves. Required reserves Excess reserves Excess reserves Excess reserves (weekly average), totale New York City Chicago	3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 5 5 5	20.00 19.23 11.62 4.92 1.56 1.14 .29 20.51 25.65 2.38 .52 14.00 13.15 .85 .91 .02	20.16 19.44 11.83 4.92 1.56 1.13 .32 20.51 25.75 2.36 .46 14.23 13.28 .95 .89 .02	20.15 19.35 11.74 5.41 1.07 1.13 .30 20.45 25.86 2.37 .29 14.21 13.34 .87 .98 .01		49 88 41 07 13 19 45 84 36 10 58	RESERVES AND CURRENCY Reserve Bank credit	6,7 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	19.61 20.66 25.21 2.36 .67 14.17 4.63 5.65 3.88 4.60 5.29 1.28	19.39 20.58 25.24 2.37 .53 14.05 4.57 5.63 3.85 12.93 4.56 5.33 3.04 1.11	19.88 20.52 25.53 2.38 .54 14.04 4.68 5.59 3.77 13.08 4.65 5.33 3.10 .96
Reserve city banks. Country banks* MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES Total—101 cities: Loans and investments. U. S. Govt. obligations.	5 5	.23 .65 58.75 44.11	.24 .63 58.50 43.91	.27 .70 58.42 43.98		.07	Country banks Money in circulation, total. Bills of \$50 and over. \$10 and \$20 bills Coins, \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills. ALL BANKS IN U.S.	. 8 . 8	4.00 25.31 7.73 13.21 4.37	3.93 25.29 7.84 13.18 4.28	3.63 25.75 7.97 13.46 4.32
Demand deposits adjusted. U. S. Govt. deposits. Loans. New York City: Loans and investments. U. S. Govt. obligations, total.	14 14 14 15 15	36.64 11.12 11.69 21.04 15.32	37.02 10.57 11.63 20.88 15.19	37.15 9.99 11.52 20.80 15.19	37.64 37 9.53 9 11.42 11 20.61 20 15.03 15	.59 .39 .28 .59	Total deposits and currency. Demand deposits. Time deposits. Currency outside banks. U. S. Govt. deposits. CONSUMER CREDIT	9	P150.70 P66.90 P39.70 P23.50 P20.60	^p 150.40 ^p 68.20 ^p 40.40 ^p 23.60 ^p 18.20	p150.30 p69.40 p41.30 p24.10 p15.50
Bonds Certificates Notes and guar. securities. Bills Demand deposits adjusted. U. S. Govt. deposits. Interbank deposits. Time deposits. Loans, total Commercial For purchasing securities:	16 16 16 15 15 15	7.87 3.34 3.37 .74 13.35 4.65 3.70 .95 4.75 2.43	7.92 3.31 3.43 .53 13.43 4.40 3.75 .95 4.73 2.41	7.93 3.86 2.77 .63 13.52 4.14 3.77 .95 4.67 2.39	.56 13.68 13 3.94 3 3.73 3 .96 4.63 4	.82 .72 .58	Consumer credit, total	. 18 . 18, 19 . 19 . 19 . 19	5.79 1.22 1.76 .73 2.08 1.25 .84 .20 .64	p5.48 p1.21 p1.53 p.73 p2.01 p1.23 p.78 p.19 p.59	p5.31 p1.19 p1.43 p.74 p1.96 p1.92 p.74 p.79
Brokers'—on U. S. Govts	17 17 15 15 16	37.71 28.78 14.24 6.70	.77 .59 .54 .43 37.62 28.72 14.30 6.68	28.79	.57 .49	.73 .39	TREASURY FINANCE U. S. Govt. obligations outstanding total interest-bearing. By classes of securities: Bonds (marketable issues) Notes, cert., and bills. Savings bonds and tax note Special issues By maturities:	. 20 . 20 . 20 s 20	230.36 91.58 69.87 50.92 16.33	232.17 92.22 69.84 51.72 16.69	232.97 92.35 69.83 52.34 17.13
Certificates. Notes and guar. securities. Bills. Demand deposits adjusted. U. S. Govt. deposits. Interbank deposits. Time deposits. Loans, total. Commercial For purchasing securities. All other	. 16 . 16 . 15 . 15 . 15 . 15 . 15 . 17	6.15 1.70 23.29 6.47 6.16 7.01 6.94 3.88 1.08	6.13 1.61 23.58 6.17 6.12 7.06 6.90 3.84 1.09	5.06 1.72 23.63 5.85 6.28 7.11 6.85 3.81 1.06	5.05 5 1.68 1 23.96 23 5.59 5 6.44 6 7.13 7 6.79 6 3.80 3 1.01 1	.05 .68 .89 .53 .37 .15 .75	5 years and over 5-20 years 5-10 years Within 5 years Within 1 year Certificates Bills Holdings of U. S. Govt. obligations Commercial banks	. 20 . 20 . 20 . 20 . 20 . 20	83.92 58.69 44.16 77.73 52.35 30.40 16.43 77.50 21.67	84.56 59.14 44.62 77.70 55.76 30.40 16.40 78.20 21.96	59.25 44.74 77.69 55.75 30.40 16.40
	. 17	1.50		nt per as		.,,,	Fed. agencies and trust funds. Federal Reserve Banks Mutual savings banks Insurance companies	. 21	18.85 8.30 19.60	19.01 8.60 20.00	
MONEY RATES, ETC. Treasury bills (new issues)	. 24 24	.375 1.20	.375 1.20		375 1.19 1	375 .18	Other investors, total. Marketable issues.	. 21	84.40 35.20	84.40	
Partially tax exempt Taxable High-grade corporate bonds (5 issues) Corporate Aaa bonds Corporate Baa bonds	. 24, 26	1.73 2.37 2.55 2.65 3.40	2.63 3.39	2.40 2.51 2.62 3.38	2.41 2 2.51 2 2.62 2 3.38 3	.70 .40 .50 .61 .38	MONTEY PATER TOTAL	. 23 . 23 23	2.70 .50 .375	.50	2.65
Stock prices (1935-39 = 100), total	. 27	114.1	114.8		112.5 11	0.1			7		
Industrial Railroad Public utility Volume of trading (mill shares) BUSINESS CONDITIONS	. 27 . 27 . 27 . 27	116.3 127.8 97.2 1.66	117.3 126.8 97.5 1.66	118.0 127.2 97.8 1.66	114.8 11 124.3 12 96.2 9 .83	2.0 2.9 5.6 .98	Stock prices (1935-39 = 100): Total. Industrial	. 27	104.7 106.4		113.0 115.2
Steel production (% of capacity) Electric power prod. (mill. kw. hrs.) Freight carloadings (thous cars). Department store sales (1935-39 = 100). Wholesale prices (1926 = 100), total Farm products. Other than farm and food.	. 45 . 45 . 49	96.4 4,474 772 177 104.8 126.4 99.3	785 182 105.0 127.2	4,446 766 204 105.1 127.1	4,398 4, 816 214 105.1 10 127.4 12	402 816 226 5.1 7.0	Public utility. Volume of trading (mill. shares). Brokers' balances (mill. dollars): Credit extended customers. Money borrowed.	. 27 27 29	113.9 92.4 1.42 1,041 726 472	93.8 1.65 •1,090 •730	96.8 1.66 e _{1,120} e ₇₃₀

For footnotes see following page.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK-Continued

CURRENT STATI	.511	CS FU	K FE	DEKA	L RESERVE CHART BOOK—Continued				
	Chart book	1944	19	945		Chart book	1944	19	945
	page	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		page	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
MONTHLY FIGURES-Cont.		In un	it indic	ated	MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.		In u	nit ind	icated
BUSINESS CONDITIONS					BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont. Wholesale prices (1926 = 100):			1	Ī
Income payments (mill, dollars): ⁵ Total Salaries and wages	30	13,378	13,540	13,722	Total. Farm products. Other than farm and food.	49 49	125.5	104.9 126.2	2 127.
Salaries and wages. Other Cash farm income (mill, dollars):	. 30	9,501 3,877	9,562 3,978	9,601 4,121	Other than farm and food	49	98.9	99.1	1 99.
Total	. 31	1,747					19	44	1945
Livestock and products	. 31	922 775			Ollapreni v Elounes			Oct	
Govt. payments. Armed forces (mill. persons) ⁶ . Civilian labor force (mill. persons):	. 31	50 11.9		12.0	QUARTERLY FIGURES		<u> </u>		Mar.
Total	. 32	51.3	51.0		MONEY RATES Bank rates on customer loans:			ent per	1
Male Female	. 33	33.7 17.5	33.7 17.3	17.8	Total, 19 cities New York City Other Northey	23	2.69 2.18	1.93	1.9
Unemployment. Employment. Nonagricultural.	. 32	50.6	50.1	50.6	Southern and Western cities	ZO	2.82 3.14	2.65 2.65	1 5
Agricultural	. 33	43.5 7.1	43.4 6.7	43.8 6.8			In mil.	lions of	<u> </u>
Industrial production: ⁵ Tota! (1935 39 = 100) Groups (points in total index):	. 35	232	234	P235	SECURITY MARKETS Corporate security issues:		-	1	T
Groups (points in total index): Durable manufactures. Nondurable manufactures.	. 35	130.3	130.6		Net proceeds: All issues	28	843	1,214	<u>.</u>
Nondurable manufactures. Minerals New orders, shipments, and inventories (1939 = 100):	. 35	81.2 20.8	81.8 21.4			28	260 344	170	3
New orders:					Public utilities New money:		232	ł	5
Total		288 386	^p 310 p ₄₃₉		All issues Industrial	28	144 82	142	l 2
Shipments: Total	. 36	282	P273		Railroad. Public utility.	28	49 10	12	2
DurableNondurable	. 36	391 207	^p 366 ^p 206					1944	
Inventories:	. 36	168	^p 167				Apr.	June	Dec.
Durable	. 36 . 36	193 147	^p 192		CALL DATE FIGURES		13	30	30
Pay rolls	. 38	331.8	330.3	<i>p</i> 159.9	ALL MEMBER BANKS	1	In bil	ions of	dollar
		161.0		1	Loans and investments, total	. 10	78.03	83.59	
Weekly earnings (dollars) Hourly earnings (cents)	. 39	47.45 104.0	104.7		Bonds. Certificates	. 11	56.77 (7) (7)	30.12	34.9
Hourly earnings (cents). Hours worked (per week). Nonagricultural employment (mill. persons).5	. 39	45.6		200 #	Notes	11	75	14.23 10.64	14.1
TotalManufacturing and mining	. 40	38.2 16.4	38.6 16.4	p _{16.4}	Bills. Guaranteed obligations.	. 11		4.47	9.9
TradeGovernmentTransportation and utilities.	. 40	7.0 6.1	7.3 6.0	P6.0	Other securities, total. State and local govt. obligations. Other securities.	. 11	5.12 2.82	2.83	2.8
Construction and utilities. Construction contracts (3 mo. moving average, mill.	. 40	3.8 0.6	3.8 0.6		Loans, total. Commercial	. 10	2.30 16.13	18.08	18.6
dollars):5		200	40-	p ₁₆₉	l Real estate	11 [8	7.02 3.21	3.2
Residential	. 41	209 26 183	195 25 170	P22	Brokers' Agricultural Demand deposits adjusted.	. 11	(7)	1.66 1.02 51.83	1.2
Other Residential contracts (mill. dollars).5	. 41			P147	CLASSES OF BANKS	. 10	53.26	31.83	57.3
Total. Public.	. 42	27 7 20	25 4 21	24 7 17	Central reserve city banks: Loans and investments, total		05.50	מל לם	20.4
Private, total	. 42	12	13	12	U. S. Govt. obligations. Other securities	. 12	18.59 1.38	27.79 19.85	29.4 21.0
Other	. 43	137	143	139	Loans	. 12	5.56	6.54	6.9
Groups (points in total index): Miscellaneous.		82.7	85.9		Time deposits. Reserve city banks:	. 12	1.40		1.6
Coal	. 43	27.0 27.2	29.9 27.7	29.5	Loans and investments, total. U. S. Govt. obligations.	. 12	28.68 21.01		
All other. Department stores (1935–39 = 100):5 Sales.	. 11	193	200	i i	Other securities. Loans	. 12	1.67	1.70	1.7
Stocks. Exports and imports (mill. dollars):	. 44	136	⁷ 148		Demand deposits adjusted	. 12	6.00 19.00 6.50		20.2
Exports and imports (inin. donars): Exports Excluding Lend-Lease exports	. 46	934 250	905		Time deposits Balances due from banks ⁴ Country banks:	. 13	1.77	1.90	1.9
Imports. Excess of exports excluding Lend-Lease exports	. 46	336 -86	332		Loans and investments, total		23.82		
Cost of living (1935-39 = 100): All items					U. S. Govt. obligations Other securities.	13 1	17.17 2.07	2.06	2.0
Food	. 47	127.0 137.4	127.1 137.3	136.5	Loans Demand deposits adjusted	. 13	4.58 17.25	4.78 17.10	19.90
ClothingRent.	. 47	142.8 108.3	143.0	143.3	Time deposits Balances due from banks ⁴	. 13	17.25 8.27 3.22	8.70 3.62	
	- 1	. 1				Į			1

Estimated.

Preliminary.

Revised.

Figures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period.

Figures for Feb. 7 (the latest shown in the Chart Book) and for Feb. 14 are shown on p. 391.

Less than 5 million dollars.

Balances due from banks will be shown monthly (averages of daily figures) instead of call dates shown to December 1944.

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

The figure for November 1944 (not shown on the chart) is 11.9.

Figures available for June and December dates only.

Current figures are for revised edition of the Chart Book announced on p. 340. Copies may be obtained at a price of 50 cents each.

CURRENT FIGURES FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK-Continued

	Chart	19	45		Chart	194	45
	book page	Feb.	Feb. 14		book page	Feb.	Feb.
SUPPLEMENTARY WEEKLY FIGURE	S ¹		llions ollars	SUPPLEMENTARY WEEKLY FIGURES—	Cont.	In bil of do	
RESERVES AND CURRENCY			Ī	MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Cont.		1	
Reserve Bank credit, total. U. S. Govt. securities, total Bills. Certificates Notes. Bonds. Discounts and advances. Gold stock. Money in circulation. Treasury cash. Treasury deposits Member bank reserves. Required reserves. Excess reserves (weekly average), total*. New York City.	33 33 32 22 22 24	19.06 11.41 4.93 1.57 1.16 .20 20.55 25.41 2.37 .59 13.95 13.00		Bonds Certificates Notes and guar. securities Bills. Demand deposits adjusted. U. S. Govt. deposits Interbank deposits. Time deposits.	. 16 . 16 . 16 . 15 . 15 . 15 . 15 . 17	37.91 28.93 14.16 6.79 6.15 1.82 22.98 6.94 6.16 6.94 7.02 3.90 1.13 1.99	
	5	.01	.01	MONEY RATES, ETC.		Per ce ann	
Chicago Reserve city banks Country banks	5	.71	.71		24	.375	.376
•				Treasury notes (taxable)	. 24	1.24	1.23
U. S. Govt. obligations Demand deposits adjusted U. S. Govt. deposits	14 14	44.22 36.03	44.06 36.28 11.66	Partially tax exempt. Taxable. High-grade corporate bonds (5 issues). Corporate Aaa Corporate Baa	. 26 . 26	1.76 2.40 2.57 2.66 3.42 In u	init
Loans and investments. U. S. Govt. obligations, total Bonds. Certificates. Notes and guar, securities. Bills.	16 16 16	15.29 7.87 3.37	7.86 3.37 3.30 .68	Industrial Railroad Public utility Volume of trading (mill. shares)	. 27 . 27 . 27	110.7 112.7 121.9 96.1 1.50	114.6 124.6 96.4
Demand deposits adjusted U. S. Govt. deposits. Interbank deposits. Time deposits. Loans, total. Commercial For purchasing securities: Brokers'—on U. S. Govts Brokers'—on other securities. To others. All other	15 15 15 15 17 17 17	13.05 5.05 3.68 .93 4.83 2.45 .60 .57	4.90 3.68 .94 4.88 2.46 .83 .60	Electric power prod. (mill. kw. hrs.) Freight carloadings (thous. cars). Department store sales (1935-39 = 100) Wholesale prices (1926 = 100), total. Farm products. Other than farm and food.	37 45 45 49	87.9 4,505 755.4 172 104.9 126.8 99.3	784.7 176 105.0

For footnotes see preceding page.

ALL MEMBER BANKS-ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 30, 1944, BY CLASSES OF BANKS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Central re	eserve city	Reserve city	Country	All	All national	All State
	New York	Chicago	member banks ¹	member banks ¹	member banks	member banks	member banks
ASSETS Loans and investments Loans (including overdrafts) United States Government direct obligations. Obligations guaranteed by United States Government. Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes, and debentures.	24,003,083 5,759,951 16,989,524 189,108 468,150 483,306	5,442,561 1,184,243 3,882,244 30,778 160,324 168,570	33,603,290 6,821,805 24,601,493 440,497 999,516 626,892	28,520,225 4,910,063 21,310,369 241,354 1,229,770 752,455	91,569,159 18,676,062 66,783,630 901,737 2,857,760 2,031,223	58,308,000 11,479,900 42,655,114 636,862 2.052,310 1,342,365	33,261,159 7,196,162 24,128,516 264,875 805,450 688,858
Corporate stocks (including Federal Reserve Bank stock)	113,044	16,402	113,087	76,214	318,747	141,449	177, 298
Reserves, cash, and bank balances Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks Cash in vault Demand balances with banks in United States (except	4,921,356 3,765,700 102,421	1,378,332 898,684 42,617	10,237,585 5,686,769 441,457	9,322,765 3,909,379 684,212	25,860,038 14,269,532 1,270,707	17,569,598 9,248,647 882,545	8,290,440 5,011,885 388,162
private banks and American branches of foreign banks). Other balances with banks in United States. Balances with banks in foreign countries. Cash items in process of collection.	72,788 3,600 10,257 966,590	175, 551 1, 509 509 259, 462	1,986,580 17,442 4,386 2,100,951	4,080,223 16,737 1,672 630,542	6,315,142 39,288 16,824 3,957,545	4,810,686 29,472 9,567 2,588,681	1,504,456 9,816 7,257 1,368,864
Due from own foreign branches. Bank premises owned and furniture and fixtures. Other real estate owned. Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank	217 179, 532 6, 782	16,784	278, 247 15, 467	341,977 18,824	217 816,540 41,073	511, 577 18, 157	217 ?^4,963 _2,916
premises or other real estate. Customers' liability on acceptances. Income accrued but not yet collected	4,942 35,724 68,422 10,073	224 2,458 15,504 4,126	50,676 22,275 84,056 40,160	14,522 1,941 38,061 25,563	70,364 62,398 206,043 79,922	47,640 42,715 121,655 48,140	22, 724 19, 683 84, 388 31, 782
Total assets	29,230,131	6,859,989	44 ,331 ,756	38,283,878	118,705,754	76,667,482	42,038,272
LIABILITIES Demand deposits. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. U. S. Government: War loan and Series E bond accounts. Other. States and political subdivisions. Banks in United States. Banks in foreign countries. ('ertified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks, etc.	25,760,138 14,448,406 6,669,801 51,805 198,755 3,179,348 850,624 361,399	5,848,495 3,100,251 1,398,090 2,169 167,347 1,131,974 16,088 32,576	34,016,103 20,371,251 6,070,076 86,979 1,509,159 5,420,687 70,077 487,874	25,974,979 18,350,351 4,103,745 126,235 1,868,311 1,148,779 8,163 369,395	91,599,715 56,270,259 18,241,712 267,188 3,743,572 10,880,788 944,952 1,251,244	58,918,523 36,233,192 10,796,413 221,120 2,800,945 7,555,274 463,372 848,207	32,681,192 20,037,067 7,445,299 46,068 942,627 3,325,514 481,580 403,037
Time deposits Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. United States Government Postal savings States and political subdivisions. Banks in United States Banks in foreign countries.	1,012,549 976,691 7,384	619,772 619,122	7,788,247 7,560,516 39,623 793 154,477 31,838 1,000	9,896,263 9,650,391 54,114 3,048 174,606 14,104	19,316,831 18,806,720 101,121 3,841 347,212 47,087 10,850	12,939,028 12,561,603 80,252 3,300 256,240 34,083 3,550	6,377,803 6,245,117 20,869 541 90,972 13,004 7,300
Total deposits	26,772,687	6,468,267	41,804,350	35,871,242	110,916,546	71 .857 ,551	39,058,995
Due to own foreign branches. Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money. Acceptances outstanding. Dividends declared but not yet payable. Income collected but not yet earned. Expenses accrued and unpaid. Other liabilities.	95,750 41,832 21,467 5,876 86,088 61,180	2,512 1,310 1,679 25,899 6,597	25,967 13,018 18,097 106,051 32,580	15,505 1,978 9,784 11,076 45,310 7,933	183,943 111,255 72,289 45,579 36,728 263,348 108,290	175,149 54,180 48,463 29,641 24,560 168,053 45,265	8,794 57,075 23,826 15,938 12,168 95,295 63,025
Total liabilities	27,263,961	6,506,264	42,004,925	35,962,828	111 ,737 ,978	72,402,862	39,335,116
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS Capital Surplus Undivided profits Other capital accounts	1.001.255	133,000 146,650 32,514 41,561	803,816 1,023,424 319,223 180,368	945,065 876,265 363,668 136,052	2,469,041 3,047,594 1,008,503 442,638	1,563,055 1,805,960 631,385 264,220	905,986 1,241,634 377,118 178,418
Total capital accounts	1,966,170	353,725	2,326,831	2,321,050	6,967,776	4,264,620	2,703,156
Total liabilities and capital accounts.	29,230,131	6,859,989	44,331,756	38,283,878	118,705,754	76,667,482	42,038,272
MEMORANDA Par or face value of capital Capital notes and debentures First preferred stock Second preferred stock Common stock	8,010	133,000	803,816 16,390 62,116 550 724,760	945,747 12,561 73,114 8,527 851,545	2,469,723 29,273 143,240 9,077 2,288,133	1,563,342 86,386 5,468 1,471,488	906, 381 29, 273 56, 854 3, 609 816, 645
Retirable value of capital: First preferred stock	20,025		89,396 550	118,476 13,875	227,897 14,425	125,342 6,731	102,555 7,694
Net demand deposits subject to reserve. Demand deposits adjusted ² . Number of banks.	14,041,970	4,015,715 3,040,712 13	23,859,071 20,267,333 356	17, 161, 941 19, 957, 515 6, 408	63,087,686 57,307,530 6,814	40,723,198 37,293,663 5,025	22, 364, 488 20, 013, 867 1, 789

¹ Banks are classed according to the reserves which they are required to carry (see p. 347). Some banks classed as "country banks" are in outlying sections of reserve cities or central reserve cities, and some banks classed as "reserve city banks" are in outlying sections of central reserve cities. Figures for each class of banks include assets and liabilities of their domestic branches, whether located within or outside the cities in which the parent banks are located.

² Demand deposits other than interbank and United States Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

DECEMBER 30, AND JUNE 30, 1944, AND DECEMBER 31, 1943

	December	r 30, 1944	June 30	, 1944	December	31, 1943
	All insured commercial banks1	Banks not members Federal Reserve System	All insured commercial banks1	Banks not members Federal Reserve System	All insured commercial banks ¹	Banks not members Federal Reserve System
ASSETS						
Loans and investments. Loans (including overdrafts) United States Government direct obligations. Obligations guaranteed by United States Government Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes and debentures. Corporate stocks (including Federal Reserve Bank stock).	103,407,825 21,354,758 74,918,613 977,613 3,423,732 2,385,706 347,403	11,849,829 2,681,032 8,142,439 75,876 567,087 354,707 28,688	93,959,854 20,732,091 66,140,655 963,052 3,393,594 2,388,042 342,420	10,383,502 2,650,895 6,694,922 76,344 561,143 368,453 31,745	83,521,587 18,843,488 56,192,119 2,501,430 3,287,646 2,342,211 354,693	9,272,818 2,558,557 5,593,893 156,537 560,165 369,731 33,935
Reserves, cash, and bank balances	29,746,309	3,888,250	27,190,581 12,811,799	3,395,505	27,191,292	3,403,597
Cash in vault	14,259,603 1,625,675	355,102	12,811,799 1,467,749	325,383	12,834,452 1,447,018	314,971
Demand balances with banks in United States (except) private banks and American branches of foreign banks). Other balances with banks in United States. Balances with banks in foreign countries. Cash items in process of collection.	9,732,661 64,239 17,088 4,047,043	3,418,392 24,951 264 89,541	8,721,213 64,241 17,936 4,107,643	2,963,984 23,442 299 82,397	8,382,578 68,615 20,398 4,438,231	2,976,257 26,332 290 85,747
Due from own foreign branches. Bank premises owned and furniture and fixtures. Other real estate owned. Investments and other resets indirectly representing bank	217 940,042 63,522	123,572 22,483	176 971,648 91,671	130, 166 32, 467	9,719 994,269 122,728	133,089 42,116
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate. Customers' liability on acceptances. Income accrued but not yet collected. Other assets.	75,527 62,801 216,599 100,323	5,169 403 10,556 20,401	80,211 51,660 205,919 95,714	6,021 412 10,154 17,892	84,285 44,625 179,435 98,051	7,130 566 9,272 17,085
Total assets	134,613,165	15,920,663	122,647,434	13,976,119	112,245,991	12,885,673
LIABILITIES Demand deposits. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. United States Government: War loan accounts. Other. States and political subdivisions. Banks in United States. Banks in foreign countries. Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit and	303,205 4,520,308	10,193,605 7,878,709 1,213,881 36,017 776,736 182,386 2,699	57,364,373 18,431,347 331,631 4,404,201 10,029,890	8,723,807 6,608,316 1,087,369 41,963 766,022 126,369 3,156	84,956,088 58,346,160 9,665,368 285,343 4,353,497 9,743,462 893,382	8,023,741 6,525,998 479,483 27,526 751,652 140,645 2,312
travelers' checks, etc	1,354,421	103,177	1,550,679	90,612	1,668,876	96,125
Time deposits Individuals, partnerships, and corporations United States Government Postal savings States and political subdivisions Banks in United States Banks in foreign countries	23,958,482 23,362,909 103,175 5,365 423,502 52,672 10,859	2,054 1,524	101,853 5,831 407,591	4,191,366 4,107,345 2,257 1,729 74,669 5,358 8	18,572,406 117,206 7,097 395,059	3,839,857 3,760,845 1,741 2,445 68,510 6,306
Total deposits	125,751,795	14,847,346	114,179,597	12,915,173	104,115,777	11,863,598
Due to own foreign branches	183,943		209,107		203,508	
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other habilities for borrowed money Acceptances outstanding Dividends declared but not yet payable. Income collected but not yet earned. Expenses accrued and unpaid. Other liabilities.	121, 549 72, 693 48, 357 46, 728 278, 974 118, 859	404 2,778 10,000 15,630	58, 232 44,040 45,499 245, 245	9, 455 430 1, 697 9, 949 13, 616 9, 743	55,006 41,695 45,449 197,759	6, 369 684 2, 982 9, 457 12, 207 10, 802
Total liabilities	126,622,898	14,897,051	114,936,847	12,960,063	104,792,265	11,906,099
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS Capital. Surplus. Undivided profits. Other capital accounts.	3,401,995	160,977	3,190,416 1,129,712	335,028	3,089,817 1,006,406	458, 234 320, 953 140, 485 59, 902
Total capital accounts	7,990,267	1,023,612	7,710,587	1,016,056	7,453,726	979,574
Total liabilities and capital accounts	134,613,165	15,920,663	122,647,434	13,976,119	112,245,991	12,885,673
MEMORANDA Demand deposits adjusted ² Number of banks	65,976,654	8,669,081 6,457				

¹ Excludes three mutual savings banks, State bank members of the Federal Reserve System, which are included in member bank figures on opposite page.

² Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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Tables on the tollowing pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to gold, international capital transactions of the United States, and financial developments abroad. The data are compiled for the most part from regularly published sources such as central and commercial bank statements and official statistical bulletins; some data are reported to the Board directly. Figures on international capital transactions of the United States are collected by the Federal Reserve Banks from banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers in the United States in accordance with the Treasury Regulation of November 12, 1934. Back figures for all except price tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, Banking and Monetary Statistics.

APRIL 1945 395

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

						[In milli	ons of do	llarsj							
End of month	United States	Ar- gen- tina ¹	Bel- gium	Brazil	British India	Bul- garia	Canada	Chile	Co- lombia	Czecho- Slo- vakia	Den- mark	Egypt	France	Ger- many	Greec
1938—Dec. 1939—Dec. 1940—Dec. 1941—Dec. 1942—Dec. 1943—Dec.	14,512 17,644 21,995 22,737 22,726 21,938	431 466 353 354 1658 1939	581 609 734 734 735 734	32 40 51 70 115 254	274 274 274 274 274 274 274	24 24 24 24 24 25 325	192 214 27 5 6 5	30 30 30 30 30 36 51	24 21 17 16 25 59	83 56 58 61 61	53 53 52 44 44 44	55 55 52 52 52 52 52	2,430 2,709 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	29 29 29 29 29 29	27 28 28 328
1944—Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1945—Jan. Feb.	21,600 21,429 21,264 21,173 20,996 20,926 20,825 20,727 20,688 20,619 20,550 20,506	371 381 386 391 397 408 409 409 409	734 734 734 734 734 734 734 732 732	255 276 296 297 297 298 298 313 314 329	274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274		5 4 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 6 6 7 6	56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	79 80 82 84 86 88 89 90 91 92 94	61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	29	
End of month	Hun- gary	Iran (Persia)	Italy	Japan	Java	Mexico	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Nor- way	Peru	Poland	Portu- gal	Ruma- nia	South Africa	Spain
1938—Dec	37 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	26 26 26 26 26 34 92	193 144 120	164 164 164 5164	80 90 140 235 8216	29 32 47 47 47 39 203	998 692 617 575 506 500	23 23 23 23 23 23 23	94 94 3 84	20 20 20 21 25 31	85 3 84	69 69 59 59 59 59	133 152 158 182 241 316	220 249 367 366 634 706	4525 42 42 42 91
1944—Mar						230 227 226 224 222 220 220 221 222 222 222 222	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2		33 34 34 34 36 34 32 32 32 32 32 32		60 60 60 60 60 60 60	#353 369	728 727 741 749 760 778 785 796 811 814 \$\mathref{P}\$829	96 98 101 104 104 104 104 104 104 \$\mathre{P}\$105
	_			United					Other	Gov			eserves ¹ ous figur		uded

End of month	Swe- den	Switzer- land	Tur- key	United King- dom	Uru- guay	Vene- zuela	Yugo- slavia	B.I.S.	Other coun- tries ⁶
1938Dec	321	701	29	2,690	69	52	57	14	142
1939—Dec	308	549	29	2,071	68	52	59	^7	153
1940—Dec	160	502	88	î	90	29	82	12	145
1941—Dec	223	665	92	î	100	41	883	12	142
1942—Dec	335	824	114	i	89	68		21	160
1943—Dec	387	964	161	i	121	89		45	204
1944—Mar	421	994	191	1	128	100		39	212
Apr	426	1,004	191	1	131	100		39	213
May	430	1,010	191	1	136	110	1	39	217
June	432	1,023	210	1	139	110		39	218
July	435	1,030	221	1	142	110	. <i></i>	39	218
Aug	449	1,029	221	1	148	110	l <i>.</i>	39	219
Sept	454	1,033	221	1	149	110		39	219
Oct	456	1,029	221	1	149	110		39	219
Nov	462	1,040	P221	1	151	125		36	219
Dec	463	1,052		1		130		37	219
1945—Jan	477	^p 1,058		1		130		37	219
Feb	475	^p 1,061		1		147	1	1	219

Note.—For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 156-160, pp. 536-555, and for a description of figures, including details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the reported data, see pp. 524-535 in the same publication.

End of month	United States	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium
1938—Dec 1939—Mar	80 154	² 759 1,732	331 559	44
May June Sept	85 164	3876	477	17
Dec 1940—June Dec	156 86 48	292		17 17 17
1941—June Dec	89 25	4151		17 17
1942—June Dec 1943—June	8 12 11			17 17 17
Dec 1944—Mar June	43 14 21			17
Sept	25			

1 Reported at infrequent intervals or on de-layed basis: U. S.—Exchange Stabilization Fund (Special A/c No. 1); U. K.—Exchange Equali-zation Account; France—Exchange Stabilization Fund and Rentes Fund; Belgium—Treasury. 2 Figure for end of September. 8 Reported figure for total British gold reserves on Aug. 31, 1939, less reported holdings of Bank of Eng-land on that date. 4 Figure for Sept. 1, 1941.

Note.—For available back figures and for details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the British and French institutions, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 526, and BULLETIN for February 1945, p. 190.

GOLD PRODUCTION

OUTSIDE U. S. S. R. IIn thousands of dollars

					frn cm	Jusanus U	I domais							
	Estimated					Pro	duction r	eported m	onthly					
Year or month	world production	Total	1	Afr	ica				h and Sou				Otl	her
	outside U.S.S.R. ¹	reported monthly	South Africa	Rho- desia	West Africa?	Belgian Congo ³	United States4	Canada 5	Mexico ⁶	Colom- bia	Chile	Nicara- gua ⁷	Austra- lia8	British India
				\$1 = 15,	grains o	f gold ?o	fine; i.e.,	an ounce	of sine goi	d = \$35				
1934	823,003	708,453	366,795	24,264	12,153	6,549	108,191	104,023	23.135	12,045	8,350	1,166	30,559	11,223
935	882,533 971,514	752,847 833,895	377,090 396,768	25,477 28,053	13,625 16,295	7,159 7,386	126,325 152,509	114,971 131,181	23,858 26,465	11,515 13,632	9,251 9,018	868 807	31,240 40,118	11,468 11,663
1937 1938	1,041,576	893,384	410,710	28, 296	20,784	8,018	168,159	143,367	29,591	15,478	9,544	848	46,982	11,607
938	1,136,360	958,770	425,649	28,532	24,670	8,470	178,143	165,379	32,306	18, 225	10,290	1,557	54,264	11,284
1939 1940	1,208,705	1,020,297 1,094,264	448,753 491,628	28,009 29,155	28,564 32,163	8,759 \$8,862	196,391 210,109	178,303 185,890	29,426 30,878	19,951 22,117	11,376 11,999	3,506 5,429	56,182 55,878	11,078 10,157
941	1,288,945	1,089,395	504, 268	27,765	32,414	* 0,002	209,175	187,081	27,969	22,961	9,259	7,525	51,039	9,940
942		968,112	494,439	26,641	29,225		130,963	169,446	630,000	20,882	6,409	8,623	42,525	8,960
1943 1944		738,471 \$2662,981	448,153 429,787	23,009 P20,692	19,740 18,445		48,808 35,065	127,796 101,980		19,789 19,374	6,081 p _{6,919}	7,715	28,560 16,310	8,820 6,545
	i	- 002,981	429,101	- 20,092	10,443		33,003	101,980		19,374	- 0,919	1,003	10,310	0,343
1944—Feb	<i>.</i>	54, 163	34,100	1,709	1,540		3,429	8,988		1,344	617	651	1,155	630
Mar		57,152 53,887	36, 266	1,706	1,575 1,610		2,933 2,936	9,333 8,568		2,056 1,363	577 486	677 665	1,365 945	665
May		57,227	34,879 36,921	1,771 1,749	1,575		2,881	8,989		2,020	473	693	1,330	595
June		54,775	36, 264	1,702	1,435		2,431	8,397		1,732	644	560	1,435	175
July		55,607 57,226	36,430 37,022	1,763 1,732	1,400 1,470		2,959 2,779	8,247 8,290		1,901 2,044	639 604	590 625	1,295 2,100	385 560
Sept		54,826	35, 810	1,724	1,540		3,028	8,274		1,421	523	615	1,365	525
Oct		54,461	35,821	1,714	1,575		2,863	8,051		1,370	,560	653	1,295	560
Nov Dec		^p 53,680 ^p 53,387	35,270 34,836	1,680 1,680	1,575 1,610		2,974 2,769	7,809 8,012		1,380 1,162	f 560	613 765	1,260 1,470	560 525
1945—Jan		P55,089	36,216	$f_{1,680}^{1,680}$	1,610		2,769	f8,012		p _{1,882}	7560	672	1,470	f 525
		23,002	,	1 -,000	-,010		_,100	1 -,542	1	_,00_	}	1	_,	020

Gold production in U. S. S. R.: No regular Government statistics on gold production in U. S. S. R. are available, but data of percentage changes, irregularly given out by officials of the gold mining industry, together with certain direct figures for past years, afford a basis for estimating annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars;1935, 158 million; 1936, 187 million; 1937, 185 million; 1938, 180 million.

Preliminary. Figure carried forward.

Annual figures through 1940 are estimates of U. S. Mintappual figure for 1944 beard a valuable.

P Preliminary. Figure carried forward.

1 Annual figures through 1940 are estimates of U. S. Mint; annual figure for 1941 based on estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

2 Beginning April 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Beginning January 1944 they represent Gold Coast only.

3 Beginning May 1940, monthly figures no longer reported. Annual figure for 1940 estimated at three times production for first four months of the year.

4 Includes Philippine Islands production received in United States. Annual figures through 1943 are estimates of the United States Mint. Annual figure for 1944 and monthly figures represent estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

5 Figures for Canada beginning 1944 are subject to official revision.

6 Beginning April 1942, figures no longer reported. Annual figure for 1942 is rough estimate based on reported production of \$7,809,000 in first three months of year.

7 Gold exports, reported by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, which states that they represent approximately 90 per cent of total production.

8 Beginning December 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the period December 1941—December 1943 they represent total Australia; beginning January 1944, Western Australia only.

9 Beginning May 1940, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

NOTE.—For explanation of table and sources, see BULLETIN for February 1939, p. 151; July 1938, p. 621; June 1938, p. 540; April 1933, pp. 233-235; and Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 524. For annual estimates compiled by the United States Mint for these and other countries in the period 1910-1941, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 542-543.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

UNITED STATES

				[In	thousand	s of dol	lars at a	pproxima	tely \$35	a fine ou	nce]					
							Net im	ports fron	or net	exports (—) to:1					
Year or month	Total net imports	United King- dom	France	Bel- gium	Nether- lands	Swe- den	Switz- erland	Canada	1	Other Latin Ameri- can Re- publics ²	Philip- pine Islands	Aus- tralia	South Africa	Japan	British India	All other coun- tries ²
1934 ³ 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	1,739,019 1,116,584 1,585,503 1,973,569 3,574,151 4,744,472 982,378 315,678	315,727 174,093 891,531 1,208,728 1,826,403 633,083	934,243 573,671 -13,710 81,135 3,798 241,778	3,351 90,859 15,488 165,122 977	227, 185 71, 006 6, 461 163, 049 341, 618 63, 260	60,146 28,715 161,489 1,747	968 7,511 54,452 1,363 86,987 90,320 899	95,171 72,648 111,480 76,315 612,949 2,622,330 412,056 208,917	13,667 39,966 38,482 36,472 33,610 29,880 16,791	29, 359 30, 790 39, 485 65, 231 57, 020 128, 259 61, 862 39, 680	15, 335 21, 513 25, 427 27, 880 35, 636 38, 627 42, 678		65 8 181 401 22,862 184,756 292,893	246, 464 168, 740 165, 605 111, 739 9, 444	16,159 50,956 49,989 9,665	21,095 28,529 20,856 8,910 13,301 468,623 5284,208 663,071
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug.	-23,269 -125,093							400 23,461 5,328 378 410 367 565 3,655	-67,200 -44,711 382 311 190 235	-3,584 -5,938 -10,810 -14,803 -13,271						

^{*}Total net import or net export figures have been released for publication on a twelve months' delayed basis. Figures for Canada and Latin American Republics are available on a six months' delayed basis. Figures for other countries are not available for publication subsequent to December 1941.

*Figures for Colombia, formerly reported separately, and for Latin American Republics, formerly included under "All other countries," are now shown under "Other Latin American Republics."

*Differs from official customhouse figures in which imports and exports for January 1934 are valued at approximately \$20.67 a fine ounce.

*Includes \$23,097,000 from China and Hong Kong, \$15,719,000 from Haly, \$10,953,000 from Norway, and \$13,854,000 from other countries.

*Includes \$75,087,000 from Portugal, \$43,935,000 from Haly, \$33,405,000 from Norway, \$30,851,000 from U.S.S. R., \$26,178,000 from Hong Kong, \$20,583,000 from Netherlands Indies, \$16,310,000 from Yugoslavia, \$11,873,000 from Hungary, \$10,416,000 from Spain, and \$15,570,000 from other countries.

*Nore.—For back figures see *Banking and *Monetary Statistics, Table 158, pp. 539-541, and for description of statistics, see p. 524 in the same publication.

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935

[In millions of dollars]

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	Increas f	e in foreign b unds in U.S.	anking	Decrease in U.S. banking	Foreign securities: Return	Domestic securities: Inflow of	Inflow in brokerage
		Total	Official ¹	Other	funds abroad	of U.S. funds	foreign funds	balances
1935—Mar. (Apr. 3)	259.5	57.7	-2.0	59.7	155.0	31.8	-6.2	21.1
	616.0	213.8	6.1	207.7	312.8	43.7	15.8	29.8
	899.4	350.7	-4.5	355.2	388.6	40.1	90.3	29.8
	1,412.5	603.3	9.8	593.5	361.4	125.2	316.7	6.0
1936—Mar. (Apr. 1) June (July 1) Sept. 30. Dec. 30.	1,511.1 1,949.2 2,283.3 2,608.4	578.4 779.0 898.5 930.5	44.4 35.9 37.4 81.1	534.0 743.1 861.1 849.4	390.3 449.0 456.2 431.5	114.4 180.5 272.2 316.2	427.6 524.1 633.3 917.4	16.5 23.2 12.9
1937—Mar. 31.	2,931.4	1,121.6	62.8	1,058.8	411.0	319.1	1,075.7	4.1
June 30.	3,561.9	1,612.4	215.3	1,397.1	466.4	395.2	1,069.5	18.3
Sept. 29.	3,911.9	1,743.6	364.6	1,379.0	518.1	493.3	1,125.1	31.9
Dec. 29.	3,410.3	1,168.5	243.9	924.6	449.1	583.2	1,162.0	47.5
1938—Mar. 30.	3,207.2	949.8	149.9	799.9	434.4	618.5	1,150.4	54.2
June 29.	3,045.8	786.2	125.9	660.4	403.3	643.1	1,155.3	57.8
Sept. 28.	3,472.0	1,180.2	187.0	993.2	477.2	625.0	1,125.4	64.1
Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939).	3,844.5	1,425.4	238.5	1,186.9	510.1	641.8	1,219.7	47.6
1939—Mar. 29.	4,197.6	1,747.6	311.4	1,436.2	550.5	646.7	1,188.9	63.9
June 28.	4,659.2	2,111.8	425.3	1,686.5	607.5	664.5	1,201.4	74.0
Sept. 27.	5,035.3	2,479.5	552.1	1,927.3	618.4	676.9	1,177.3	83.1
Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940).	5,021.2	2,430.8	542.5	1,888.3	650.4	725.7	1,133.7	80.6
1940—Mar. (Apr. 3)	5,115.9	2,539.0	539.1	1,999.9	631.6	761.6	1,095.0	88.7
June (July 3).	5,440.7	2,830.1	922.3	1,907.8	684.1	785.6	1,042.1	98.9
Sept. (Oct. 2).	5,748.1	3,092.8	1,112.3	1,980.5	773.6	793.1	987.0	101.6
Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941).	5,727.6	3,159.0	1,200.8	1,958.3	775.1	803.8	888.7	100.9
1941—Mar. (Apr. 2). June (July 2). Sept.(Oct. 1). Dec. 31.	5,526.5	3,148.8	1,307.7	1,841.0	767.4	812.7	701.8	95.9
	5,575.4	3,193.3	1,375.1	1,818.2	818.6	834.1	631.2	98.2
	5,510.3	3,139.5	1,321.7	1,817.7	805.3	841.1	623.5	100.9
	5,230.7	2,856.2	1,053.7	1,802.6	791.3	855.5	626.7	100.9
1942—Jan. 28. Feb. 25. Mar. (Apr. 1) Apr. 29. May (June 3) June 30 ² .	5,163.7 5,069.0 5,082.4 5,309.6 5,413.4 5,495.3	2,771.6 2,675.5 2,684.0 2,906.1 2,996.8 3,075.9	977.6 879.4 932.0 1,106.7 1,144.0 1,211.7	1,793.9 1,796.0 1,752.0 1,799.4 1,852.8 1,864.2	801.6 809.2 819.7 829.8 839.8 842.3	857.5 856.2 849.6 843.2 843.2 843.2 838.8	631.0 626.2 624.9 626.6 629.0 632.0	102.0 102.0 104.3 103.9 104.6 106.2
July 31	5,542.6	3,121.4	1,242.7	1,878.7	854.9	829.3	633.3	103.7
	5,599.9	3,184.8	1,293.1	1,891.7	839.9	828.6	642.7	103.9
	5,654.9	3,212.6	1,339.1	1,873.5	858.2	830.5	646.1	107.5
	5,694.7	3,204.2	1,341.1	1,863.2	890.0	842.1	654.3	104.1
	5,761.6	3,250.2	1,366.1	1,884.1	901.6	844.8	661.0	104.1
	5,835.0	3,320.3	1,412.0	1,908.3	888.8	848.2	673.3	104.4
1943—Jan. 30.	5,907.7	3,471.1	1,536.6	1,934.5	889.8	761.3	678.5	107.0
Feb. 27.	6,014.9	3,590.1	1,671.8	1,918.3	890.5	751.9	676.0	106.4
Mar. 31.	6,147.1	3,643.4	1,723.1	1,920.3	898.7	810.5	685.9	108.6
Apr. 30.	6,212.3	3,690.5	1,801.8	1,888.6	909.9	809.5	692.9	109.5
May 29.	6,282.6	3,769.6	1,871.6	1,898.0	905.1	807.0	692.5	108.5
June 30.	6,506.4	4,002.6	2,071.4	1,931.2	896.9	806.8	687.9	112.1
July 31. Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 30. Nov. 30. Dec. 31.	6,556.0	4,056.4	2,103.4	1,953.0	901.9	792.9	692.3	112.6
	6,726.3	4,107.9	2,122.6	1,985.3	909.4	907.8	687.0	114.3
	6,771.3	4,130.6	2,190.9	1,939.7	888.6	929.3	708.1	114.8
	6,904.6	4,284.4	2,312.9	1,971.5	870.5	928.3	707.4	114.1
	7,073.6	4,435.7	2,450.0	1,985.7	882.6	929.8	710.1	115.4
	7,118.6	4,496.3	2,461.5	2,034.8	877.6	925.9	701.1	117.8
1944—Jan. 31.	7,272.9	4,658.2	2,649.3	2,009.0	870.8	931.7	695.1	117.0
Feb. 29.	7,418.6	4,833.2	2,815.7	2,017.5	843.5	924.2	698.8	118.9
Mar. 31.	7,462.9	4,885.4	2,856.0	2,029.4	868.0	904.1	685.8	119.6
Apr. 29.	7,464.3	4,881.0	2,780.5	2,100.6	873.4	905.4	686.2	118.3
May 31.	7,458.9	4,882.7	2,726.8	2,155.9	872.9	903.2	680.1	119.9
June 30.	7,459.6	4,851.7	2,661.4	2,190.3	856.6	929.8	702.4	119.1
July 31	7,423.4	4,740.8	2,622.9	2,117.9	850.6	1,005.8	706.9	119.3
Aug. 31	7,440.9	4,732.3	2,589.5	2,142.8	869.7	1,009.7	709.4	119.9
Sept. 30	7,430.9	4,661.2	2,498.8	2,162.3	883.5	1,026.2	737.8	122.2
Oct. 31	7,460.2	4,680.3	2,489.8	2,190.4	891.3	1,025.8	735.8	127.1
Nov. 30	7,530.5	4,775.1	2,541.0	2,234.1	872.7	1,025.3	732.4	125.0
Dec. 31	7,475.7	34,612.5	32,372.2	32,240.3	3805.8	1,019.4	911.8	3126.3

¹ This category made up as follows: through Sept. 21, 1938, funds held by foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning Sept 28, 1938, also funds held at commercial banks in New York City by central banks maintaining accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which had been transferred from central bank to government names; beginning with the new series commencing with the month of July 1942, all funds held with banks and bankers in the United States by foreign central banks and by foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.).

² Reported figures for capital movement through July 1 have been adjusted to represent the movement through June 30 on the basis of certain significant movements known to have occurred on July 1. Subsequent figures are based upon new monthly statistical series. For further explanation, see BULEITN for January 1943, p. 98.

³ Amounts outstanding on Dec. 31, in millions of dollars: total foreign banking funds in United States, 5,271.4, including official funds 3,009.8, and other funds, 2,261.6; United States banking funds abroad, 329.7; and brokerage balances (net due "foreigners"), 49.4. Figures for "total foreign banking funds in U.S." and "other funds" not strictly comparable to the corresponding figures for preceding months, owing to a change in reporting practice. The cumulative figures have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movements introduced into the data by this factor.

Note.—Statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers. Data by countries and geographic areas through December 1941 have been published in earlier BULLETINS for all types of capital movement in the above table (except columns 3 and 4), and for outstanding short-term liabilities to and claims on "foreigners" as reported by banks and brokers. For back figures, see B

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England		of issue tment	Asse	ets of bank	ing departs	nent	Note	Liabili	ities of bar	king depar	tment
(Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Gold ¹	Other,	Cash r	eserves	Dis- counts	Securi-	circula- tion ³		Deposits		Other liabili-
		assets ²	Coin	Notes	and ad- vances	ties	1	Bankers'	Public	Other	ties
1929—Dec. 25 1930—Dec. 31 1931—Dec. 30 1932—Dec. 28 1933—Dec. 27 1934—Dec. 26 1935—Dec. 25 1936—Dec. 30 1937—Dec. 29 1938—Dec. 28 1939—Dec. 27 1940—Dec. 25 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 30	145.8 147.6 120.7 119.8 190.7 192.3 200.1 313.7 326.4 326.4 4.2 .2 .2 .2	260.0 260.0 275.0 275.0 260.0 260.0 260.0 200.0 220.0 230.0 580.0 5630.0 5780.0 5950.0 51,100.0	.2 .6 .6 .8 1.0 .5 .6 .6 .8 1.0 .9	26.3 38.8 31.6 23.6 58.7 47.1 35.5 46.3 41.1 51.7 25.6 13.3 28.5 26.8 11.6	22.3 49.0 27.3 18.5 16.8 7.6 8.5 17.5 9.2 28.5 4.0 6.4 3.5 2.5	84.9 104.7 133.0 120.1 101.4 98.2 94.7 155.6 135.5 90.7 176.1 199.1 267.8 267.9 307.9	379.6 368.8 364.2 371.2 392.0 405.2 424.5 467.4 505.3 504.7 554.6 616.9 751.7 923.4 1,088.7	71.0 132.4 126.4 102.4 101.2 89.1 72.1 150.6 120.6 101.0 117.3 135.7 219.9 223.4 234.3	8.8 6.6 7.7 8.9 22.2 9.9 12.1 11.4 15.9 29.7 12.5 11.2 9.0 10.3	35.8 36.2 40.3 33.8 36.5 36.4 37.1 39.2 36.6 36.8 42.0 51.2 54.1 48.8 60.4	17.9 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9
1944—Mar. 29 Apr. 26 May 31 June 28 July 26 Aug. 30 Sept. 27 Oct. 25 Nov. 29 Dec. 27 1945—Jan. 31 Feb. 28	.2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	51, 150.0 1,150.0 1,150.0 1,150.0 1,150.0 51,200.0 1,200.0 1,200.0 51,250.0 1,250.0 1,250.0 1,250.0	.4 .7 .9 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.3 2.3 1.9	45.6 25.8 14.7 19.4 13.4 54.2 45.7 35.9 10.7 11.6 30.6 33.1	15.4 5.8 1.0 1.2 4.7 6.2 4.3 8.8 5.1 5.1	212.7 245.6 239.8 282.2 261.7 228.4 252.6 234.9 273.5 317.4 263.6 261.1	1,104.6 1,124.5 1,135.5 1,130.9 1,136.8 1,146.0 1,154.6 1,164.4 1,189.5 1,238.6	188.8 198.5 165.1 217.7 199.8 201.9 221.5 203.8 207.0 260.7	7.1 4.5 15.0 12.5 7.7 14.4 9.8 6.2 11.6 5.2	60.2 56.9 58.2 55.6 55.4 56.2 55.3 54.1 55.3 52.3	18.1 17.7 17.8 17.9 18.0 18.1 17.7 17.8 17.8 17.8

			Assets					Liabilities		
Bank of Canada (Figures in millions of	Gold	Sterling and United	Dominion a cial gove secur	ernment	Other	Note		Deposits		Other liabilities
Canadian dollars)	Gold	States dollars	Short- term6	Other	assets	circulation?	Chartered banks	Dominion govern- ment	Other	liabilities ⁸
1935—Dec. 31 1936—Dec. 31 1937—Dec. 31 1938—Dec. 31 1939—Dec. 30 1940—Dec. 31 1941—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31		4.2 9.1 14.9 28.4 64.3 38.4 200.9 .5	30.9 61.3 82.3 144.6 181.9 448.4 391.8 807.2 787.6	83.4 99.0 91.6 40.9 49.9 127.3 216.7 209.2 472.8	8.6 8.2 21.7 5.2 5.5 12.4 33.5 31.3 47.3	99.7 135.7 165.3 175.3 232.8 359.9 496.0 693.6 874.4	181.6 187.0 196.0 200.6 217.0 217.7 232.0 259.9 340.2	17.9 18.8 11.1 16.7 46.3 10.9 73.8 51.6 20.5	.8 2.1 3.5 3.1 17.9 9.5 6.0 19.1 17.8	7.7 13.4 14.4 9.3 13.3 28.5 35.1 24.0 55.4
1944—Mar, 31. Apr. 29. May 31. June 30. July 31. Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 30.		.2 .3 .2 25.9 48.7 45.9 62.8 172.3	788.9 777.1 879.0 803.5 801.6 849.4 833.1 875.7 868.6 906.9	557.0 567.7 548.7 576.1 602.6 593.8 625.5 622.9 618.9 573.9	44.0 26.4 23.8 39.9 24.4 26.9 22.1 58.6 29.3 34.3	897.9 915.3 911.5 920.5 942.4 960.4 982.8 1,012.5 1,007.8 1,036.0	359.2 385.2 377.7 414.7 414.9 432.5 454.8 454.3 437.2 401.7	65.8 24.6 101.8 8.2 43.0 53.9 21.9 76.9 10.8 12.9	22.8 17.4 26.6 22.0 22.3 34.3 33.3 32.4 20.4	44.5 28.8 34.1 54.3 31.9 37.9 33.8 43.8 212.9 209.1
1945—Jan. 31 Feb. 28		172.3 170.4	914.5 891.6	590.2 595.5	28.0 29.0	1,020.6 1,028.6	413.1 397.6	23.2 27.9	36.0 37.2	212.1 195.1

¹ Through February 1939, valued at legal parity of 85 shillings a fine ounce; thereafter at market price, which fluctuated until Sept. 6, 1939, when it was officially set at 168 shillings per fine ounce.

² Securities and silver coin held as cover for fiduciary issue, the amount of which is also shown by this figure.

³ Notes issued less amounts held in banking department.

⁴ On Jan. 6, 1939, 220 million pounds sterling of gold (at legal parity) transferred from Bank to Exchange Equalization Account; on Mar. 1, 1939, about 5.5 million pounds (at current price) transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on Sept. 6, 1939, 229 million pounds transferred from Exchange Account.

⁵ Fiduciary issue increased by 50 million pounds on June 12, 1940, Apr. 30, Aug. 30, and Dec. 3, 1941, and Apr. 22 and July 28, 1942; by 70 million pounds on Dec. 2, 1942; and by 50 million pounds on Apr. 13, Oct. 6, and Dec. 8, 1943, and on Mar. 7, Aug. 2, and Dec. 6, 1944.

⁶ Securities maturing in two years or less.

⁷ Includes notes held by the chartered banks, which constitute an important part of their reserves.

⁸ Beginning November 1944, includes an amount of sterling and United States dollars equal to that shown under assets.

⁹ On May 1, 1940, gold transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board in return for short-term Government securities (see Bulletin for July 1940, pp. 677–678).

Note.—For back figures on Bank of England and Bank of Canada, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 164 and 166, pp. 638–640 and pp. 644–645, respectively; for description of statistics see pp. 560–564 in same publication.

CENTRAL BANKS-Continued

				Ass	ets				Liabilities				
Bank of France (Figures in millions of francs)	Gold ¹	Foreign ex-	De	omestic bi	lls	Advan Govern	ces to ment	Other	Note		Deposits		Other liabili-
or tranes/	Gold-	change	Open market ²	Special ²	Other	For oc- cupation costs ³	Other ²	assets	tion	Govern- ment	C.A.R.4	Other	ties
1929—Dec. 27. 1930—Dec. 26. 1931—Dec. 30. 1932—Dec. 30. 1933—Dec. 29. 1934—Dec. 28. 1935—Dec. 27. 1936—Dec. 30. 1938—Dec. 29. 1939—Dec. 29. 1939—Dec. 28. 1940—Dec. 26. 1941—Dec. 31. 1942—Dec. 31.	41,668 53,578 68,863 83,017 77,098 82,124 66,296 60,359 58,933 87,265 5 97,267 5 84,616 84,598 84,598	25, 942 26, 179 21, 111 4, 484 1, 158 963 1, 328 1, 460 911 821 112 42 38 37	5,612 5,304 7,157 6,802 6,122 5,837 5,800 5,640 5,580 7,422 11,273 43,194 42,115 43,661	1,379 652 1,797 2,345 661 12 169	8,624 8,429 7,389 3,438 4,739 3,971 9,712 8,465 10,066 7,880 5,149 3,646 4,517 5,368	72, 317 142, 507 210, 965	17, 698 31, 909 20, 627 34, 673 63, 900 69, 500 68, 250	8, 124 9, 510 11, 275 11, 712 11, 173 11, 500 11, 705 12, 642 11, 733 18, 498 20, 094 23, 179 22, 121 21, 749	68, 571 76, 436 85, 725 85, 028 82, 613 83, 412 81, 150 89, 342 93, 837 110, 935 151, 322 218, 383 270, 144 382, 774	11, 737 12, 624 5, 898 2, 311 2, 322 3, 718 2, 862 2, 089 3, 461 5, 061 1, 914 984 1, 517	41,400 64,580 16,857	7,850 11,698 22,183 20,072 13,414 15,359 8,716 13,655 19,326 25,595 14,751 27,202 25,272 29,935	1,812 2,241 1,989 2,041 1,940 1,907 2,113 2,557 3,160 2,718 2,925 3,586 3,894 4,461
1943—Oct. 28 Nov. 25 Dec. 30	84,598 84,598 84,598	37 37 37	44,591 44,860 44,699	35 29	4,799 6,472 7,543	306,689 320,843 326,973	65,500 55,950 64,400	21,000 21,457 21,420	475,868 484,060 500,386	627 755 578	12,191 14,083 10,724	34,111 31,133 33,137	4,417 4,220 4,872
1944—Jan. 27	84,598 84,598 84,598 84,598 84,598 84,598 84,598 75,151	37 37 37 37 37 37 37 42	44,870 45,018 44,359 44,706 44,232 46,241 45,851 47,288	12 3 19 12 1 48	8,196 8,469 8,349 7,718 6,611 6,045 4,856 18,592	343,300 351,000 351,000 367,300 383,600 409,200 409,200 426,000	56,050 60,500 69,800 66,800 67,600 71,500 70,850 15,850	21,614 20,598 21,570 21,437 21,143 21,160 23,799 735,221	506,035 514,323 530,174 539,058 551,969 576,909 584,820 572,510	825 749 786 793 795 750 729 748	12,365 13,905 9,063 8,811 9,652 12,309 1,853	34,339 35,359 35,100 38,017 37,876 43,343 46,899 37,855	5,112 5,887 4,608 5,928 7,528 5,472 4,890 7,078
1945—Jan. 25	75, 151	42	47,842	16	26,360	426,000		⁷ 45,435	562,416	3, 196		50,382	4,852

						Liabilities	_			
Reichsbank (Figures in millions of		of gold and exchange	Bills (and checks).		Secui	rities		Note		Other
reichsmarks)	Total reserves	Gold	including Treasury bills	Security loans	Eligible as note cover	Other	Other assets	circula- tion	Deposits	liabili- ties
1929—Dec 31 1930—Dec. 31 1931—Dec. 31 1932—Dec. 31 1933—Dec. 30 1934—Dec. 31 1935—Dec. 31 1936—Dec. 31 1938—Dec. 31 1938—Dec. 31 1939—Dec. 30 1940—Dec. 31 1940—Dec. 31 1942—Dec. 31	2, 687 2, 685 1, 156 920 396 84 88 72 76 76 78 78 77	2, 283 2, 216 984 806 386 79 82 66 71 71 71 71 71	2,848 2,572 4,242 2,806 3,226 4,056 4,552 5,510 6,131 8,244 11,392 15,449 21,656 29,283 41,342	251 256 245 176 183 146 84 74 60 45 30 38 32 25	259 445 349 221 106 557 804 32 107 87	92 102 161 398 322 319 315 303 286 298 393 357 283 210 65	656 638 1,065 1,114 735 827 853 765 861 1,621 2,498 2,066 2,311 1,664 2,337	5, 044 4, 778 4, 776 3, 560 3, 645 3, 901 4, 285 4, 980 5, 493 8, 223 11, 798 14, 033 19, 325 24, 375 33, 683	755 652 755 540 640 984 1,032 1,012 1,059 1,527 2,018 2,561 3,649 5,292 8,186	736 822 1,338 1,313 836 1,001 923 953 970 1,091 1,378 1,396 1,493 1,680 1,980
1944—Jan. 31 Feb. 29 Mar. 31 Apr. 29 May 31 June 30 July 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	(8)	39, 584 39, 269 40, 379 40, 909 42, 159 42, 150 43, 222 45, 829 50, 821 53, 954 56, 939 63, 497	43 26 46 38 28 26 38 42 47 46 62 112	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67 70 69 1	42 66 33 31 23 27 21 20 25 24 21 45	2,296 2,360 2,281 2,525 2,096 2,397 2,396 2,275 2,510 2,351 2,795 2,351	33, 012 33, 508 33, 792 34, 569 35, 229 35, 920 36, 888 38, 579 42, 301 44, 704 46, 870 50, 102	7,176 6,636 7,237 7,179 7,240 6,754 6,813 7,480 9,088 9,003 10,829 13,535	1,855 1,654 1,788 1,833 1,915 2,004 2,054 2,185 2,160 2,216 2,264 2,445

¹ Gold revalued March 1940, November 1938, July 1937, and October 1936. For further details see BULLETIN for May 1940, pp. 406-407; January 1939, pp. 29; September 1937, pp. 853, and November 1936, pp. 878-880.

2 For explanation of this item, see BULLETIN for July 1940, pp. 732.

3 By a series of Conventions between the Bank of France and the Treasury, dated from Aug. 25, 1940, through July 20, 1944, advances of 441,000 million francs were authorized to meet the costs of the German army of occupation.

4 Central Administration of the Reichskreditkassen.

5 In each of the weeks ending Apr. 20 and Aug. 3, 1939, 5,000 million francs of gold transferred from Exchange Stabilization Fund to Bank of France; in week ending Mar. 7, 1940, 30,000 million francs of gold transferred from Bank of France to Stabilization Fund.

6 First official statement published since liberation.

7 Includes 9,447 million francs charged to the State to reimburse the Bank for the gold turned over by it to the National Bank of Belgium on Dec. 22.

8 Gold not shown separately in weekly Reichsbank statement after June 15, 1939.

Note.—For back figures on Bank of France and Reichsbank, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 165 and 167, pp. 641-643 and pp. 645-647, respectively; for description of statistics see pp. 562-565 in same publication.

CENTRAL BANKS-Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report	19	94 5	194	4	Central Bank (Figures as of last report	19	945	19-	44
date of month)	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	date of month)	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Fel
entral Bank of the Argentine Re-					National Bank of Denmark (millions				
public (millions of pesos): Gold reported separately Other gold and foreign exchange Government securities. Rediscounted paper. Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits—Member bank. Government. Other. Certificates of participation in			1,242	1,117	of kroner); Gold. Foreign exchange. Clearing accounts (net). Loans and discounts. Securities. Govt. compensation account ⁶ . Other assets. Note circulation Deposits—Government. Other liabilities. Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands			97	
Other gold and foreign exchange			2,498	2,246	Foreign exchange			22	_
Government securities			875	882	Clearing accounts (net)			2,762	2
Other accets			121	152	Loans and discounts			55	
Note circulation			161 2,354	153 1,964	Court componentian accounts			95 85	
Denosits—Member bank			1,402	1,312	Other accets			4,389	2
Government			551	504	Note circulation			1,658	1
Other			162	122	Deposits—Government			2,327	-
Certificates of participation in				, , ,	Other		1	3,009	
Government securities	1		120	c337	Other liabilities			512	
Other liabilities			188	^c 158	Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands				
mmonwealth Bank of Australia	1	Į.	1				1	(Oct.)4	
thousands of pounds):					Gold			289,959	249
Issue department: Gold and English sterling Securities	ŀ	50.056		l	Foreign exchange (net)			167,736	69
Gold and English sterling		50,856 150,856		43,043	Loans and discounts		· · · · · · · · ·	84,602	84
Parking department		130,830	160,080	133,429	Other assets			106, 782	74
Banking department:	i	17,501	10 207	0.462	Note circulation			300, 290	221
Coin, bullion, and cashLondon balances		130,954	18,297 136,891	9,463 70,261	Other lightlifter		1	282,644 55,627	212 43
Loans and discounts	1	24,684		27,881	Notional Panis of Danis 7 (2)		1	35,021	4.
Securities	1			251 464	of sucres); Gold. Foreign exchange (net). Loans and discounts. Other assets. Note circulation. Demand deposits. Other liabilities. National Bank of Egypt7 (thousands of pounds);			(Nov.)4	
Deposits	1	204,130	192,294	192, 435	Gold Cold		1	6, 241	(
Note circulation	1	193, 244	202,494	168,012	Foreign exchange			14,684	14
tional Bank of Belgium (millions				,	Gold. Foreign exchange Loans and discounts.			5,416	1
of belgas):1	i				British, Egyptian, and other Gov-	1		' '	
Gold ²	6,419	6,419			British, Egyptian, and other Government securities. Other assets. Note circulation Deposits—Government Other Other liabilities.	[.		256,940	217
Foreign exchange	209	183			Other assets			19,862	10
Loans to Government		6,083			Note circulation			115, 288	9
Other loans and discounts		488			Deposits—Government			64,868	53
Claim against Bank of Issue	12,918	12,918			Other] <i>.</i>		109, 355	89
Other assets. Note circulation.	419	9 966							12
Demand denosita	9,589	707			Central Reserve Bank of El Salva-		1	(Nov.)4	
Demand deposits. Blocked Treasury account ² .	2,099	2 000			Cold (thousands of colones):		1	33,167	2
Notes and blocked accounts ³	14,468	14,656			Foreign eychange			28,614	33
Other liabilities	202	200			Loans and discounts			1,075	
rional Bank of Bohemia and	202	200			Government debt and securities		1	6,067	(
Moravia (millions of koruny):	1	l	(Nov.)4	[Other assets			1,360	
Gold	1		1.517	1,515	Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (thousands of colones): Gold. Foreign exchange. Loans and discounts. Government debt and securities. Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits. Other liabilities.			44,494	4.
Foreign exchange			800	775	Deposits			19,001	2
Discounts	·		3,793	1,908				6,789	
Loans]	11	1	Bank of Finland ⁵	ĺ	ł	1 1	
Other assets	· · · · · · ·		55,027		Bank of Greece5			1	
Note circulation			32,705		National Bank of Hungary (millions		i	(NT)4	
Demand deposits. Other liabilities.	1		13,942 14,491	5,663	of pengö):	ŀ		(Nov.)4 100	
ntral Bank of Bolivia (millions	1		14,491	8,031	Foreign archange records			100	
of bolivianos):	1	1	(Sept.)4	ì	Discounts			11,977	3
Gold at home and abroad	1	i		556	Loans-To Treasury		1	511	
Foreign exchange Loans and discounts Securities—Government	1		384		of pengo); Gold. Foreign exchange reserve Discounts Loans—To Treasury To foreign countries Other Other assets Note circulation Demand deposits. Consolidated foreign credits of	1		1,074	
Loans and discounts	1	1	279	265	Other]		ļl	
Securities—Government			641	632	Other assets	 		1,082	
Otner		1	1 41		Note circulation	1		10,672	
Other assets	1		99		Demand deposits			2,713	
Note circulation	1		1,185		Consolidated foreign credits of	1	1	1 40	
Deposits. Other liabilities.			760 100		Other liabilities	1	1	1,352	
tional Bank of Bulgaria ⁵	1		100	1 93	Reserve Rank of India (millions of	l	1	1,352	
ntral Bank of Chile (millions		1		!	rupees);	1] {	
of pesos):	1	1	ł	1	I Issue department]	1		
Gold	.1	277	273	249	Gold at home and abroad	1	.1	444	
Discounts for member banks		321	7361	252	Gold at home and abroad Sterling securities Indian Govt. securities. Rupee coin]	9,043	
Loans to Government		710	7710	716	Indian Govt. securities			578	
Other loans and discounts		979			Rupee coin			147	
Other assets			71, 159	903	Note circulation			10,096	
Note circulation	.	2,516	⁷ 2,598	2,305	Banking department:	1	1	ا ا	
Deposits—Bank		456	333 7187	329	Notes of issue department	····		117	
Other	1	208 313			Notes of issue department. Balances abroad. Treasury bills discounted. Loans to Government. Other assets. Deposits. Other liabilities. Central Rank of Leland (thousands			3,423 19	
nk of the Republic of Colombia		313	312	2/1	Loans to Government	1	1	3	
thousands of pesos):	1	1	1	1	Other assets		1	205	
Gold	167 000	164,928	161.787	134,956	Deposits.	1	1	3,513	
Foreign exchange	109.079	114,965	115. 122	83,814	Other liabilities	1	1	255	
Loans and discounts	27,818	26,348	28,573	2,823			1	-	
Government loans and securities	65,981	66,202	66 281	56 763	of pounds):	1	1		
Other assets	29,493	28,235	26,058	32,515	Gold		2,646		:
Note circulation	167, 208	166.737	179, 287	32,515 117,698	Sterling funds	1	. 29,147	30,449	2
Th. 14	1141 005	145 440	134,598	129.764	Note circulation	1	31,793	33,095	2
DepositsOther liabilities	1141,907	88,501		63,409	Bank of Japan ⁵				

Frevised. Corrected.
First official statement published since liberation was that for Jan. 11, 1945.

Gold revalued provisionally at 49.318 francs per gram. The resulting increment is held for the account of the Treasury and is shown on the liabilities side under "Blocked Treasury account."

Includes current accounts transferred and to be transferred to blocked accounts and old notes not declared.

Latest month for which report is available for this institution.
For last available report from the central bank of Bulgaria (January 1943), see Bulletin for April 1944, p. 405; of Greece (March 1941) and Japan (September 1941), see Bulletin for March 1942, p. 281; and of Java (January 1942), see Bulletin for March 1943, p. 278.

Represents Bank's claim on the Government for the Bank's foreign exchange losses resulting from the revaluation of the krone on Jan. 23, 1942.

Items for issue and banking departments consolidated.

Central Bank (Figures as of last report	19	14 5	19	44	Central Bank (Figures as of last report	19	45	19	44
date of month)	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	date of month)	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Fe
ank of Mexico (millions of pesos):					Bank of Spain—Continued		_		
Metallic reserve	623	608	604	510	Note circulation		17,265		
"Authorized" holdings of securi-			4 535		Deposits—Government		2,033		
ties, etc	1,573 388	1,549 403	1,535 395	1,403 214	Other Other liabilities		3,164 494	4,406 1,072	
Other assets.	62	47	58		Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):		474	1,0,2	
Note circulation	1,356		1,358		Gold	1,047		1,019	
Demand liabilities		1,096 177	1,058 176		Foreign assets (net)	585	553	567	
Other liabilitiesetherlands Bank (millions of	154	111	170	148	Swedish Govt. securities and advances to National Debt Office ⁶ .	1,314	1,339	1,278	1
guilders):			(Oct.)2		Other domestic bills and advances.	34	42	61	
Gold			932	932	Other assets	1,051			
Foreign hills			4,404	3,578	Note circulation	2,345 608		2,492 564	
Discounts.			3		Uther	344	492	244	
Loans			136		Other liabilities	734	737	730	
Other assets			96 4,879		Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Note circulation			149	174	Gold	4,591	4,577	4,554	4
Deposits—GovernmentOther			320	591	Foreign exchange	108	95	102	
Other liabilities. eserve Bank of New Zealand (thou-			223	161	Loans and discounts	286	183	99	
sands of pounds):	i				Other assets	81 3,478	3, 409	94 3,548	2
Gold	i	2,802	2,802	2,802	Note circulation Other sight liabilities	1,301	1, 241	1,015	
Sterling exchange reserve	, <u>.</u>	42,784	39,655	41,463	Other liabilities	288	285	286	
Advances to State or State under-		27,901	20 124	41 022	Central Bank of the Republic of			(0-4.)2	ĺ
takingsInvestments		11,737	28, 126 11, 737		Turkey (thousands of pounds):		l	(Oct.) ² 276, 372	214
Other assets	<i></i>	1,628	2,729	2,909	Gold				
Note circulation	j	39,770	41,385	36,326	clearings			58,613	113
Other liabilities.	,	43,192 3,891	39,860 3,804	59,502 3,602	Securities]	178 344	191
nk of Norway ³		0,071	3,004	0,002	Other assets			24,991	24
nk of Paraguay—Monetary Dept.					Note circulation			973,528	.848
(thousands of guaranies) ⁴ Gold	2 222	2 222	2 220		Deposits—Gold			85,576	166
Gold. Foreign exchange. Loans and discounts.	3,332 22,800	3,332 22,886	25, 778		clearings. Loans and discounts. Securities. Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits—Gold. Other Other liabilities. Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesse).			167.360	178
Loans and discounts	4,559	4,832	4,854		Bank of the Republic of Uruguay			,	
Government loans and securities	10,698		10,740			1			
Other assets	1,117 25,655	1,068 26,312	928 28 161		Issue department: Gold and silver	1		(Nov.) ² 122,674	120
Demand deposits	15,281	14,786	15,856		Gold and silver			143.908	1.31
Other liabilitiesentral Reserve Bank of Peru (thou-	1,570	1,747	1,615		Banking department: Gold and silver Notes and coin Advances to State and to gove			440 444	
sands of soles):			(Nov.)2		Notes and coin			32 001	77 29
Gold and foreign exchange			137, 395	154,981	Advances to State and to gov-			02,001	-
Discounts	j		18,839		ernment bodies			18,239	15
Government loans	,		437,423 23,844	351,025 27,584	Other assets			93,792	95 222
Other assets. Note circulation. Deposits.			406,084		ernment bodies. Other loans and discounts. Other assets. Deposits. Other liabilities. Contral Bank of Vangeuela (thou			248, 933	185
Deposits			181,967		Other liabilities		[<i>.</i>	309,342	254
Other liabilities			29,451	26,721	conds of boliveres	1	l 1		ļ
cudos).			(June)2		Gold ⁷	380, 249	328, 751	328,694	307
Gold ⁵			1,412	1,401	Foreign exchange (net)	77,155	104, 751	65,600	32
Nonreserve exchange			4,871 9,010	4,421 8,266	Other assets	20,310	20,310	22,560	26 12
Gold ^b Other reserves (net) Nonreserve exchange Loans and discounts Government debt			236	232	Gold Foreign exchange (net). Credits to national banks. Other assets. Note circulation—Central Bank	304.741	298,328	290,991	250
Government debt			1,023	1,023	National banks Deposits	16,079	16,643	18,742	43
Other assets			910 6,946		Other liabilities	160,945	150, 578 10, 292	102,207 30,758	96
Other sight liabilities			9,577	8,646	National Bank of the Kingdom of	3,700	10,292	30,736	Ĭ
Other liabilities			940	956	Yugoslavia ³	ì			<u> </u>
outh African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds):					Bank for International Settlements	1	1		
Gold			98,832	89,838	(thousands of Swiss gold francs): ⁸ Gold in bars		114.039	114,036	136
Foreign bills Other bills and loans Other assets			25,518	14,701	Gold in bars	1	1 1		
Other assets		· · · · · · · · ·	12,922 94,964		count with banks		44,913 12,818	45,508	
Note circulation			59,920	48,390	Rediscountable bills and accept-		!!	12,064	6
Description			166,666	143,982	ances (at cost)		77,361	72,619	106
Deposits	r		5,649	5,108	Time funds at interest Sundry bills and investments		8,856	14,968	21
Other liabilities			1 147		ii Other assets	I	98	200,604 77	195
Other liabilitiesunk of Spain (millions of pesetas):		1.166			Demand deposits (gold)	1	1 40 500		
Other liabilities. ink of Spain (millions of pesetas): Gold Silver		1,166 609	609		il Demand deposits (gold)		19,560	21,481	
Other liabilities Ink of Spain (millions of pesetas): Gold Silver Government loans and securities		609 15, 959	609 16, 506		Short-term deposits (various cur-		19,560	21,481	1
Other liabilitiesmk of Spain (millions of pesetas): Gold		609 15,959 3,506	609 16,506 3,107		Short-term deposits (various currencies):				
Other liabilities. Ink of Spain (millions of pesetas): Gold. Silver. Government loans and securities		609 15, 959	609 16,506 3,107		Short-term deposits (various currencies): Central banks for own account		6,599	7,161	
Other liabilities. ank of Spain (millions of pesetas): Gold		609 15,959 3,506	609 16,506 3,107		Short-term deposits (various currencies):		6,599 2,128	7,161 2,647	2

¹ Includes gold, silver, and foreign exchange forming required reserve (25 per cent) against notes and other demand liabilities.

2 Latest month for which report is available for this institution.

3 For last available reports from the central banks of Norway (March 1940) and Yugoslavia (February 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 282; and of Rumania (June 1944), see BULLETIN for March 1945, p. 286.

4 The Bank of the Republic of Paraguay was reorganized in September 1944 under the name of Bank of Paraguay. The new institution is divided into a Monetary, a Banking, and a Mortgage Department. The first official balance sheet of the Monetary Department, which assumes central banking functions, was issued for the end of December 1944.

5 Valued at average cost beginning October 1940.

6 Includes small amount of non-Government bonds.

7 Beginning October 1944, gold in the amount of 70 million bolivares, formerly reported in the Bank's account, shown separately for account of the Government.

Government.

8 Sec Bulletin for December 1936, p. 1025.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Per cent per annum]

			Centr	al bank	of—				Rate	_		Rate	
Date effective	United King- dom	France	Ger- many	Bel- gium	Neth- er- lands	Swe- den	Switz- er- land	Central bank of—	Mar. 31	Date effective	Central bank of—	Mar. 31	Date effective
In effect Dec. 31, 1936. Jan. 28, 1937. June 15. July 7. Aug. 4. Sept. 3. Nov. 13.		6 5 4 31/2		2				Albania Argentina Belgium Bohemia and Moravia	5½ 3½ 3½ 1½ 3½	Mar. 1, 1936 Jan. 16, 1945	Italy Japan Java Latvia Lithuania	3.29 3 5	Sept. 11, 1944 Apr. 7, 1936 Jan. 14, 1937 Feb. 17, 1940 July 15, 1939
May 10, 1938 May 13 May 30 Sept. 28 Oct. 27 Nov. 25 Jan. 4, 1939 Apr. 17 May 11		2½ 3 2½ 2½		3 21/2				Bolivia British India Bulgaria Canada Chile Colombia	6 3 5 11/2 3-41/2 4	Nov. 8, 1940 Nov. 28, 1935 Dec. 1, 1940 Feb. 8, 1944 Dec. 16, 1936 July 18, 1933	Mexico Netherlands. New Zealand Norway Peru Portugal	3 5	June 4, 1942 June 27, 1941 July 26, 1941 May 13, 1940 Aug. 1, 1940 Jan. 12, 1944
May 11 July 6 Aug. 24 Aug. 29 Sept. 28 Oct. 26 Dec. 15 Jan. 25, 1940 Apr. 9	3 2		•••••	21/2	3			Denmark Ecuador El Salvador Estonia Finland	4 7 3 41⁄2 4	Oct. 16, 1940 May 26, 1938 Mar. 30, 1939 Oct. 1, 1935 Dec. 3, 1934	Rumania South Africa Spain Sweden Switzerland.	4 3 4 21/2 11/2	May 8, 1944 June 2, 1941 Dec. 1, 1938 Feb. 9, 1945 Nov. 26, 1936
May 17, 1941		13/4		11/2	21/2	3		France	31/2 11 3	Apr. 9, 1940 Dec. 1, 1944 Oct. 22, 1940	Turkey United Kingdom U. S. S. R Yugoslavia	4 2 4 5	July 1, 1938 Oct. 26, 1939 July 1, 1936 Feb. 1, 1935
In effect Mar. 31, 1945	2	15/8	31/2	11/2	21/2	21/2	11/2	Note.—Ch	anges s	ince February 2	8: none.		

OPEN-MARKET RATES [Per cent per annum]

					,					
		United l	Kingdom		Ger	nany	Nethe	rlands	Sweden	Switzer- land
Month	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Loans up to 3 months	Private discount rate
1929—Jan. 1930—Jan. 1931—Jan. 1933—Jan. 1933—Jan. 1935—Jan. 1936—Jan. 1937—Jan. 1939—Jan. 1939—Jan. 1940—Jan. 1944—Jan. 1942—Jan.	4.07 2.25 5.52 .87 1.01 .36 .56 .56 .54 .55 1.10 1.03 1.03	4.29 4.04 2.24 4.94 .76 .90 .26 .53 .54 .51 .53 1.09 1.01	3.41 3.62 1.74 4.20 .73 .86 .66 .75 .75 .75 .75 .75 1.02 1.00	2) 3 1 4 (\$2.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.	5.80 6.33 4.75 6.94 3.88 3.81 3.00 3.00 2.88 2.88 2.50 2.25 2.13 2.13	5.13 6.03 4.93 7.86 4.74 3.82 2.81 2.54 2.98 2.46 2.03 1.73 1.92 1.84	4.20 2.99 1.38 2.24 .37 .50 .59 2.21 .52 .13 .13 1.85 2.25	4.46 2.85 1.55 2.37 1.00 1.00 2.29 1.01 .50 .50 2.64 2.75	41/2 61/2 41/2 61 31/2 51/2 6-71/2 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 21/2 5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-5 3-	3.28 2.97 1.17 1.68 1.50 1.50 2.48 1.25 1.00 1.25 1.25 1.25
1944—Jan. 1944—Feb	1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	1.01 1.00 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.08 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.10 1.00 1.00		2.13 2.13 2.13 2.13 2.13 2.13 2.13 2.13	1.89 1.93 1.91 1.90 1.92 1.90 1.89 1.93				1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25

Note.—For monthly figures on money rates in these and other foreign countries through 1941, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 172, pp. 656-661, and for description of statistics see pp. 571-572 in same publication.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

United Kingdom ¹				Assets			Liabi	lities			
(11 London clearing banks. Figures in millions of	Cash	Money at	Bills dis-	Treasury		Loans to	Other		Deposits		Other
pounds sterling)	reserves	short notice	counted	deposit receipts ²	Securities	customers	assets	Total	Demand ³	Time ³	liabilities
1938—December 1939—December 1940—December 1941—December 1942—December 1943—December	274 324 366	160 174 159 141 142 151	250 334 265 171 198 133	314 758 896 1,307	635 609 771 999 1,120 1,154	971 1,015 924 823 794 761	263 290 293 324 325 349	2,254 2,441 2,800 3,329 3,629 4,032	1,256 1,398 1,770 2,168 2,429 2,712	997 1,043 1,030 1,161 1,200 1,319	269 256 250 253 236 245
1944—February March April May June July August September October November December	423 430 418 427 426 439	150 155 164 173 185 188 205 191 191 205 199	124 113 149 174 202 213 211 209 170 198 147	1,264 1,331 1,314 1,310 1,246 1,310 1,337 1,444 1,567 1,548 1,667	1,141 1,136 1,152 1,161 1,169 1,175 1,180 1,183 1,172 1,192 1,165	761 781 762 765 784 765 750 744 744 748 772	287 290 285 292 327 289 283 282 291 292 347	3,897 3,988 4,017 4,051 4,100 4,121 4,161 4,251 4,342 4,398 4,545	2,583 2,652 2,672 2,704 2,730 2,744 2,775 2,827 2,876 2,922 3,045	1,314 1,336 1,345 1,347 1,370 1,377 1,386 1,424 1,467 1,475 1,500	243 242 240 242 240 244 243 244 245 245 250
1945—January	460	198	159	1,663	1,165	765	301	4,462	2,968	1,495	248

			Ass	sets	Liabilities						
Canada (10 chartered banks. End of month figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Entirely in Canada			Security loans abroad			Note	Deposits excluding			
	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and dis- counts	and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	circula- tion	Total	Demand	Time	Other liabilities
1938—December	356	65 53 40 32 31 48	940 1,088 1,108 1,169 1,168 1,156	166 132 159 168 231 250	1,463 1,646 1,531 1,759 2,293 2,940	535 612 570 653 657 744	88 85 80 71 60 42	2,500 2,774 2,805 3,105 3,657 4,395	840 1,033 1,163 1,436 1,984 2,447	1,660 1,741 1,641 1,669 1,673 1,948	843 963 846 962 1,049 1,172
1944—February March April May June July August September October November December	468 510 525 526 545 569 575 597	52 41 42 81 71 63 61 56 56 81 92	1,003 982 920 1,175 1,104 1,063 1,002 976 992 1,275 1,211	227 210 212 275 294 218 215 224 236 236 214	2,994 3,156 3,390 3,374 3,358 3,368 3,450 3,622 3,577 3,611	664 732 669 712 856 755 755 761 757 774 782	40 39 38 37 36 35 35 35 435 35 34 34	4,216 4,368 4,506 4,850 4,836 4,716 4,667 4,726 4,957 5,221 5,137	2,093 2,143 2,253 2,756 2,641 2,451 2,297 2,262 2,468 2,877 2,714	2, 124 2, 225 2, 254 2, 094 2, 195 2, 265 2, 370 2, 464 2, 489 2, 343 2, 423	1,170 1,182 1,198 1,256 1,339 1,282 1,268 41,282 1,269 1,273 1,289
1945January	567	95	1,156	244	3,571	731	32	5,049	2,525	2,524	1,283

France			Assets	Assets Liabilities								
(4 large banks. End of month figures in millions	Cash	Due from	Bills dis-	Loans	Other		Deposits			Other		
of francs)	reserves	banks	counted	Loans	assets	Total	Demand	Time	accept- ances	liabilities		
1938—December 1939—December 1940—December 1941—December 1942—December	6,258 6,589	4,060 3,765 3,546 3,476 3,458	21, 435 29, 546 44, 243 61, 897 73, 917	7,592 7,546 7,984 8,280 10,625	1,940 2,440 1,999 2,033 2,622	33,578 42,443 58,890 76,675 91,549	33,042 41,872 58,413 75,764 91,225	537 571 477 912 324	721 844 535 413 462	4,484 4,609 4,604 5,187 6,422		
1943—March April May June July August September October November December	6,632 6,770 6,486 6,935 7,133	3,803 3,665 3,750 3,851 3,795 3,786 3,832 3,877 3,960 4,095	74,664 77,922 81,620 80,276 83,362 82,685 85,079 88,289 86,754 90,897	15, 245 15, 043 14, 980 15, 518 14, 696 14, 644 14, 215 14, 361 14, 191	1,536 1,650 1,750 1,869 2,024 2,206 2,228 2,448 2,653 2,935	96, 431 99, 152 103, 272 102, 047 103, 596 102, 602 104, 830 108, 368 107, 200 112, 732	95,783 98,419 102,437 101,118 102,578 101,525 103,657 107,100 105,811 111,191	648 733 836 929 1,017 1,078 1,173 1,268 1,390 1,541	426 387 397 383 321 347 341 411 404 428	5,205 5,461 5,563 5,716 6,730 6,859 6,987 7,182 7,326 7,506		
1944—January	7,510	4,125	90,024	13,737	1,676	110,485	108,883	1,601	419	6,168		

¹ Through August 1939, averages of weekly figures; beginning September 1939, end-of-month figures, representing aggregates of figures reported by individual banks for days, varying from bank to bank, toward the end of the month.

2 Represent six-month loans to the Treasury at 1½ per cent, caliable by the banks in emergency at a discount equal to the Bank of England rate.

3 Through December 1937, excludes deposits in offices outside England and Wales, which are included in total.

4 Due to changes in reporting procedure, the figure for "Note circulation" includes a small amount of interbank note holdings while these holdings are now omitted from "Other liabilities."

5 Figures for three banks only. Data for Crédit Industriel et Commercial not available September 1940-March 1941.

Note.—For back figures and figures on German commercial banks, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 168, pp. 648-655, and for description of statistics see pp. 566-571 in same publication.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Year or month		ntina eso)	Austr (pou		Bel-		azil eiro ¹)	British India	Bul- garia	Canada	(dollar)	Chile	(peso)	China (yuan
	Official	Special Export	Official	Free	(belga)	Official	Free	(rupee)	(lev)	Official	Free	Official	Export	Shang- hai)
1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944.	29.773 29.773	223.704 23.704 24.732 25.125	2322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80	393.94 389.55 353.38 305.16 321.27 321.50 2321.50	16.876 16.894 16.852 216.880	8.6437 5.8438 6.0027 6.0562 6.0575 6.0584 6.0586 6.0594	6.1983 5.1248 5.0214 5.0705 5.1427 5.1280 5.1469	37.326 36.592 33.279 30.155 30.137 30.122 30.122 30.122	1.2846 1.2424 21.2111	² 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909	100.004 99.419 96.018 85.141 87.345 88.379 89.978 89.853	5.1697 5.1716 5.1727 5.1668 25.1664		29.606 21.360 11.879 6.000 25.313
1944—Mar. Apr. May. June July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1945—Jan. Feb.	29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773 29.773	25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125 25.125	322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80 322.80			6.0586 6.0586 6.0587 6.0587 6.0598 6.0602 6.0602 6.0602 6.0602 6.0602 6.0602	5.1275 5.1275 5.1275 5.1275 5.1275 5.1529 5.1803 5.1803 5.1803 5.1803 5.1803 5.1803	30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122 30.122		90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909 90,909	90.178 90.003 89.356 89.736 89.836			
Year or month	Colom- bia (peso)	Czecho- Slovakia (koruna)	Den- mark (krone)	Fin- land (mark- ka)	France (franc)	Ger- many (reichs- mark)	Greece (drach- ma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hun- gary (pengö)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Mexico (peso)	Neth- erlands (guild- er)	New Zea- iand (pound)
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	55.953 57.061 57.085 57.004 57.052 57.265	3.4930 3.4674 23:4252					.9055 .8958 .8153 2.6715		19.779 19.727 19.238 18.475 219.770	5.2607 5.2605 5.1959 5.0407 25.0703	28.791 28.451 25.963 23.436 223.439	27.750 22.122 19.303 18.546 20.538 20.569 20.577 20.581	55.045 55.009 53.335 253.128	396.91 392.35 354.82 306.38 322.54 322.78 324.20 324.42
1944—Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1945—Jan. Feb.	57.277 57.277 57.277 57.277 57.277 57.277 57.277 57.277 57.272 57.220 57.180											20.582 20.582 20.582 20.582 20.582 20.586 20.581 20.582 20.582 20.582 20.582 20.582		324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42 324.42
Year or month		Poland	Portu-	Ruma-	Africa	Spain	Straits Settle-	Sweden	Switz- erland		Kingdom und)		guay eso)	Yugo- slavia
	(krone)	(zloty)	(escudo)	(leu)	(pound)	(peseta)	(dollar)		(franc)	Official	Free	Con- trolled	Non- con- trolled	(dinar)
1937	24.566 23.226 222.709				489.62 484.16 440.17 397.99 398.00 398.00 398.00 398.00	6.053 5.600 10.630 9.322 29.130	57.973 56.917 51.736 46.979 47.133 246.919	25.487 25.197 23.991 23.802 223.829	22.938 22.871 22.525 22.676 223.210	2403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50	494.40 488.94 443.54 383.00 403.18 403.50 2403.50	79.072 64.370 62.011 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830	² 36.789 37.601 43.380 52.723 52.855 53.506	2.3060 2.3115 2.2716 2.2463 22.2397
1944—Mar. Apr. May. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1945—Jan. Feb.										403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50 403.50		65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830 65.830	52.961 52.964 52.962 53.421 54.200 54.185 54.185 54.189 54.196 54.197	

APRIL 1945

¹ Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the Brazilian currency unit was the "milreis."

² Average of daily rates for that part of the year during which quotations were certified.

Note.—For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 173, pp. 662-682. For description of statistics see pp. 572-573 in same publication, and for further information concerning developments affecting the averages during 1942 and 1943 see BULLETIN for February 1943, p. 201, and February 1944, p. 209.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)	Canada (1926=100)	United Kingdom (1930=100)	France (1913=100)	Germany (1913=100)	Italy (1928=100)	Japan (October (1900=100)	Nether- lands (1926-30 =100)	Sweden (1935=100)	Switzer- land (July 1914 =100)
1926	100	100	1 124	695	134		237	106	1 126	144
1932 1933 1934 1935 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 1942 1942 1943	65 66 75 80 81 86 79 77 79 87 99	67 67 72 72 75 85 87 79 75 83 90 96 100	86 86 88 89 94 109 101 103 137 153 159 163	427 398 376 338 411 581 653 2 681	97 93 98 102 104 106 106 107 110 112 114 116	70 63 62 68 76 89 95 99 116 132	161 180 178 186 198 238 251 278 311 329	65 63 63 62 64 76 72 74 3 88	1 92 1 90 1 96 100 102 114 111 115 146 172 189 196	96 91 90 96 111 107 111 143 184 210 218
1944—February March April. May June July August September October November December 1945—January February	104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 105 105	103 103 103 103 103 103 103 102 102 102 102 103 103 103 103	165 165 166 166 166 167 168 167 167 167 167		117 118 118 118 119 118 119		P398 P400 P420 P412 P417		195 195 195 197 197 198 197 196 195 195 195	221 223 223 223 223 224 224 224 223 P223 P2

P Preliminary.
1 Approximate figure, derived from old index (1913=100).
2 Average based on figures for 8 months; no data available since August 1939, when figure was 674.
3 Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available since May 1940, when figure was 89.
Sources.—See BULLETIN for January 1941, p. 84; April 1937, p. 372; March 1937, p. 276; and October 1935, p. 678.

WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

	United States (1926=100)				Canada (1926=100)			Kingdom =100)	Germany (1913=100)		
Year or month	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Farm products	Raw and partly manu- factured goods	Fully and chiefly manu- factured goods	Foods	Indus- trial products	Agricul- tural products	Indus- trial raw and semi- finished products	Indus- trial fin- ished products
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100			129	130	150
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	48 51 65 79 81 86 69 65 68 82 106 123 123	61 61 71 84 82 86 74 70 71 83 100 107	70 71 78 78 80 85 82 81 83 89 96 97	48 51 59 64 69 87 74 64 67 71 83 96	55 57 64 66 71 84 73 67 75 82 90 99	70 70 73 73 74 81 78 75 82 89 92 93	88 83 85 87 92 102 97 97 133 146 158 160	85 87 90 90 96 112 104 106 138 156 160 164 170	91 87 96 102 105 105 106 108 111 112 115 119	89 88 91 92 94 96 95 99 100 102	118 113 116 119 121 125 126 126 129 133 134 135
1944—February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September October. November December. 1945—January. February	124 123 123 125 124 123 123 123 124 126 126	105 105 105 105 107 106 105 104 104 105 106 105	98 98 98 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	104 105 104 102 102 102 101 101 103 103 103 104 **P105	105 105 105 104 104 104 103 103 103 104 104 104	94 94 94 94 94 93 94 94 94 94 94	159 158 158 158 158 161 159 157 156 156 156	167 168 169 170 170 170 172 172 172 173 173 173	119 121 122 122 122 125 124 122 122 122	103 103 103 103 102 102 102 102 103	136 136 136 136 136 136 137 137

^p Preliminary.

Sources.—See Bulletin for May 1942, p. 451; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931, p. 159.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

RETAIL FOOD PRICES COST OF LIVING

[Index numbers]							[Index numbers]							
Year or month	United States (1935-39 =100)	Can- ada (1935-39 =100)	United King- dom (July 1914 =100)	many	Nether- lands (1911-13 =100)	Switz- erland (June 1914 =100)	Year or month	United States (1935-39 =100)	Can- ada (1935-39 = 100)	United King- dom (July 1914 =100)	many (1913-14 =100)	Nether- lands (1911-13 =100)	Switz- erland (June 1914 =100)	
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	94 100 101 105 98 95 97 106 124 138	93 95 98 103 104 101 106 116 127 131	122 125 130 139 141 141 164 168 161 166 168	118 120 122 122 122 123 128 129 132 134	124 118 120 127 130 130 2140	115 114 120 130 130 132 146 175 200 211	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	96 98 99 103 101 99 100 105 117 124 126	96 96 98 101 102 102 106 112 117 118 119	141 143 147 154 156 158 184 199 200 199 201	121 123 125 125 126 126 130 133 137 139	140 136 1132 137 139 140 3148	129 128 130 137 137 138 151 174 193 203 P208	
1944—February March April May June July August September October November December 1945—January February	134 135 136 136 137 138 137 136 137 137 137	131 132 132 131 132 131 132 131 131 131	168 168 168 168 168 169 170 169 168 168 168	135 136 138 138 139 146 143 137		214 214 215 215 216 217 216 215 215 216 217 216 215	1944—February March April May June July August September October November December 1945—January February	124 124 125 125 125 126 126 127 127 127 127 127	119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	200 200 200 200 200 201 202 202 201 201	140 140 140 141 142 146 144 141		206 206 207 208 208 208 209 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208	

P Freliminary.
 Revised.
 Revised index from March 1936 (see BULLETIN for April 1937, p. 373).
 Average based on figures for 3 months; no data available since March 1940, when figure was 141.
 Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available since May 1940, when figure was 149.
 Sources.—See BULLETIN for May 1942, p. 451; October 1939, p. 943; and April 1937, p. 373.

SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

			Bonds				C	ommon stock	LS	
Year or month	United States			Germany	Nether-	United States		(1926=100)		Nether-
	(derived price) ¹	(December 1921=100)	France (1913=100)	(average price) ²	lands ³	(1935-39 = 100)	United Kingdom	France	Germany	lands (1930=100)
Number of issues	15	87	36	² 139	8	402	278	300	(4)	100
1926	90.1	110.0	57.4			105.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1944—February	98.2 105.5 109.5 1110.2 111.1 113.8 115.9 117.8 118.3 120.3 120.9	127.5 129.9 131.2 124.6 121.3 112.3 118.3 123.8 127.3 127.5		90.7 \$95.1 95.8 98.7 99.9 99.0 100.7 103.0 6103.3	113.4 107.8 109.1 3101.8 105.9 90.9 777.9 84.3 94.7 98.5	76.6 82.9 117.5 117.5 88.2 94.2 88.1 80.0 69.4 91.9 99.8	85.7 86.3 97.0 96.3 80.8 75.9 70.8 72.5 75.3 84.5 88.6	83.3 79.7 77.2 97.4 89.7 98.3 6120.6 9289.7 9476		55 55 66 104.2 95.8 89.7 8 95.0 129.0 131.5 151.0
March	120.4 120.5 120.7 120.9	127.6 127.3 127.1 127.0			102.7 104.3 105.0	94.4 96.6 95.1 97.2	86.9 87.1 87.2 88.0		145.3 145.6 145.8 145.8	152.5 152.6 152.6
June July August	120.9 121.3 121.2	127.2 127.3 127.2				101.5 104.3 102.7	89.3 90.3 90.6		145.7 145.5 145.1	
September October	121.2 121.1	127.6 127.9				100.7 103.5	88.8 89.1		145.0 145.2	
November December 1945—January	120.9 121.4 121.6	127.9 128.1 128.5				102.7 104.7 108.4	90.1 90.1 91.0			
February	121.9					113.0				

p Preliminary.

P Preliminary.

1 Figures represent calculated prices of a 4 per cent 20-year bond offering a yield equal to the monthly average yield for 15 high-grade corporate bonds for the series beginning 1937 and for a varying number of high-grade bonds for the series prior to that date. The yearly average for 1937 is the same for both series. Source.—Standard and Poor's Corporation; for compilations of back figures on prices of both bonds and common stocks in the United States see Banking and Mondeary Statistics, Table 130, p. 479.

2 Since Apr. 1, 1935, the 139 bonds included in the calculation of the average price bave all borne interest at 4½ per cent. The series prior to that date is not comparable to the present series, principally because the 169 bonds then included in the calculation bore interest at 6 per cent.

3 Indexes of reciprocals of average yields. For old index, 1929-1936, 1929 = 100; average yield in base year was 4.57 per cent. For new index beginning January 1937, Jan.—Mar, 1937 = 100; average yield in base period was 3.39 per cent.

4 This number, originally 329, has declined as the number of securities eligible for the index has diminished. In May 1941, it was down to 287.

5 Average Apr.—Dec. only. Average Jan.—Mar, on old basis was 95.9.

6 Average based on figures for 7 months; no data available May-Sept.

8 Average based on figures for 10 months; no data available Jan.—Feb.

Sources.— See Bulletin for November 1937, p. 1172; July 1937, p. 698; April 1937, p. 373; June 1935, p. 394; and February 1932, p. 121.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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