

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
of KANSAS CITY
SEP 16 1957

RESEARCH LIBRARY

BANKING AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN AUGUST 1957

Summary. Total loans and investments at all commercial banks were about unchanged in August as reductions in holdings of U. S. Government securities about offset growth in loans and holdings of other securities. Demand deposit and currency holdings of business and individuals, seasonally adjusted, declined substantially following a large increase in June and July. Net borrowed reserves of member banks rose somewhat. The prime commercial loan rate was increased and rates on commercial paper and bankers' acceptances rose further. The discount rate was increased at all Federal Reserve Banks.

Bank credit. Preliminary estimates indicate that total loans and investments at all commercial banks were about unchanged in August, as shown in Table 1. A \$400 million loan expansion and a \$100 million increase in holdings of "other" securities were offset by reductions in holdings of U. S. Government securities. Holdings of U. S. Government securities increased substantially on August 21 when banks initially acquired practically all of the \$1,750 million issue of Treasury tax anticipation bills of that date. Prior and subsequent sales during the month, however, more than offset these acquisitions.

Last year in August, total credit increased \$1.5 billion. Holdings of U. S. Government securities rose substantially as commercial banks initially acquired about two-thirds of a new \$3.2 billion issue of tax certificates. Total loans increased slightly more than this year, with most types of loans rising somewhat more but security loans declining substantially.

Business loans at all commercial banks increased \$300 million in August, somewhat less than in most other recent years. Loans increased steadily during the first three weeks of August but declined substantially late in the month, largely in New York.

Loans to commodity dealers, in large part to finance the purchase of cotton from the CCC, accounted for over half the August rise in business loans, as shown in Table 2. These dealers appear to have resorted to direct bank borrowing to finance only about one-third of their cotton acquisitions this year, using bankers' acceptance financing for most of the remainder. Last year, when the volume of cotton released by CCC was substantially less, they apparently relied entirely on direct bank borrowing. Loans to food processors and to trade concerns, which increased by about the usual seasonal amounts, accounted for most of the remainder of the business loan rise. Loans to sales finance companies and petroleum concerns were about unchanged, compared with increases last year. Loans to metals concerns declined further.

Table 1

Estimated Changes in Loans and Investments at All Commercial Banks
(In billions of dollars)

Item	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
	Aug. 1- Aug. 28	July 26- Aug. 29	June 27- Aug. 28	July 1- Aug. 29	Jan. 1- Aug. 28	Jan. 1- Aug. 29
<u>Total loans (excluding interbank)</u>	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 4.3
Business	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 3.2
Real estate	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Security	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 1.0
Agricultural	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
Consumer	+ 0.1	<u>1/</u>	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.2
All other	- 0.1	+ 0.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	+ 0.2
U. S. Government securities	- 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 3.0	- 4.4
Other securities	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	<u>1/</u>	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Total loans and investments (less interbank)	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.6	- 0.5

Item	July and August					
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
<u>Total loans (excluding interbank)</u>	+ 1.4	- 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Business	+ 1.0	- 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Real estate	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Security	- 0.3	- 0.1	<u>1/</u>	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.2
Agricultural	- 0.5	- 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Consumer	+ 0.4	<u>1/</u>	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	<u>1/</u>	+ 0.5
All other	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
U. S. Government securities	- 0.8	+ 3.8	+ 4.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	- 1.6
Other securities	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	<u>1/</u>	+ 0.6
Total loans and investments (less interbank)	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	+ 4.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.2

1/ Less than \$50 million.

Note: Data for August 1957 are estimates and subject to error. Preliminary data for August will be shown in the Board's statement, "Assets and Liabilities of All Banks in the United States" available at the end of September.

Table 2

Changes in Commercial and Industrial Loans 1/
(In millions of dollars)

Business of Borrower	1957	1956	Change from last Wednesday of June to Last Wednesday of August					
	Aug. 1	July 26	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
	Aug. 28	Aug. 29						
Food processors	+ 57	+ 115	- 25	+ 15	- 5	- 19	- 30	+ 143
Commodity dealers	+ 153	+ 108	+ 195	+ 249	+ 95	+ 111	+ 13	+ 142
Trade concerns	+ 30	+ 2	- 12	- 2	+ 60	- 18	- 21	- 36
Total	+ 240	+ 225	+ 158	+ 262	+ 150	+ 74	- 38	+ 249
Sales finance	+ 11	+ 137	- 269	- 67	+ 238	- 58	- 24	- 69
All other - total	- 12	+ 180	- 314	+ 208	+ 442	- 324	+ 149	- 66
Metals and products	- 137	- 139	- 365	- 259	- 13	- 232	- 63	- 214
Textiles, apparel and leather	+ 50	+ 48	+ 70	+ 76	+ 106	+ 76	+ 67	+ 57
Petroleum, coal, etc.	- 3	+ 54	- 30	+ 118	+ 38	- 62	- 4	+ 97
Other manufacturing and mining	+ 10	+ 60	+ 20	+ 135	+ 46	- 11	+ 17	+ 13
Public utilities	+ 17	+ 52	- 67	+ 24	+ 43	- 104	+ 59	- 127
Construction	+ 1	+ 19	+ 10	+ 4	+ 37	+ 35	+ 14	+ 18
All other types of business	+ 50	+ 86	+ 48	+ 110	+ 185	- 26	+ 59	+ 90
Classified	+ 240	+ 541	- 425	+ 403	+ 830	- 309	+ 88	+ 114
Unclassified	+ 30	+ 10	- 92	- 81	2/- 160	3/- 803	+ 6	+ 39
Total change	+ 270	+ 551	- 517	+ 322	2/+ 670	3/- 1,111	+ 94	+ 153

1/ Prior to week ending January 11, 1956, included changes in agricultural loans.

2/ Includes CCC certificates of interest which are estimated to have declined \$300 million.

3/ Includes CCC certificates of interest which are estimated to have declined \$475 million.

Notes: Classified data are for a sample of about 210 banks reporting changes in their larger loans; these banks hold over 90 per cent of total commercial and industrial loans of all weekly reporting banks and nearly 70 per cent of those of all commercial banks. Data are preliminary for week of August 28, 1957.

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Since midyear, business loans at all commercial banks have declined \$600 million compared with an increase of \$300 million last year and increases generally in the comparable periods of most past years. Loans to sales finance companies have accounted for close to half of this year's decline as shown on Table 2. The reduction in outstanding loans by these companies, which was much larger than usual, followed substantial growth during the first half of 1957. Loans to metals concerns also declined in July and August 1957, as they did last year, following substantial growth in the first six months.

Real estate loans continued to increase moderately in August. Consumer loans also rose, probably at about the same rate as last year. Agricultural loans declined as is usual in August reflecting redemption of CCC loans.

Since midyear, total credit at all commercial banks has declined slightly as a \$500 million loan reduction more than offset a small increase in holdings of U. S. Government securities. In other recent years, as shown in Table 1, total loans and investments have tended to show moderate to substantial growth in July and August

Deposits and currency. Preliminary estimates indicate that demand deposit and currency holdings of businesses and individuals declined about \$1.3 billion more than the usual seasonal amount in August, as shown in Table 3. This followed a seasonally adjusted rise of \$900 million in July--much more than was estimated a month ago--and of \$500 million in June. During July, demand deposits adjusted had declined at city banks but had shown unusually rapid growth at other banks. In August, the decline in these deposits was general. At the month-end, the privately-held money supply was somewhat less than 1 per cent above its year-ago level. So far this year, the seasonally adjusted money supply has increased \$300 million compared with \$500 million last year.

Time deposits at commercial banks increased further in August, but at a somewhat slower rate than earlier in the year. Since midyear, these deposits have risen about \$600 million compared with \$400 million in the comparable period last year (from the last Wednesday of June 1956). In the first half of 1957, growth had been about three times as large as last year. Deposits at mutual savings banks have continued to increase moderately, probably at about the same rate as last year.

U. S. Government deposits increased \$700 million in August. Increases in these deposits after mid-August reflecting in large part receipts from the sale of the new tax bills more than offset earlier declines. On balance, total deposits and currency declined \$400 million in August. Total credit changes were small, but changes in miscellaneous factors, such as capital, Federal Reserve float, and nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts tended to reduce other deposits and currency.

Table 3
Estimated Changes in Deposits and Currency
 (in billions of dollars)

Item	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
	Aug. 1- Aug. 28	July 26- Aug. 29	June 27- Aug. 28	July 1- Aug. 29	Jan. 1- Aug. 28	Jan. 1- Aug. 29
<u>Seasonally adjusted data</u> ^{1/}						
Demand deposits adjusted	- 1.2	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Currency outside banks	- 0.1	2/	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total	- 1.3	- 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
<u>Unadjusted data</u> ^{1/}						
Demand deposits adjusted	- 1.5	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 6.3	- 5.4
Currency outside banks	2/	+ 0.1	2/	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.8
Total	- 1.5	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 1.0	- 6.8	- 6.2
Time deposits - total ^{3/}	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.8	+ 2.5
Commercial	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 1.5
Mutual savings	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.2
U. S. Government deposits	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Total	- 0.4	+ 1.6	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.6	- 1.9
<u>Factors affecting deposits and currency</u> (signs indicate effect on deposits and currency)						
Bank loans and investments other than U. S. Govt. securities ^{4/}	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.2	2/	+ 3.5	+ 5.4
Commercial	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	- 0.5	2/	+ 2.4	+ 4.0
Mutual savings	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
Bank holdings of U. S. Government securities:	- 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	- 4.9	- 5.8
Federal Reserve	2/	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.6	- 1.1
Commercial	- 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 3.0	- 4.4
Mutual saving and other	2/	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Gold stock and foreign deposits at F. R. Banks	2/	- 0.1	+ 0.1	2/	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Other factors	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.8	- 1.7

^{1/} Seasonally adjusted data are for last Wednesday throughout; unadjusted data are for last Wednesday except in case of June and December call dates, when available. Unadjusted data for the total July and August periods, 1957 and 1956, are not entirely comparable as the former are computed from the last Wednesday of June and the latter from the 30th of June. Demand deposits adjusted tend to decline, currency outside banks to increase and time deposits to increase between the last Wednesday of June and the 30th of June.

^{2/} Less than \$50 million. ^{3/} Total includes Postal Savings.

^{4/} Total includes foreign loans on gold, holdings of bankers' acceptances at the Federal Reserve, and loans to foreign banks; changes in these items are generally relatively small. In addition even if there were no changes in these items, change at commercial and mutual savings banks would not add to total changes which is "net" because commercial banks exclude all interbank loans, domestic and foreign.

Note: Data for August 1957 are estimates and subject to error. Preliminary data for August will be shown in the Board's statement, "Assets and Liabilities of All Banks in the United States" available at the end of September. On July 31, 1957, preliminary seasonally adjusted data were: Demand deposits adjusted, \$108.0 billion; currency outside banks, \$28.0 billion; and the total \$136.0 billion.

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So far this year, total deposits and currency have declined \$1.6 billion, slightly less than in the comparable period last year. The decline in demand deposits adjusted has been greater than last year but that in currency outside banks has been slightly less. Time deposits have increased much more sharply while U. S. Government deposits have risen considerably less. Credit growth at commercial and mutual savings banks has been smaller than last year and Federal Reserve holdings of U. S. Government securities have declined more. On the other hand, foreign operations have added more to deposits this year than last and miscellaneous factors have drained less.

Bank reserves. Net borrowed reserves of all member banks averaged \$460 million in August, somewhat above the \$380 million level in July, as shown in Table 4. Borrowings rose to \$1 billion and excess reserves also increased slightly to about \$550 million. Most of the tightening occurred at central reserve city banks in New York, but net borrowed reserves also increased slightly in Chicago and free reserves declined slightly at country banks. At reserve city banks, net borrowed reserves declined somewhat. The effective rate on Federal funds was consistently at 3 per cent early in August, fluctuated between 3 and 3-3/8 per cent around the mid-month and then rose to 3-1/2 per cent on August 23, when the New York Federal Reserve Bank raised its discount rate. It continued at the higher rate for the remainder of the month.

During the first two weeks of August, net borrowed reserves averaged about \$550 million, substantially above the temporarily low level of late July. Reserves absorbed through System sales of U. S. Government securities, reductions in float, currency outflows, and increases in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts were offset only in part by declines in required reserves. During the last two weeks of August, the level of net borrowed reserves declined to about \$400 million. Federal Reserve purchases of U. S. Government securities, increases in float, and declines in currency in circulation provided more reserves than were absorbed through increases in required reserves and further increases in Federal Reserve accounts, net, reflecting, as had also been true earlier in the month, interest payments on U. S. Government securities. The increase in required reserves was associated with bank credit expansion at the time of the Treasury financing. On balance, over August, as shown in Table 5, more reserves were absorbed through Federal Reserve sales of U. S. Government securities, reductions in float, and increases in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts than were supplied principally through reductions in required reserves and inflows of currency from circulation.

System holdings of U. S. Government securities in August averaged \$205 million below the July level. About two-thirds of the decline was in securities held under repurchase contracts, which had been at relatively high levels during late July prior to the August 1 refunding. Between July 31 and August 31, System holdings of U. S. Government securities increased \$185 million, reflecting outright purchases of \$400 million offset in part by run-offs of repurchase contracts. Early in the month, outright

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Free Reserves
(Excess reserves minus member bank borrowings;
based on average of daily figures; in millions of dollars)

Period	All member	New York	Chicago	Reserve City	Country
1954: December	459	- 50	- 16	- 26	550
1955: December	- 245	- 161	- 83	- 338	338
1956: January	- 255	- 198	- 83	- 353	379
February	- 266	- 138	- 103	- 336	310
March	- 408	- 174	- 256	- 298	319
April	- 533	- 167	- 262	- 429	324
May	- 504	- 88	- 153	- 468	205
June	- 195	- 33	- 111	- 356	305
July	- 139	- 108	- 48	- 344	360
August	- 339	- 158	- 72	- 382	274
September	- 213	- 204	- 93	- 296	380
October	- 195	- 192	- 114	- 246	358
November	- 154	- 214	- 140	- 193	393
December	- 36	- 91	- 86	- 203	344
1957: January	117	- 41	- 40	- 172	369
February	- 126	- 123	- 53	- 249	299
March	- 316	- 101	- 253	- 242	280
April	- 505	- 300	- 210	- 263	269
May	- 444	- 104	- 165	- 367	192
June	- 508	- 185	- 48	- 488	210
July	- 383	- 181	- 28	- 452	278
August	- 457	- 289	- 25	- 400	257
<u>Quarterly averages</u>					
1955: First	254	- 29	- 75	- 99	457
Second	158	- 1	- 64	- 150	374
Third	- 127	- 112	- 67	- 323	375
Fourth	- 365	- 192	- 95	- 418	341
1956: First	- 310	- 170	- 147	- 329	336
Second	- 411	- 96	- 175	- 418	278
Third	- 230	- 157	- 71	- 341	338
Fourth	- 128	- 166	- 113	- 214	365
1957: First	- 108	- 88	- 115	- 221	316
Second	- 485	- 196	- 141	- 373	224
1957: July 31	- 161	- 29	- 2	- 237	107
Aug. 7	- 524	- 304	- 21	- 486	287
14	- 566	- 340	- 30	- 447	251
21	- 351	- 354	- 16	- 329	348
28	- 446	- 255	- 25	- 357	192
Sept. 4	- 372	- 119	- 44	- 425	216

Note: Data for second half of August and September are preliminary.

holdings were reduced slightly and all repurchase contracts were liquidated. Subsequently, when reserve pressures increased toward the end of the month, the System purchased securities outright and also acquired a small volume of repurchase contracts.

Interest rates. On August 6 and 7, leading banks in New York and other major cities announced an increase in the prime rate--the minimum charged on short-term loans to business borrowers with the best credit rating--to 4-1/2 per cent from 4 per cent. The latter rate had been in effect since August 1956 when the rate had been increased 1/4 per cent. On August 7, the rate on 4-6 month prime commercial paper rose 1/8 per cent to 4 per cent and that on bankers' acceptances, 1/4 per cent to 3-5/8 per cent. By August 14, the latter rate had increased to 4 per cent, reflecting heavy demands for funds to finance acquisition of cotton from the CCC. Later in the month, it was reduced to 3-7/8 per cent.

Effective between August 9 and August 23, with the approval of the Board of Governors, the discount rate was raised to 3-1/2 per cent from 3 per cent at all Federal Reserve Banks.

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Table 5

Changes in Member Bank Reserves, with Relevant Factors
(Monthly average of daily figures; in millions of dollars)

Item	August		July - August		January - August	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
<u>Member bank reserve balances</u>						
<u>Total</u>	- 295	- 53	- 148	- 150	- 701	- 457
Required reserves ^{1/}	- 309	- 13	- 199	- 135	- 597	- 422
Excess reserves ^{1/}	+ 14	- 40	+ 51	- 15	- 104	- 35
<u>Principal factors</u>	(signs indicate effect on reserves)					
Currency in circulation	+ 81	+ 101	- 133	- 114	+ 740	+ 615
Gold stock and foreign accounts	+ 29	+ 11	+ 49	+ 57	+ 707	+ 307
Treasury operations	+ 2	+ 20	+ 27	- 10	+ 32	- 37
Federal Reserve float	- 186	- 353	- 181	- 296	- 644	- 479
Other factors	- 109	+ 58	- 69	+ 74	- 191	+ 156
<u>Effect of above factors on reserves</u>	- 183	- 163	- 307	- 289	+ 644	+ 562
<u>Federal Reserve loans and investments:</u>						
<u>Total</u>	- 113	+ 110	+ 158	+ 137	-1,344	-1,015
U. S. Govt. securities	- 205	- 50	+ 157	+ 8	-1,619	-1,072
Outright	- 69	- 85	+ 212	+ 2	-1,369	- 830
Repurchase agreements	- 136	+ 35	- 55	+ 6	- 250	- 242
Acceptances	- 1	---	---	+ 1	- 29	- 1
Discounts and advances:						
To member banks	+ 88	+ 160	---	+ 129	+ 317	+ 59
To others	+ 5	---	+ 1	- 1	- 13	- 1

^{1/} Data for August 1957 are preliminary.

Note: Changes are based on data for July and August; June and August, and December and August.

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Loans and Investments at All Commercial Banks
(In billions of dollars)

Date	Loans and investments	U. S. Gov't. securities	Other securities	Total loans	Business	Real estate	Security	Farm	Consumer	All other
1947: Dec. 31	116.2	69.2	9.0	37.9	18.3	9.4	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.9
1948: Dec. 31	114.2	62.6	9.2	42.4	18.9	10.8	2.3	2.9	4.8	3.1
1949: Dec. 31	120.1	67.0	10.2	42.9	17.1	11.5	2.6	3.1	5.8	3.4
1950: Dec. 31	126.6	62.0	12.4	52.2	21.9	13.5	2.9	2.9	7.4	4.2
1951: Dec. 31	132.5	61.5	13.3	57.6	25.9	14.6	2.6	3.4	7.5	4.5
1952: Dec. 31	141.5	63.3	14.1	64.0	27.9	15.7	3.2	3.9	9.4	4.9
1953: Dec. 31	145.5	63.4	14.7	67.4	27.2	16.7	3.6	5.0	10.9	5.1
1954: Dec. 31	155.7	69.0	16.3	70.4	26.9	18.4	4.5	5.2	10.9	5.6
1955: Mar. 30	152.4	64.2	17.0	71.2	27.4	19.0	4.1	4.9	11.2	5.8
June 30	154.8	63.3	16.8	74.8	28.9	19.8	4.5	4.4	12.1	6.2
Sept. 28	156.4	62.0	16.9	77.5	30.5	20.6	4.2	3.9	12.7	6.6
Dec. 31	160.3	61.6	16.7	82.0	<u>1/33.2</u>	<u>1/20.8</u>	5.0	4.5	13.2	6.5
1956: Jan. 25	158.3	60.9	16.5	80.9	32.7	20.9	4.6	4.4	13.3	6.4
Feb. 29	157.1	59.2	16.6	81.2	32.9	21.0	4.5	4.5	13.3	6.4
Mar. 28	158.5	58.6	16.6	83.3	34.5	21.2	4.5	4.4	13.5	6.5
Apr. 25	158.7	58.2	16.6	83.9	34.8	21.4	4.4	4.3	13.7	6.6
May 30	158.4	57.3	16.4	84.7	34.8	21.6	4.5	4.4	13.9	6.7
June 30	159.3	56.6	16.5	86.2	36.1	21.8	4.4	4.3	14.3	6.7
July 25	158.3	56.2	16.3	85.8	35.8	21.9	4.3	4.2	14.4	6.6
Aug. 29	159.8	57.2	16.4	86.3	36.4	22.1	4.0	4.0	14.4	6.7
Sept. 26	160.7	57.0	16.6	87.2	36.9	22.3	4.1	4.2	14.5	6.6
Oct. 31	161.4	57.5	16.3	87.6	37.2	22.4	4.1	4.0	14.5	6.7
Nov. 28	162.7	58.2	16.3	88.2	37.8	22.5	4.0	4.1	14.5	6.8
Dec. 31	164.5	58.6	16.3	89.7	38.7	22.5	4.3	4.2	14.7	6.9
1957: Jan. 30p	161.6	57.7	16.2	87.7	37.6	22.5	3.7	4.2	14.6	6.7
Feb. 27p	161.0	56.8	16.3	87.9	37.8	22.5	3.7	4.2	14.6	6.7
Mar. 27p	161.3	55.7	16.5	89.1	39.0	22.5	3.6	4.2	14.7	6.7
Apr. 24p	163.7	57.3	16.7	89.7	39.0	22.5	3.8	4.1	15.0	6.8
May 29p	163.6	56.9	16.8	89.9	38.9	22.6	3.8	4.1	15.3	6.8
June 26p	164.0	55.3	16.8	92.0	40.5	22.6	3.9	4.0	15.5	6.9
July 31p	163.8	56.1	16.7	91.1	39.6	22.7	3.7	4.0	15.6	7.0
Aug. 28e	163.9	55.6	16.8	91.5	39.9	22.8	3.8	3.8	15.7	6.9

p - Preliminary

e - Estimated

1/ Level of business loans increased by, and real estate loans decreased by \$300 million at the end of October 1955 to correct classification errors. No back figures revised; most of the misclassification probably occurred during 1955.

Note: Data exclude interbank loans. Total loans are after and types of loans before deductions for valuation reserves. Consumer and "other loans" are partly estimated for all dates. Other data are partly estimated on all but June and December dates. Data for August 28, 1957, are estimates and subject to error.

Banking Section, Board of Governors,

September 11, 1957