



BUSINESS REVIEW

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BUSINESS LOANS AT MEMBER BANKS

The Federal Reserve System, with the cooperation of the American Bankers Association and the Robert Morris Associates, conducted a national survey of loans to business by member banks as of October 16, 1957, or about 2 years after the previous such study. This article will present the survey results for the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, while the national results are published in the April *Federal Reserve Bulletin*. The information from the survey is stated in terms of estimates derived from the sample of responses, and these are subject to the statistical variations inherent in this method of inquiry.

The 2-year interval separating the business loan surveys was one in which the demand for bank credit was growing, particularly from businesses following expansion programs and financing a larger volume of activity. The survey results furnish a still-life portrait of the loan volume as of a given date; however, changes which occurred during the biennium are partly reflected in the estimates since some loans made earlier had not matured. As the Federal Reserve System was pursuing a policy of monetary restraint in this period, the survey information provides at least a broad picture of the response of the banking system's business lending to the combined pressures of heavy credit demands and an anti-inflationary central bank policy.

The Borrowers

Total business borrowings at Eleventh District member banks on October 16, 1957, were estimated at \$2.1 billion, reflecting an increase of 10.4 percent since October 5, 1955. This rate of

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

**BUSINESS LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS, 1957 AND 1955
BY BUSINESS OF BORROWER**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Estimates of outstanding loans)

Business of borrower	AMOUNT OF LOANS				NUMBER OF LOANS			
	In thousands of dollars		Percentage distribution				Percentage distribution	
	1957	1955	1957	1955	1957	1955	1957	1955
MANUFACTURING AND MINING	663,268	615,032	31.2	32.0	15,894	14,287	16.6	17.2
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	61,791	44,950	2.9	2.3	1,930	1,590	2.0	1.9
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	27,862	17,509	1.3	.9	794	750	.8	.9
Metals and metal products.....	96,929	80,638	4.6	4.2	2,908	2,504	3.0	3.0
Petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber.....	391,881	395,590	18.4	20.6	6,481	6,073	6.8	7.3
All other.....	84,805	76,345	4.0	4.0	3,781	3,370	4.0	4.1
TRADE	517,846	352,378	24.4	18.3	35,241	28,906	36.8	34.8
Retail trade.....	257,186	199,271	12.1	10.3	25,764	22,352	26.9	26.9
Wholesale trade.....	174,521	95,518	8.2	5.0	7,911	5,600	8.3	6.8
Commodity dealers.....	86,139	57,589	4.1	3.0	1,566	954	1.6	1.1
OTHER	942,906	956,815	44.4	49.7	44,643	39,857	46.6	48.0
Sales finance companies.....	104,919	126,528	4.9	6.6	1,420	1,745	1.5	2.1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	74,401	63,582	3.5	3.3	2,926	1,959	3.1	2.4
Construction.....	219,567	227,990	10.4	11.8	9,414	9,338	9.8	11.2
Real estate.....	204,342	241,568	9.6	12.6	5,768	5,652	6.0	6.8
Service firms.....	144,854	137,419	6.8	7.1	17,058	14,953	17.8	18.0
All other nonfinancial business.....	194,823	159,728	9.2	8.3	8,057	6,210	8.4	7.5
ALL BUSINESSES	2,124,020	1,924,225	100.0	100.0	95,778	83,050	100.0	100.0

increase was well below the 32-percent gain shown nationally and, indeed, was the smallest percentage growth of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. While the number of such loans rose 15 percent, the average dollar value of loans outstanding declined from \$23,169 to \$22,176.

Member bank extensions to manufacturing and mining concerns showed only a moderate rise, mainly reflecting the minor reduction in loans to petroleum and chemical firms. These firms continued to be the largest claimants of bank loan funds in the Southwest. The cutback in petroleum demand after the spring of 1957, which eventually reduced drilling, undoubtedly contributed to the decrease in petroleum loan volume. Each of the remaining types of industrial loans registered an increase.

Wholesaler borrowings, reflecting the largest gain, rose \$108 million, or about 70 percent, while the number of such loans outstanding advanced 46 percent. Inventory accumulation, which was at or near its cyclical peak when the survey was taken, accounted for much of the demand. In addition, these borrowings helped to finance trade credit extended by wholesalers and, thus, supplemented other retail borrowing to some extent. Retailers stepped up their borrowings by \$58

million, a 29-percent rise. Throughout the 2-year period between the surveys, retail sales in the District were a source of considerable strength, requiring additional funds to finance larger stocks and to handle the expanded trade volume.

Real-estate and construction loans — of greater importance in the Southwest than in the Nation — each reflected changes in residential construction and the mortgage market between surveys. In the fall of 1955, heavy demands for mortgage funds stemming from the housing boom encouraged a widespread move to employ "warehousing credit" — that is, temporary accommodation from the banks to handle the peak load. This congestion was subsequently relieved, however, as the supply of mortgages receded from peak levels and the volume of residential building declined. By the fall of 1957, the dollar amount of construction loans held by District member banks registered a 2-year decline of \$8 million, or 4 percent. Real-estate credit, which includes commercial and industrial mortgages and loans to real-estate firms, declined \$37 million, or 18 percent. Nevertheless, the number of real-estate and construction loans increased moderately in the face of the lower over-all volume of credit extended to these industries.

**BUSINESS LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS, OCTOBER 16, 1957
BY BUSINESS AND SIZE OF BORROWER**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Estimates of outstanding loans. In thousands of dollars)

Business of borrower	Size of borrower (Total assets, in thousands of dollars)							
	Less than 50	50-250	250-1,000	1,000-5,000	5,000-25,000	25,000-100,000	100,000 or more	Not ascertained
MANUFACTURING AND MINING	12,782	71,283	135,789	211,001	138,294	63,766	27,908	2,445
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	2,089	9,113	13,072	11,726	21,133	249	4,263	146
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	420	3,804	5,911	9,015	6,635	0	2,077	0
Metals and metal products.....	2,059	11,702	20,927	22,964	10,727	20,274	8,016	260
Petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber.....	4,282	30,822	79,365	149,777	79,197	33,889	13,552	997
All other.....	3,932	15,842	16,514	17,519	20,602	9,354	0	1,042
TRADE	42,185	134,702	132,158	110,249	69,384	10,033	15,874	3,261
Retail trade.....	34,755	87,529	57,882	41,696	23,250	1,068	8,391	2,615
Wholesale trade.....	6,638	36,276	63,158	40,984	21,386	4,723	813	543
Commodity dealers.....	792	10,897	11,118	27,569	24,748	4,242	6,670	103
OTHER	51,342	181,103	243,729	251,416	110,569	44,977	52,298	7,472
Sales finance companies.....	934	8,210	25,350	22,455	9,002	4,594	34,070	304
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3,715	9,825	19,298	15,437	7,253	12,496	6,082	295
Construction.....	12,193	49,650	63,994	63,773	23,315	2,968	914	2,760
Real estate.....	4,404	28,292	54,692	72,784	31,376	10,717	1,008	1,069
Service firms.....	19,314	50,027	36,885	23,265	8,042	511	5,113	1,697
All other nonfinancial business.....	10,782	35,099	43,510	53,702	31,581	13,691	5,111	1,347
ALL BUSINESSES	106,309	387,088	511,676	572,666	318,247	118,776	96,080	13,178

Size of Borrower

Between the surveys, the volume of borrowings by companies with above \$5 million in total assets rose from 21 percent to over 25 percent of the total; the \$250,000-\$1 million category also registered a relative increase. The smallest borrowers — those having less than \$50,000 in total assets — absorbed 5 percent of the total pool of credit in 1957, down from 6.3 percent in 1955. The number of loans to borrowers in the smallest group accounted for a lower proportion of the 1957 total. However, the loans which could not be classified according to size of borrower represented about half the change in the proportion of loans to the under \$50,000 size class; most of these “not ascertained” items presumably were loans to smaller borrowers. The actual number of loans to each size of business, including the under \$50,000 group, increased. Dollar amounts outstanding rose in most size classes, the only notable exception being a \$15.6 million decline for the less than \$50,000 class.

With the largest number of loans to business borrowers in 1957 originating in the \$50,000-\$250,000 class rather than in the \$50,000 and below class, as in 1955, it appears likely that the natural increase in business size was partly responsible for the changing allocation of credit. Southwestern banks continued to serve

businesses ranging in size from the small neighborhood merchant to the nationally prominent manufacturer.

The largest dollar volume of credit was granted to firms in the \$1 million-\$5 million asset class for six types of business, and the nearby size groups absorbed the largest amounts for almost all the other businesses. One exception was the sales finance companies; firms having \$100 million or more in assets were the heaviest users of bank funds in this field, reflecting the elaborate credit network of the large national companies. Other exceptions included service firms and retailers, as those having assets between \$50,000 and \$250,000 borrowed the largest aggregate amounts, indicating the concentration of small concerns in these types of businesses.

**BUSINESS LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS, 1957 AND 1955
BY SIZE OF BORROWER**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

Size of borrower (Total assets, in thousands of dollars)	Amount of loans (Percentage of total)		Number of loans (Percentage of total)	
	1957	1955	1957	1955
Less than 50.....	5.0	6.3	36.2	40.2
50-250.....	18.2	19.4	37.6	36.7
250-1,000.....	24.1	23.5	15.6	14.4
1,000-5,000.....	27.0	29.8	5.8	6.2
5,000-25,000.....	15.0	13.1	1.6	1.5
25,000-100,000.....	5.6	3.7	.5	.5
100,000 or more.....	4.5	4.2	.5	.5
Not ascertained.....	.6	.0	2.2	.0
ALL BORROWERS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**BUSINESS LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS, OCTOBER 16, 1957
BY BUSINESS OF BORROWER AND SIZE OF BANK**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Estimates of outstanding loans. In thousands of dollars)

Business of borrower	Size of bank (Total deposits, in millions of dollars)		
	Under 10	10-100	100 or more
MANUFACTURING AND MINING	34,102	157,187	471,979
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	5,374	16,611	39,806
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	3,362	4,549	19,951
Metals and metal products.....	3,687	22,644	70,598
Petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber.....	13,231	87,389	291,261
All other.....	8,448	25,994	50,363
TRADE	75,152	191,920	250,774
Retail trade.....	50,506	120,077	86,603
Wholesale trade.....	14,973	59,209	100,339
Commodity dealers.....	9,673	12,634	63,832
OTHER	82,631	263,529	596,746
Sales finance companies.....	8,297	27,649	68,973
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	3,728	14,603	56,070
Construction.....	19,384	68,933	131,250
Real estate.....	11,606	51,040	141,696
Service firms.....	22,629	57,660	64,565
All other nonfinancial business.....	16,987	43,644	134,192
ALL BUSINESSES	191,885	612,636	1,319,499

Size of Bank

Changes in the distribution of commercial and industrial loans at District member banks between 1955 and 1957 reveal a tendency for the smaller banks to step up their business lending. The smaller bank size groups each accounted for a larger share of the total, while the relative share of banks having \$100 million or more in deposits declined slightly. In terms of the number of loan contracts on the books, the changes were less pronounced, but the smaller banks in the District also increased their relative proportion of customers. There is reason to believe that the large banks felt the effects of monetary pressure more fully than the smaller institutions, whose operations frequently tend to reflect local economic trends.

Banks with \$100 million or more of deposits increased their business loans by \$90 million, with gains scattered throughout a wide range of business classifications, most notably wholesale and retail trade. Real-estate loans at these banks were down \$40 million; smaller declines were evident in petroleum and chemical and construction credits. At the banks in the \$10 million-\$100 million size range, business loans expanded 14 percent, with manufacturing and mining credits and trade borrowings rising at a swifter pace.

Maturities

Short-term credit absorbed 70 percent of the commercial and industrial loans made by the District's member banks, or slightly less than in the previous survey. The relative decline at banks with \$100 million or more on deposit was offset by the larger loan volume at

**SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS, OCTOBER 16, 1957
BY BUSINESS OF BORROWER AND SIZE OF BANK**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Estimates of outstanding loans. In thousands of dollars)

Business of borrower	Size of bank (Total deposits, in millions of dollars)		
	Under 10	10-100	100 or more
MANUFACTURING AND MINING	26,806	106,194	277,873
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	4,091	8,287	31,146
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	3,221	4,058	19,764
Metals and metal products.....	3,053	16,821	55,895
Petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber.....	9,629	58,534	130,642
All other.....	6,812	18,494	40,426
TRADE	59,305	157,172	208,991
Retail trade.....	38,309	97,580	54,805
Wholesale trade.....	12,059	48,161	91,290
Commodity dealers.....	8,937	11,431	62,896
OTHER	62,459	191,898	403,471
Sales finance companies.....	7,589	25,030	68,209
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2,429	8,281	12,241
Construction.....	15,742	52,168	97,825
Real estate.....	8,263	39,836	85,100
Service firms.....	14,962	33,103	42,774
All other nonfinancial business.....	13,474	33,480	97,322
ALL BUSINESSES	148,570	455,264	890,335

banks having deposits of less than \$10 million. However, the actual dollar volume expanded at all classes of banks.

The largest banks also saw a relative decline in their term loans (maturities over 1 year), although these banks continued to originate more than two-thirds of the total. The number of term borrowers at all banks rose almost one-fourth, or somewhat more than the 15-percent advance in the dollar volume of term loans. Not only did the changing composition of demand affect this result, but the growing importance of smaller banks in the term lending field also helped to lower the average amount of term loans.

The banks expanded intermediate-term loans (1 to 5 years) 25 percent, while long-term credits (over 5 years) were reduced 6 percent, the decline stemming solely from liquidation at the banks having deposits of \$100 million or more. Since reserve pressures tended to be more intense at the largest banks, these long-term credits presumably were scrutinized with great care. The decline was centered in manufacturing and mining loans at the largest banks, with other categories showing offsetting changes. Intermediate-term credit, on the other hand, advanced at banks of all size classes, despite an \$11 million payoff in petroleum and chemical loans. Real-estate, construction, trade, and transportation borrowings in the 1- to 5-year range showed particular strength.

For all bank classes with over \$10 million in deposits, petroleum and chemical companies provided the largest source of demand for term loans. The use of pro-

**INTERMEDIATE- AND LONG-TERM BUSINESS LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS,
OCTOBER 16, 1957, BY BUSINESS OF BORROWER
AND SIZE OF BANK**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Estimates of outstanding loans. In thousands of dollars)

Business of borrower	Size of bank (Total deposits, in millions of dollars)		
	Under 10	10-100	100 or more
MANUFACTURING AND MINING	7,294	50,994	194,108
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	1,282	8,325	8,660
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	141	491	187
Metals and metal products.....	634	5,823	14,703
Petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber.....	3,602	28,855	160,620
All other.....	1,635	7,500	9,938
TRADE	15,846	34,747	41,784
Retail trade.....	12,196	22,497	31,798
Wholesale trade.....	2,914	11,047	9,049
Commodity dealers.....	736	1,203	937
OTHER	20,171	71,632	193,275
Sales finance companies.....	709	2,619	764
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1,298	6,323	43,828
Construction.....	3,642	16,765	33,426
Real estate.....	3,344	11,203	56,596
Service firms.....	7,666	24,557	21,792
All other nonfinancial business.....	3,512	10,165	36,869
ALL BUSINESSES	43,311	157,373	429,167

duction loans, which are liquidated as output is sold, has aided the growth of this type of credit, and south-western banks, early advocates of the procedure, have continued to make active use of such loans. Moreover, since the average petroleum and chemical loan amounts to about \$60,000 in the Eleventh District, the frequency of use rapidly diminishes at the small banks, whose legal limitation on loans impedes sizable petroleum financing.

Interest Rates

Average interest rates on commercial and industrial loans rose from 4.6 percent to 5.2 percent between 1955 and 1957, a period in which strong and active demand for credit contributed to a higher level of rates. The cost of loans with over 1 year to maturity rose slightly more than the rate on short-term credits, and all industrial groups were paying higher interest rates. Among the short-term borrowers, commodity dealers — who frequently use acceptance financing and whose money costs are tied closely to money market trends — showed the most rapid rise in borrowing costs. On term loans, the average rate to wholesalers reflected the most rapid advance. The increases in average interest rates at banks of various size classes were similar.

The largest borrowers paid an average rate of 4.3 percent on their loans as of October 16, 1957, compared with 3.2 percent in 1955. Since many of these firms are prime borrowers, their borrowing cost reflects mainly changes in the prime rate. The increases for smaller businesses were less rapid. The traditional pat-

**AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON MEMBER BANK
BUSINESS LOANS, OCTOBER 16, 1957, AND OCTOBER 5, 1955
BY BUSINESS OF BORROWER AND MATURITY OF LOAN**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Percent per annum)

Business of borrower	All loans		Short-term loans (1 year or less)		Intermediate- and long-term loans (Over 1 year)	
	1957	1955	1957	1955	1957	1955
	MANUFACTURING AND MINING ...	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.5	5.1
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.9
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.8	4.7
Metals and metal products.....	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.7	4.9
Petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber.....	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.0	4.5
All other.....	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.7
TRADE	5.4	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.0
Retail trade.....	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.0
Wholesale trade.....	5.3	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.9	4.8
Commodity dealers.....	5.1	3.9	5.1	3.8	5.6	4.9
OTHER	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.6
Sales finance companies.....	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.0	5.2	4.8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5.1	4.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.0
Construction.....	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.6
Real estate.....	5.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	5.3	4.3
Service firms.....	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.0
All other nonfinancial business.....	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.3
ALL BUSINESSES	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.6

**AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON MEMBER BANK
BUSINESS LOANS, OCTOBER 16, 1957, AND OCTOBER 5, 1955
BY SIZE OF BORROWER AND MATURITY OF LOAN**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Percent per annum)

Size of borrower (Total assets, in thousands of dollars)	All loans		Short-term loans (1 year or less)		Intermediate- and long-term loans (Over 1 year)	
	1957	1955	1957	1955	1957	1955
	Less than 50	6.8	5.9	6.6	5.8	7.2
50-250.....	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.3
250-1,000.....	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.8
1,000-5,000.....	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.5
5,000-25,000.....	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.1
25,000-100,000.....	4.5	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.5
100,000 or more.....	4.3	3.2	4.4	3.3	4.1	2.9
Not ascertained.....	5.8	.0	5.5	.0	6.1	.0
ALL BORROWERS	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.6

tern — the smaller the business, the higher the rate — remained unchanged even as the entire structure moved upward. The cost of servicing small loans necessitates higher rates; also, a higher risk premium generally is attached to smaller loans.

Summary

Taking part in the broad national movement toward a higher level of commercial and industrial lending, District member banks increased their business loans \$200 million between the business loan survey dates of 1955 and 1957. The rate of advance was considerably lower than the national average; the modest gain reflected the trend of regional demand for credit, rather than a differential degree of credit tightness in this area, as deposit growth in the Eleventh District was

slightly above the national average. Further large gains in petroleum credit were inhibited by the economic situation in the industry; real-estate and construction loans, already at advanced levels in the fall of 1955, declined as peak mortgage pressures passed and the volume of residential construction moved lower. While economic activity in the District during the 2 years reached record levels, the rate of loan expansion was held to a relatively low figure, mainly because of the loan liquidation by petroleum, real-estate, construction, and sales finance companies.

During 1956 and 1957, a slight shift toward larger borrowers was evident in the allocation of business loans, but, on balance, the change was of such modest magnitude that the internal growth of businesses would appear to be mainly responsible. The general level of interest rates rose in keeping with the broad national movement — a trend which was reversed, however, shortly after the survey was conducted. In general, rates

for large borrowers moved up more rapidly than those for smaller borrowers.

While shifts in the allocation of bank credit are continually being made in response to the changing economic situation of various firms and industries, such shifts were given added importance during the period between the surveys as a result of the prominence of restrictive monetary policy at a time when business credit demands were growing along a broad front. As far as the Eleventh District is concerned, the evidence of the survey — indicating moderate rather than extensive shifts in the allocation of loans — suggests that monetary policy did not play a decisive role in channeling funds toward or away from any particular groups. The effects of monetary policy, however, were felt by District banks through the limitation upon the growth of the total pool of bank credit, rather than its distribution among competing uses.

BERTRAM F. LEVIN
Financial Economist

A NEW PUBLICATION

The Research Department of this Bank has prepared *An Economic Fact Book* on the Eleventh District states. This reference book of statistical data contains tables on the major economic indicators by 10-year intervals through 1940 and yearly since 1947. No attempt is made to analyze or interpret the information presented in the book.

Copies may be obtained, free of charge, upon direct request to the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

BUSINESS REVIEW

BUSINESS, AGRICULTURAL, AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS



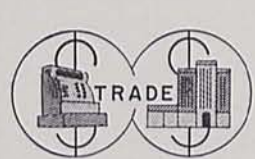
Employment of nonagricultural workers in the District states showed a small seasonal gain in April to reach 4,240,300.

Texas unemployment declined slightly in April, and the number claiming unemployment insurance benefits decreased significantly in May.

The value of construction contract awards in the District states during March was 19 percent below a year earlier. However, residential contract awards and other indicators of future home-building activity in the region reflected substantial improvement during March and April.

In early May, petroleum inventories east of the Pacific Coast were slightly under a year ago. District crude oil production in the first half of May, at 2,564,000 barrels daily, was somewhat below April and was 28 percent less than in May 1957. For the third consecutive month, the Texas Railroad Commission has set an 8-day producing schedule, although total allowables for June have been increased 42,603 barrels daily.

Sales at Eleventh District department stores in April showed a less than seasonal increase of 5 percent over March and were 3 percent under April 1957. Cumulative figures for March and April, which include the Easter period in both years, indicate that 1958 sales in the 2 months were 1 percent below the comparable 1957 period.



The seasonally adjusted sales index for April, which includes a special adjustment for Easter, was 151 percent of the 1947-49 average, down from 153 in March of this year but up slightly from 150 in April 1957. Cumulative sales through April 1958 were 3 percent under the first 4 months of 1957.

Retail sales in April at Eleventh District department stores rose 5 percent over March, but cumulative figures for March and April, which include the Easter period in both years, indicate that 1958 sales in the 2 months were 1 percent under the same period last year. The seasonally adjusted sales index (1947-49 = 100) was 151 in April 1958, compared with 153 in March and 150 in April 1957.

Cotton and grain sorghum planting made excellent progress throughout most of the District during the past month. Wheat prospects remain favorable, with production in the District states placed at almost double the 1957 output. Commercial vegetable harvesting continues in south Texas, and the spring vegetable crop (excluding potatoes) in Texas is estimated at 6 percent larger than last year's crop.

At the District's weekly reporting member banks, commercial and industrial loans declined \$23.8 million in the 5-week period ended May 21, although the total was above the year-earlier level. Reserve positions of District member banks remained easy in April. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas reduced its discount rate from 2¼ percent to 1¾ percent, effective May 9.

At the District's reporting department stores, April sales of household durables, particularly major household appliances and furniture and bedding, made their best year-to-year showing thus far in 1958, being only

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(1947-49 = 100)

Date	SALES (Daily average)		STOCKS (End of month)	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1957: April.....	147r	150r	180r	173r
1958: February.....	112	143	158	163
March.....	137	153	168	160
April.....	143	151	170p	164p

r — Revised.
p — Preliminary.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

(Percentage change in retail value)

Area	NET SALES			STOCKS (End of month)	
	April 1958 from		4 mos. 1958 comp. with 4 mos. 1957	April 1958 from	
	March 1958	April 1957		March 1958	April 1957
Total Eleventh District.....	5	-3	-3	1	-6
Corpus Christi.....	10	-5	-6	2	-8
Dallas.....	4	0	0	2	1
El Paso.....	7	0	0	-4	0
Fort Worth.....	16	-5	-3	1	-7
Houston.....	-1	-8	-9	0	-11
San Antonio.....	-11	-4	-1	-3	-8
Shreveport, La.....	13	-8	-6	2	-8
Waco.....	13	-6	-7	6	-12
Other cities.....	18	3	1	6	-6

SALES AT FURNITURE STORES AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES

(Percentage change in retail value)

Line of trade by area	April 1958 from		4 mos. 1958 comp. with 4 mos. 1957
	March 1958	April 1957	
FURNITURE STORES			
Total Eleventh District.....	-6	-3	-1
Amarillo.....	-11	-31	-22
Austin.....	-5	0	-3
Dallas.....	-6	-6	-6
Houston.....	-13	-6	2
Lubbock.....	15	18	—
San Antonio.....	-7	-3	-3
Shreveport, La.....	-3	17	11
Wichita Falls.....	-10	-32	-24
Other cities.....	8	-9	-3
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES			
Total Eleventh District.....	22	-9	—
Dallas.....	16	-5	—

1 percent below a year ago. Sales of women's and misses' accessories and apparel were down 10 percent and 4 percent, respectively, while sales of men's and boys' wear were 8 percent under April 1957. On the other hand, sporting goods and cameras registered a substantial year-to-year gain of 26 percent, and silverware and jewelry sales were up 11 percent.

During the week preceding Mother's Day, department store sales rose 4 percent above the comparable week a year ago. Total sales for the first 2 weeks in May showed only a fractional decline from the corresponding period in 1957.

Credit customers of the District department stores continued to reduce their indebtedness during April. Outstanding balances on regular charge accounts and instalment accounts were reduced 1 percent and 3 percent, respectively, from the year-earlier levels.

Preliminary reports indicate that department store inventories at the end of April were below a year ago but were slightly above those at the end of March. Orders outstanding were down 14 percent from a year

earlier, and new orders during April were 9 percent less than in April 1957, indicating the stores' intentions to maintain their inventories at lower levels than last year.

In April, new car registrations in the metropolitan areas of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio declined 4 percent from March and 33 percent from April 1957. Fort Worth and Houston showed month-to-month gains of 10 percent and 2 percent, respectively, but registrations were down 12 percent in San Antonio and 11 percent in Dallas. A year-to-year decrease of 43 percent occurred in the Houston area, while the other three areas registered decreases of 20 to 27 percent. Cumulative total registrations in the four areas for the first 4 months of this year were 19 percent below those in the first 4 months of 1957.



The high degree of mechanization on District farms was well demonstrated during the past month as farmers made excellent progress in planting and replanting much-delayed crops. Although scattered light to heavy rains delayed field work in some sections, considerable acreages of grain sorghums and cotton were planted or cultivated. The bulk of the indicated acreages of sorghums and cotton from the central Blacklands of Texas eastward has been seeded, except in some low-lying areas which were flooded. Cotton in the Lower Valley of Texas is making excellent progress and is in the advanced bloom stage; in the Coastal Bend, where the crop is a little later, fields are blooming. Much of the crop in the Blacklands and eastward is emerging, and cotton in the Trans-Pecos area of Texas and in the southern portion of New Mexico is up to good stands. Cotton in the High Plains area of Texas and adjacent eastern New Mexico is being seeded.

Well-timed rains in the important High Plains wheat areas of Texas and New Mexico maintained the exceptional wheat crop in prospect. The moisture was received at a critical period in these areas since the growth of the crop ranged from the boot stage to the soft-dough stage. The condition of the winter wheat crop in the District at this time of the year is the best in many seasons. Indicated production in the District states, as of May 1, was placed at 158,135,000 bushels, or almost double the output in 1957 and a third larger than the 1947-56 average production. In the Nation, 1958 wheat crop prospects also are favorable, and winter wheat production is estimated to be in excess of 1 billion bushels, or 43 percent larger than in 1957.

WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION

Five Southwestern States and United States

(In thousands of bushels)

Area	1958		1957	Average 1947-56
	Indicated May 1			
Arizona.....	4,305		2,142	735
Louisiana.....	1,134		1,344	1,537
New Mexico.....	3,888		1,732	2,353
Oklahoma.....	80,864		43,025	71,001
Texas.....	67,944		33,669	43,687
Total.....	158,135		81,912	118,313
United States.....	1,009,754		707,201	849,604

¹ Short-time average.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture.

Planting of sorghums is under way from the Cross Timbers of Texas westward into the High Plains of Texas and eastern New Mexico. In earlier-planted areas of the Coastal Bend and south Texas, sorghums are in the boot stage, and recent open weather in north and eastern Texas was favorable to the development of feed, although some feed crops have poor stands and color.

Spring vegetable harvest continues active in commercial areas of south Texas and the Lower Valley. Tomatoes, sweet corn, carrots, squash, cucumbers, and snap beans are being shipped; and harvesting of onions is well advanced. Watermelons in early south Texas areas are developing rapidly; but in northeastern sections of the State, considerable replanting was necessary as a result of heavy losses from rain and hail.

Rescue grasses and clovers in the eastern part of the District are maturing rapidly as a result of high temperatures. Pastures generally remain in good condition throughout most of the District, although in the Trans-Pecos area and south Texas, moisture is needed to maintain the development of summer forage. Range feed conditions in all of the District states as of May 1 were better than those at the same time in 1957 or the 1947-

COTTON ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Five Southwestern States and United States

(In thousands)

Area	Acreage harvested		Bales produced ¹		Value of lint and seed	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
Arizona.....	352	358	763	829	\$ 146,098	\$ 152,694
Louisiana.....	440	562	348	581	60,163	105,277
New Mexico.....	183	181	236	301	43,094	58,224
Oklahoma.....	540	715	263	261	35,286	43,045
Texas.....	5,905	6,200	3,632	3,615	561,923	632,445
Total.....	7,420	8,016	5,242	5,587	\$ 846,564	\$ 991,685
United States.....	13,558	15,615	10,964	13,310	\$1,853,708	\$2,401,489

¹ 500 pounds gross weight.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture.

56 average. Livestock are in good to excellent condition virtually throughout the District.

Revised estimates place the 1957 cotton crop in the District states at 5,242,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, or 6 percent below the 1956 outturn. The value of lint and seed is estimated to be \$846,564,000, compared with \$991,685,000 for the 1956 crop. A smaller output, as well as lower prices, accounted for the reduction.



Total deposits at weekly reporting member banks in the Eleventh District declined \$87.8 million in the 5 weeks ended May 21. Gross loans were down \$88.2 million, while the banks acquired \$21.6 million of investments. In the comparable period a year ago, the deposit decline at these banks was almost double this year's deposit outflow, and the banks increased their loans and liquidated investments.

The reduction in interbank credits accounted for nearly three-fourths of the 5-week loan liquidation. The total volume of such credits reflects day-to-day variations in reserve positions and, hence, is the most volatile of the loan accounts. In the remaining categories, commercial and industrial firms reduced borrowings by \$23.8 million; however, total business loans were above the year-earlier level. "All other loans" — principally loans to finance consumer spending — declined \$10 million during the 5 weeks, contrasted with a \$3 million gain at the same time last year. Loans secured by real estate expanded \$8.8 million, while securities loans reflected a smaller gain.

The increase in investment accounts resulted largely from the \$19.9 million expansion of "other securities," as holdings of Governments rose moderately. The banks liquidated \$36.2 million of Treasury bills and \$11.5 million of Treasury notes, while adding nearly \$50 million to holdings of certificates and Treasury bonds. Total investment holdings have risen almost 20 percent since May 1957, with the principal gains occurring in Treasury notes and Government bonds.

The deposit drain, mainly a seasonal movement, resulted from a \$163.2 million decline in demand deposits, of which slightly more than half reflected the outflow of interbank balances. Individual and business accounts decreased \$65.6 million, and deposits of state and local governments rose moderately. Total deposits

**CONDITION STATISTICS OF WEEKLY REPORTING
MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES**

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	May 21, 1958	April 16, 1958	May 22, 1957
ASSETS			
Commercial and industrial loans.....	\$1,500,009	\$1,523,801	\$1,458,084
Agricultural loans.....	29,023	28,931	22,693
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities.....	30,501	31,996	23,284
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	180,060	177,669	149,381
Real-estate loans.....	211,060	202,212	191,056
Loans to banks.....	10,028	74,324	33,482
All other loans.....	626,729	636,710	599,308
Gross loans.....	2,587,410	2,675,643	2,477,288
Less reserves and unallocated charge-offs..	45,293	44,857	42,172
Net loans.....	2,542,117	2,630,786	2,435,116
U. S. Treasury bills.....	80,218	116,446	48,979
U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	91,451	71,272	117,847
U. S. Treasury notes.....	280,937	292,454	171,746
U. S. Government bonds (inc. gtd. obligations)...	938,186	908,923	818,908
Other securities.....	299,906	279,987	257,365
Total investments.....	1,690,698	1,669,082	1,414,845
Cash items in process of collection.....	392,791	417,577	387,437
Balances with banks in the United States.....	538,253	490,312	456,082
Balances with banks in foreign countries.....	1,244	1,508	1,687
Currency and coin.....	47,275	46,410	46,226
Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank.....	580,192	599,254	557,169
Other assets.....	156,017	178,894	155,268
TOTAL ASSETS.....	5,948,587	6,033,823	5,453,830
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Demand deposits			
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations....	2,735,324	2,800,920	2,767,508
United States Government.....	137,549	145,451	79,355
States and political subdivisions.....	221,596	206,829	193,094
Banks in the United States.....	945,298	1,030,604	811,129
Banks in foreign countries.....	17,296	16,686	18,160
Certified and officers' checks, etc.....	48,169	67,951	53,634
Total demand deposits.....	4,105,232	4,268,441	3,922,880
Time deposits			
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations....	1,005,794	961,878	784,016
United States Government.....	12,125	12,125	12,420
Postal savings.....	421	421	421
States and political subdivisions.....	240,597	208,292	167,105
Banks in the U. S. and foreign countries.....	1,538	2,383	7,525
Total time deposits.....	1,260,475	1,185,099	971,487
Total deposits.....	5,365,707	5,453,540	4,894,367
Bills payable, rediscounts, etc.....	27,500	14,500	44,950
All other liabilities.....	70,643	85,325	69,884
Total capital accounts.....	484,737	480,458	444,629
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.....	5,948,587	6,033,823	5,453,830

RESERVE POSITIONS OF MEMBER BANKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Averages of daily figures. In thousands of dollars)

Item	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957
RESERVE CITY BANKS			
Reserve balances.....	\$553,441	\$ 549,479	\$ 561,951
Required reserves.....	545,015	542,514	555,329
Excess reserves.....	8,426	6,965	6,622
Borrowings.....	1,897	780	11,196
Free reserves.....	6,529	6,185	-4,574
COUNTRY BANKS			
Reserve balances.....	439,214	455,338	455,019
Required reserves.....	378,957	396,339	407,212
Excess reserves.....	60,257	58,999	47,807
Borrowings.....	943	1,141	2,649
Free reserves.....	59,314	57,858	45,158
MEMBER BANKS			
Reserve balances.....	992,655	1,004,817	1,016,970
Required reserves.....	923,972	938,853	962,541
Excess reserves.....	68,683	65,964	54,429
Borrowings.....	2,840	1,921	13,845
Free reserves.....	65,843	64,043	40,584

of the weekly reporting member banks on May 21 were 9.6 percent larger than on the comparable date a year earlier, with the rate of increase for time deposits being more rapid than that for demand deposits. Bills payable and rediscounts, totaling \$27.5 million on May 21, were \$13 million more than on April 16 but were well below the level of a year ago.

In April, Eleventh District member banks continued to hold comfortable reserve positions, reflecting the current monetary policy. Daily average borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, while rising slightly during the month were substantially below the year-earlier level, when reserve positions were under restraint. Although the banks held lower daily average reserve balances in April than in March this year or April 1957, their required reserves showed an even larger decline, as the legal reserve requirements had been reduced by the Board of Governors on three occasions in recent months.

Gold certificate reserves of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas declined \$18.6 million in the 5 weeks ended May 21, a period in which the Nation's gold stock declined \$427 million. This Bank's earning assets rose \$17 million, reflecting increases in Treasury bill holdings and member bank discounts. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation decreased fractionally in the 5 weeks but showed a year-to-year gain of 4.6 percent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas reduced its discount rate from 2¼ percent to 1¾ percent, effective May 9, thus joining the other 11 Reserve banks at this lower level.



By mid-May, the petroleum industry had substantially improved its supply and demand relationship, primarily through cutbacks in production. Product and crude stocks east of the Pacific Coast were reduced to slightly below year-earlier levels. Because of the seasonal increase in automobile use and farm field work, demand for gasoline was brisk during the 5 weeks ended May 16 and showed a slight year-to-year gain. However, total demand for petroleum products was moderately under the comparable period of 1957, resulting largely from abnormal exports a year ago.

District crude oil production in the first half of May, at 2,564,000 barrels daily, was somewhat below the April level and was 28 percent less than in May 1957.

National production recorded a year-to-year decline of 16 percent. The Texas Railroad Commission has adopted an 8-day producing schedule for June — the third successive month at this record-low level, although allowables have been raised 42,603 barrels daily. New Mexico allowables have been reduced slightly.

Total imports, averaging 1,440,000 barrels daily in the 5 weeks ended May 16, were slightly below the level in the prior 5-week period but were 3 percent above the flow a year earlier. The total supply of crude oil in early May remained below demand; therefore, crude stocks in the Nation declined somewhat to reach 274,032,000 barrels on May 10, or 5 percent more than a year ago. However, crude stocks of District origin were 2 percent less than the level of last year.

District crude runs to refinery stills averaged 1,975,000 barrels per day in the first part of May, reflecting a 4-percent reduction from April and a year-to-year decline of 12 percent. Nationally, refinery operations were 8 percent below a year ago. Product inventories showed a seasonal 1-percent gain in early May to total 358,887,000 barrels on May 16, or 4 percent above the year-earlier level. However, all of the year-to-year increment was still concentrated on the West Coast. Reflecting sharply increased demand, gasoline stocks dropped steadily in the first half of May to reach 198,307,000 barrels on May 16, or only 1 percent higher than the level a year ago. Consequently, wholesale gasoline prices were firming at mid-May, although retail prices had been reduced in several cities.



Employment of nonagricultural workers in the District states rose in April to 4,240,300, but the increase of 5,200 over March was considerably less than the normal seasonal gain. Providing most of this month-to-month increase was hiring in services, construction, and government. The decline in industrial employment continued, with new reductions in output and employment reported in both April and May for transportation equipment manufacturing, primary metals production, and copper mining.

Unemployment in Texas declined by 1,000 workers from March to April to reach 199,400 — or 5.6 percent of the labor force, which compares with a rate of 7.5 percent in the Nation. Moreover, the number of workers claiming unemployment insurance payments

in Texas turned downward from a record 91,328 in mid-April to a level of 86,528 in the week ended May 15, representing a decline of 5.3 percent, compared with a 4.5-percent reduction in the corresponding period of 1957.

Construction contract awards in the District states during March, at \$310.7 million, were substantially above the February level but reflected a 19-percent decline from a year earlier — a worsening of the year-to-year comparison. This decrease stemmed from a year-to-year loss of 31 percent in nonresidential contracts, as residential awards rose 11 percent above March 1957. The largest single award during the month was a \$10 million contract for a refinery in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area.

The March awards data give support to other indications of a pickup in home-building activity. In terms of dwelling units, March contract awards provided for a 27-percent gain over a year earlier in Texas; a previous report had shown that new FHA home applications in Texas were up sharply in March from the same month in 1957. VA appraisal requests also have shown gains, especially since the new housing law became effective April 1. Southern pine new orders, which had averaged 15 percent below the year-earlier level during March, rose during April to about 7 percent above a year ago. Scattered reports over the District reflect further improvement in home construction in April, and the *Texas Contractor* reports that residential awards led the April construction awards total in Texas to a 28-percent increase over April 1957. Recent contacts with mortgage bankers indicate that funds are available to support a substantial increase in home building and that interest rates on mortgage loans have softened.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Five Southwestern States¹

Type of employment	Number of persons			Percent change Apr. 1958 from	
	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957 ^r	March 1958	April 1957
Total nonagricultural					
wage and salary workers..	4,240,300	4,235,100	4,274,400	0.1	-0.8
Manufacturing.....	736,600	742,300	773,500	-8	-4.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,503,700	3,492,800	3,500,900	.3	.1
Mining.....	242,000	245,100	261,200	-1.3	-7.4
Construction.....	293,300	285,300	294,100	2.8	-3
Transportation and public utilities.....	390,600	393,700	405,700	-8	-3.7
Trade.....	1,115,100	1,115,900	1,114,000	-1	.1
Finance.....	188,400	187,200	181,700	.6	3.7
Service.....	525,000	518,900	513,200	1.1	2.3
Government.....	749,300	746,700	731,000	.3	2.5

¹ Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^r — Revised.

SOURCE: State employment agencies.

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS
AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Area	Debits to demand deposit accounts ¹			Demand deposits ¹			
	April 1958	Percentage change from		April 30, 1958	Annual rate of turnover		
		Mar. 1958	April 1957		April 1958	Mar. 1958	April 1957
ARIZONA							
Tucson.....	\$ 178,751	0	4	\$ 108,925	19.9	20.2	20.5
LOUISIANA							
Monroe.....	65,857	5	-2	49,806	15.6	14.4	15.0
Shreveport.....	263,951	-9	3	190,069	16.9	18.4	16.0
NEW MEXICO							
Roswell.....	31,214	-5	2	27,529	13.4	14.2	13.4
TEXAS							
Abilene.....	82,140	-5	-3	58,779	16.6	17.3	16.8
Amarillo.....	180,127	-1	5	109,042	19.9	20.2	20.2
Austin.....	176,198	-8	0	132,050	16.0	17.9	16.7
Beaumont.....	142,565	-6	-10	109,000	15.7	16.8	17.9
Corpus Christi.....	175,210	-4	-7	112,931	19.0	20.0	20.0
Corpus Christi.....	14,489	0	-5	21,102	8.2	8.2	8.0
Dallas.....	2,167,584	-1	-3	1,019,560	25.7	26.4	27.6
El Paso.....	291,598	0	6	158,642	22.3	22.8	23.4
Fort Worth.....	680,496	2	-3	364,242	22.3	22.3	22.7
Galveston.....	84,958	2	-8	66,543	15.0	14.6	15.7
Houston.....	2,231,873	-2	-4	1,206,603	22.4	22.9	22.8
Laredo.....	25,767	2	7	21,107	14.6	14.2	14.4
Lubbock.....	141,072	-6	4	104,639	16.2	17.2	16.3
Port Arthur.....	65,276	-1	-7	44,502	17.5	17.4	16.7
San Angelo.....	47,717	7	3	40,167	14.0	13.0	12.2
San Antonio.....	548,324	9	10	346,482	19.0	17.5	17.8
Texarkana ²	19,161	3	1	15,939	14.0	13.6	14.4
Tyler.....	78,643	2	-2	60,028	15.6	15.4	15.5
Waco.....	91,643	-1	4	65,722	16.8	17.3	16.6
Wichita Falls.....	95,400	1	-7	102,605	11.2	11.0	12.0
Total—24 cities.....	\$7,880,014	-1	-2	\$4,536,014	21.0	21.2	21.5

¹ Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and of states and political subdivisions.

² These figures include only one bank in Texarkana, Texas. Total debits for all banks in Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas, including one bank located in the Eighth District, amounted to \$38,442,000 for the month of April 1958.

CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	May 21, 1958	April 16, 1958	May 22, 1957
Total gold certificate reserves.....	\$767,533	\$786,168	\$705,368
Discounts for member banks.....	8,000	400	44,100
Other discounts and advances.....	0	0	1,040
U. S. Government securities.....	937,880	928,508	897,250
Total earning assets.....	945,880	928,908	942,390
Member bank reserve deposits.....	968,381	978,584	953,775
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	710,342	710,707	679,354

CRUDE OIL: DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION

(In thousands of barrels)

Area	April 1958 ¹	March 1958 ¹	Change from	
			April 1957 ²	March 1958
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.....	2,591.4	2,666.2	3,614.0	-74.8
Texas.....	2,224.1	2,295.6	3,220.2	-71.5
Gulf Coast.....	446.2	459.4	636.8	-13.2
West Texas.....	892.6	933.4	1,389.8	-40.8
East Texas (proper).....	117.4	124.6	221.9	-7.2
Panhandle.....	107.7	107.7	106.2	.0
Rest of State.....	660.2	670.5	865.5	-10.3
Southeastern New Mexico.....	251.7	256.7	258.5	-5.0
Northern Louisiana.....	115.6	114.0	135.3	1.6
OUTSIDE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.....	3,649.1	3,609.0	3,927.0	40.1
UNITED STATES.....	6,240.5	6,275.2	7,541.0	-34.7

SOURCES: ¹ Estimated from American Petroleum Institute weekly reports.
² United States Bureau of Mines.

CONDITION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Apr. 30, 1958	Mar. 26, 1958	Apr. 24, 1957
ASSETS			
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 4,172	\$ 4,237	\$ 3,900
United States Government obligations.....	2,572	2,426	2,475
Other securities.....	706	696	635
Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank.....	971	941	976
Cash in vault.....	131	136	121
Balances with banks in the United States.....	1,107	1,067	1,005
Balances with banks in foreign countries ^a	2	2	2
Cash items in process of collection.....	477	427	448
Other assets ^a	242	254	229
TOTAL ASSETS^a.....	10,380	10,186	9,791
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Demand deposits of banks.....	1,097	1,081	999
Other demand deposits.....	6,367	6,326	6,353
Time deposits.....	1,962	1,844	1,553
Total deposits.....	9,426	9,251	8,905
Borrowings ^a	31	5	35
Other liabilities ^a	96	108	87
Total capital accounts ^a	827	822	764
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL^a.....	10,380	10,186	9,791

^a — Estimated.

BUILDING PERMITS

VALUATION (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Area	NUMBER				Percentage change		
	April 1958		April 1958		April 1958 from		4 mos. 1958 comp. with 4 mos. 1957
	April 1958	4 mos. 1958	April 1958	4 mos. 1958	Mar. 1958	April 1957	
ARIZONA							
Tucson.....	530	1,699	\$ 756	\$ 5,264	-22	-53	-32
LOUISIANA							
Shreveport.....	476	1,719	1,465	9,020	-49	-27	36
TEXAS							
Abilene.....	179	551	1,913	5,388	66	-12	6
Amarillo.....	385	970	2,939	9,115	2	75	-16
Austin.....	267	930	4,009	13,207	25	-9	-12
Beaumont.....	431	1,294	1,411	4,865	-8	-34	-18
Corpus Christi.....	351	1,287	2,697	9,057	50	75	71
Dallas.....	2,378	7,488	14,708	44,592	43	46	7
El Paso.....	659	2,354	6,165	19,601	12	153	72
Fort Worth.....	616	2,461	3,355	15,934	-24	43	-7
Galveston.....	140	443	426	1,052	72	27	3
Houston.....	1,335	4,658	20,072	72,242	-1	36	-11
Lubbock.....	276	898	3,019	11,337	16	30	2
Port Arthur.....	216	649	482	5,756	-88	-47	206
San Antonio.....	2,089	6,039	6,085	18,371	29	66	11
Waco.....	216	816	916	3,988	-36	8	-8
Wichita Falls.....	219	451	692	2,113	1	-76	-62
Total—17 cities.....	10,763	34,707	\$71,110	\$250,902	3	27	1

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and type	March 1958	February 1958	March 1957	January—March	
				1958	1957
FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES¹.....	\$ 310,656	\$ 242,843	\$ 384,927	\$ 785,284	\$ 892,688
Residential.....	122,317	108,115	110,192	331,751	338,615
All other.....	188,339	134,728	274,735	453,533	554,073
UNITED STATES.....	2,721,228	1,953,422	3,077,997	6,740,709	7,538,560
Residential.....	1,070,556	727,282	1,107,288	2,575,261	2,799,340
All other.....	1,650,672	1,226,140	1,970,709	4,165,448	4,739,220

¹ Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
SOURCE: F. W. Dodge Corporation.