TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

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A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas and the Southwest
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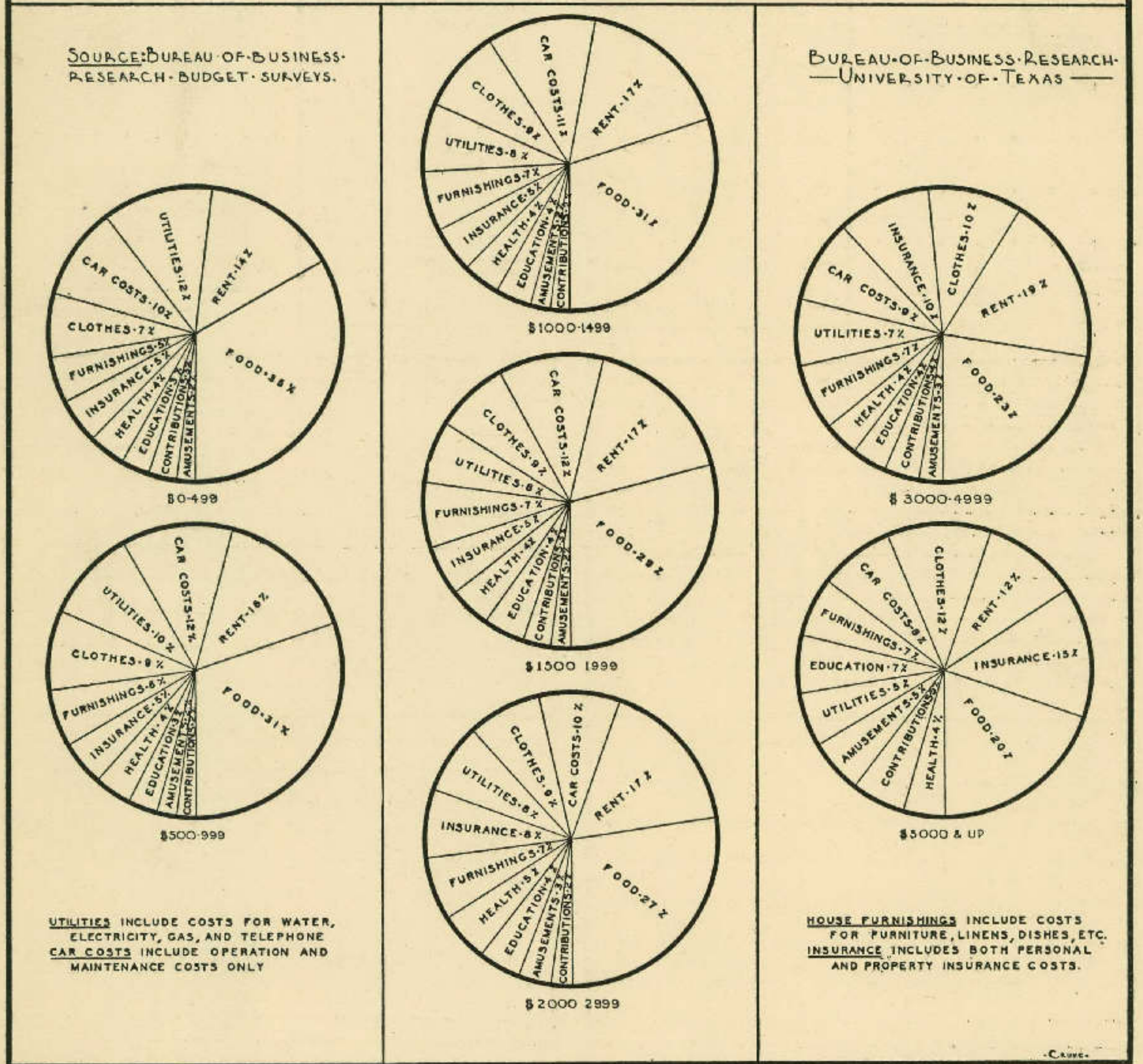
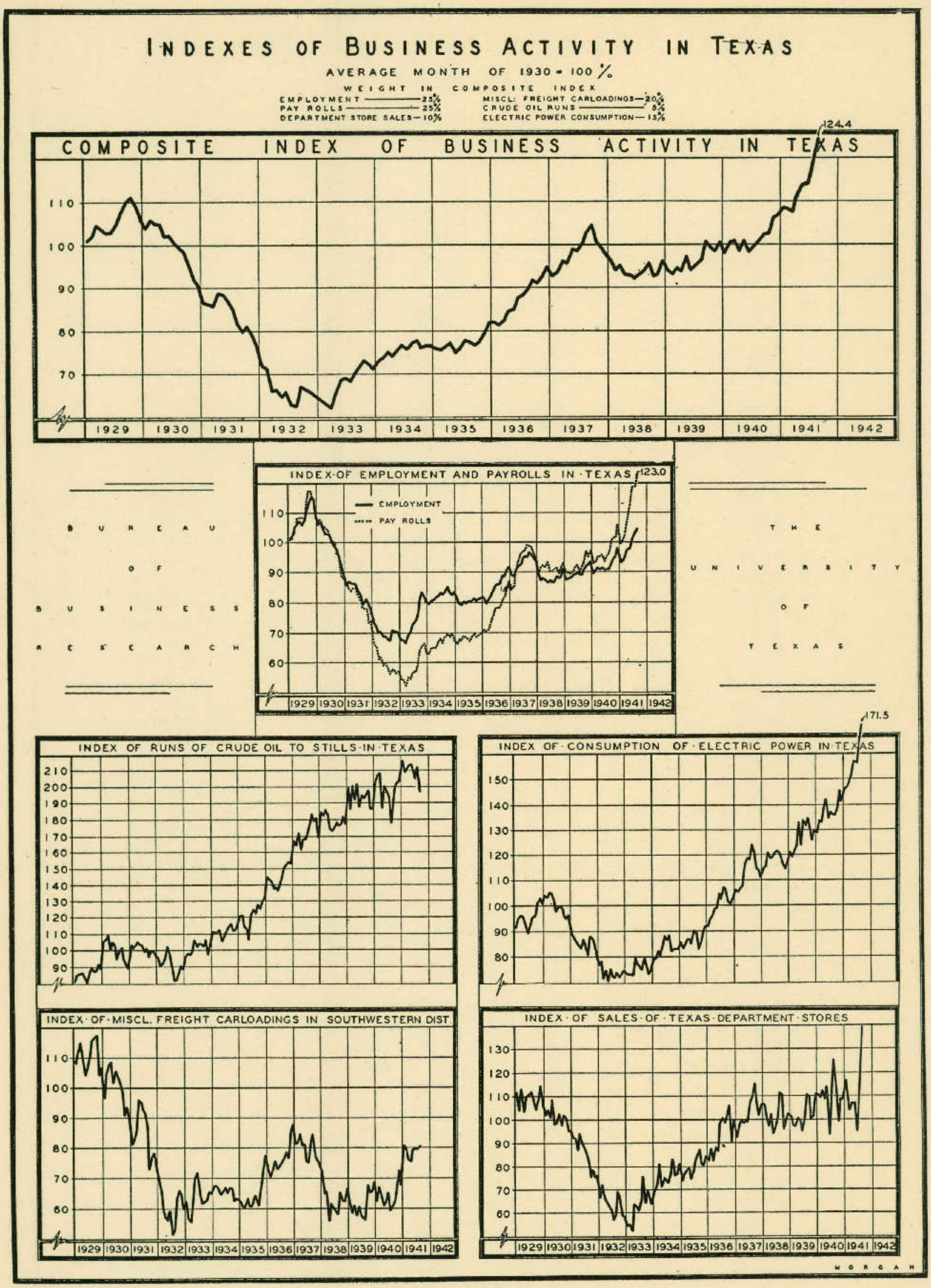
HOW DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE TEXAS FAMILY DOLLAR VARIES AMONG INCOME CLASSES

• DISTRIBUTED AMONG ELEVEN PRINCIPAL BUDGET ITEMS




INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100 %
WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX
EMPLOYMENT —25%
PAY ROLLS —25%
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES—10%
MISCL. FREIGHT CARLOADINGS—20%
CRUDE OIL RUNS —5%
ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION—15%
COMPOSITE INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
124.4
INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN TEXAS
123.0
EMPLOYMENT
PAY ROLLS
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
INDEX OF RUNS OF CRUDE OIL TO STILLS IN TEXAS
INDEX OF CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS
171.5
INDEX OF MISCL. FREIGHT CARLOADINGS IN SOUTHWESTERN DIST.
INDEX OF SALES OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT STORES
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942
MORGAN

Business Review and Prospect

General Business

Activity in the basic industries of the country and in trade has been so near capacity during the past several months that the usual increase in industrial production for this season of the year is not taking place. As a consequence, after adjustment for seasonal variations, as well as for long-term trend, Barron's index declined from 105.4 in July (the highest reached since 1929) to 102.5 during the second week in September. It is expected, however, that the index will attain new highs in the near future in view of the greater capacity for production in many basic industries resulting from the plant expansion program for national defense purpose, which new capacity is now being put into operation. In the meantime, the demand for goods is increasing rapidly both for meeting of defense and civilian needs, insuring full utilization of the added plant capacity.

It was pointed out in the May issue of the Review that although the total output of industry and trade was then at the highest level in our history, boom conditions were not uniform throughout the country, and unemployment was still a serious problem in many localities. It was further stated that "as the national defense program gains momentum, even more stringent restrictions will have to be imposed upon certain types of consumer goods industries, thus intensifying the disparities in business and employment conditions throughout the country."

The "spotty" character of the national industrial picture just referred to still remains, but there are encouraging signs that energetic measures are in progress for ameliorating the situation. At best it will take time to bring about even the more urgent adjustments. Communities which have depended largely upon pay rolls of highly specialized industries producing durable consumer goods with wide markets, such as household appliances and aluminum ware, are especially vulnerable to the operation of the priorities system. The urgent problem is to distribute defense contracts among such industries; and the recent appointment of Mr. Floyd B. Odlum to head up O. P. M.'s Division of Contract Distribution gives ground for growing optimism that the threatened acute unemployment in many of these communities will be averted entirely, or that at least the period of unemployment will be of relatively short duration.

Texas Business

In the July issue of the Review it was stated: "There are growing indications that during the coming months the Texas composite business index will show greater gains than will the national business indexes." Since then, Barron's business index for the country as a whole has actually declined, while the Texas composite business index has risen sharply—the gain for the latest month having been the greatest for a single month since the index was started.

All of the components of the index for the month of August were far above those of the corresponding month a year ago, and all except the one representing runs of crude oil to stills were well above July.

INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
(Average Month of 1930=100%)

	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	July 1941
Employment	104.3	90.3	102.9
Pay Rolls	123.0	95.9	118.8
Miscellaneous Freight Carloadings (Southwest District)	80.2	60.8	79.6
Crude Runs to Stills	196.8	179.0	211.1*
Department Store Sales	139.8	125.3	116.0
Consumption of Electric Power	171.5	136.2	163.8*
COMPOSITE INDEX	124.4	100.6	118.1*

*Revised.

Although it is not expected that the phenomenal gain in the index which occurred from July to August will be repeated during the coming months, there is nothing in the business horizon of the State which would indicate anything more than a temporary decline, at most, from the present high levels. It is more than likely that an even higher level than the present will be reached before the end of the year.

Local variations in business conditions are less pronounced in Texas than in the country as a whole, although there is considerable disparity even in this State. Living costs, also, appear to vary within the State, and the extent of such variation is now in process of being determined by this Bureau.

Attention is called to the chart on the cover page of this issue of the Review for a picture of the distribution of the main items of family expenditures in the various income groups. It will be noted that while food costs constitute the largest single item in each income group, the percentage expended for this purpose declines sharply from the lowest to the highest income group. Since food embraces a wide range of items and satisfactory substitutes of lower-cost foods for those of higher cost (but of no greater nutritional value) can readily be made, total food costs may not be rising so rapidly as is currently supposed, when only certain items are taken into account. Such substitutions will obviously be made most promptly in the lower income groups in order that the amount allotted for food may purchase the maximum of nutritional value.

Farm Cash Income

If present indications are borne out, farm cash income in Texas (exclusive of government subsidies) during 1941 will equal from eighty-five to ninety per cent of the amount—700 million dollars—received in 1929. In only one year of the past decade—1937—has farm cash income even remotely approached that which will be received by Texas farmers this year. Including government subsidies (assuming that these will about equal the average payments of the past two years) the cash received by the farmers of the State during the current

For Other Texas Data, See Statistical Tables at the End of This Publication

year will be the greatest since 1928, when it reached approximately 800 million dollars.

It is probable that the purchasing power of Texas farmers during the current year may equal that of the best years of the '20's because of the lower costs of merchandise, the scaling down of and lower interest rates on farm mortgages which occurred during the depression years, government-sponsored farm operating credit both intermediate and short-term, and miscellaneous benefits such as are being derived from the extension of the rural electrification program under both private and government sponsorship. Added to the foregoing factors are the vast improvements which have taken place in the State's transportation system, both rail and highway, the benefits of which are being shared by the farmers in common with all citizens of the State.

Unfortunately, the improved agricultural situation is not being shared uniformly throughout the State. Even with prices of cotton lint again approaching the level which prevailed in the '20's and the price of cottonseed well above the average of that period, total income in 1941 from cotton and cottonseed will equal only about half that received from these sources during 1927 and 1928. Even of this sharply reduced total income from cotton and cottonseed, the older cotton producing regions of the State—central, eastern and southern Texas—will receive a much smaller proportion than in the decade of the '20's while the newer cotton producing regions of north and northwest Texas will receive a larger proportion. Part of the current disparity in farm cash income of the different sections of the State is the result of unfavorable weather conditions during the cotton planting season this year which may not soon be repeated in quite the same way; but much of the variation is the result of the acreage reduction program of the government which must be considered at least relatively permanent, and which is having a variety of effects in the different geographic areas.

Compared with the decade of the '20's, cotton acreage in Texas has been reduced fifty per cent or by about 8,000,000 acres. The impact of this drastic curtailment fell with special force on those regions of the State in which the proportion of land devoted to cotton was greatest and where accordingly the tradition of cotton farming was most deep seated. For a number of significant reasons, which cannot be developed within the scope of this article, the agricultural readjustments are most difficult to make in the very regions where the need for such readjustments is most urgent. As a consequence, we have in Texas agriculture today a range of economic conditions affecting wide areas which vary all the way from depression to prosperity.

Analysis of the quantitative economic aspects of Texas agriculture has been greatly simplified by the fact that the agricultural statistics of the State are compiled by crop reporting districts which are based upon "Natural Regions of Texas" a publication of this Bureau written by Elmer H. Johnson. Not only has the quantitative analysis been simplified, but the regional approach has made possible a cleancut statistical stratification of the agricultural data which it is doubtful could have been accomplished in any other way.

The wide disparity in farm cash income among the crop reporting districts is shown in the following tabulation of indexes of farm cash income in Texas and in each of the crop reporting districts of the State. Actual farm cash income for the State and for each district during the first eight months of the year is also given together with a footnote stating the limitations of these figures.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS

Average Monthly Income 1928-1932=100%

Districts	Aug. 1941	July* 1941	Aug.* 1940	Cumulative Income Jan.-Aug. 1941 (000 Omitted)	Cumulative Income Jan.-Aug. 1940 (000 Omitted)
1-N	129.1	137.8	80.1	31,472	20,423
1-S	162.0	202.4	121.2	17,033	11,795
2	115.7	108.9	72.5	22,914	15,067
3	152.1	131.0	112.4	15,243	12,704
4	36.0	91.1	25.6	29,281	21,614
5	27.0	70.2	26.8	9,413	8,132
6	102.7	221.7	101.9	14,250	11,268
7	127.1	187.7	80.2	32,915	26,353
8	25.0	37.9	37.0	18,449	19,429
9	36.8	69.5	131.7	12,715	16,766
10	28.3	38.9	24.2	10,237	8,255
10-A	45.5	60.3	79.8	15,981	16,402
STATE	45.5	98.4	49.4	229,903	188,208

*Revised.

NOTE: Farm cash income as computed by this Bureau understates actual farm cash income by from 6 to 10 per cent. This situation results from the fact that means of securing complete local marketings, especially by truck, have not yet been fully developed. In addition, means have not yet been developed for computing cash income from all agricultural specialities of local importance in scattered areas throughout the State. This situation, however, does not impair the accuracy of the *indexes* to any appreciable extent.

It will be noted that the index of income in the old cotton districts—4, 5, and 8—embracing East Texas and the Black Prairie Lands extending from the Red River through central Texas, is extremely low. Harvesting in these districts, it is true, is later than usual, ginnings through the month of August having been less than one-third those of the corresponding period last year, thus accounting in part for the relatively low income. But inasmuch as the estimated production in these three districts during the current season is only about half that actually harvested during the base period, 1928–1932, the farm cash income in this part of the State will continue to be relatively small when expressed as a percentage of that period.

TEXAS COTTON PRODUCTION BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

(In Thousands of Bales—500 lb. Gross Weight)

District	1938	1939	1940	1941*	Ten-Year Average 1930-1939
1-N	60	47	66	61	61
1-S	359	352	431	570	394
2	489	362	737	680	624
3	36	33	52	46	91
4	876	862	946	692	1,073
5	479	502	483	308	581
6	59	70	74	68	60
7	34	36	42	53	76
8	420	331	320	253	504
9	122	133	203	82	173
10	152	118	125	75	129
STATE	3,086	2,846	3,234	2,888	3,766

*Estimated.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

PER CENT OF THE TOTAL FARM CASH INCOME IN TEXAS CONTRIBUTED BY EACH OF THE SPECIFIED PRODUCTS FOR THE YEARS 1927 THROUGH 1940

Products	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Cotton and Cottonseed	66.5	63.2	57.8	50.1	49.5	56.3	63.4	55.1	53.1	51.8	45.7	38.2	34.8	38.4
Livestock*	18.5	21.3	23.4	25.3	23.3	18.9	14.6	20.6	22.4	21.6	26.0	31.3	33.8	29.4
Livestock Products†	5.6	6.3	7.3	9.9	11.7	9.8	12.6	12.5	13.8	15.0	12.0	13.9	14.7	17.1
Grains‡	7.6	6.6	7.7	9.0	9.8	7.0	5.7	7.8	6.7	7.2	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.7
Fruits, Vegetables, and Canning§	1.8	2.6	3.8	5.7	5.7	8.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.9	6.6	6.8	5.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Lambs, Chickens, and Turkeys.
†Includes Wool, Mohair, Eggs, Milk Products.
‡Includes Oats, Wheat, Grain Sorghum, Rice, and Corn.
§Includes Citrus Fruits, Vegetable Truck Cops, and Products Canned.
Source: Computed from Official Monthly Production and Price Reports received by the Bureau of Business Research.

In marked contrast with the current low relative income from the three old cotton districts mentioned above is the sharp current increase in the percentage of income over that during the base period in a number of districts in North and West Texas. Moreover, these districts promise to maintain this comparatively high level of improvement not only because of the favorable livestock conditions which prevail there but also because of the relatively high income expected from cotton. With prices of cotton and cottonseed nearly double those of a year ago and the indicated production of cotton greater than that of last year in these districts the outlook for a sharp gain in income from this source is highly promising. With good yields of both forage crops and cotton, with both range and livestock in excellent condition and with the highest level of prices for these products in many years, Northwest and West Texas will continue their comparatively high level of income for the remainder of the year at least.

Although income from cotton and cottonseed during the current year will be substantially above that of a year ago because of the marked increase in cotton prices, it is not likely that the proportion of the total farm cash income derived from this source will increase appreciably over 1940. The reason for this is that the increase in income from livestock and livestock products will be fully as great, if not greater, than that from cotton. As a result, no marked change in trends from those shown in the following table are to be expected.

It should be noted that the percentage of the total income derived from cotton in Texas dropped from sixty-seven to less than forty between 1927 and 1940 inclusive, while that from livestock increased more than fifty per cent; and from livestock products and fruits and vegetables, the increase was two hundred per cent.

Fortunately for the farmers and ranchmen of Texas these trends in relative importance of the various branches of Texas agriculture are in line with the recommendations as recently set forth by Secretary Wickard over the radio, in the press and through an intensive educational program in agricultural meetings and conferences.

F. A. BUECHEL.

AUGUST SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK CONVERTED TO A RAIL-CAR BASIS*

	Cattle 1941	Cattle 1940	Calves 1941	Calves 1940	Hogs 1941	Hogs 1940	Sheep 1941	Sheep 1940	Total 1941	Total 1940
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth§	2,680	2,867	1,040	1,238	749	683	930	931	5,399	5,719
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	183	209	95	35	22	18	120	40	420	302
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	2,863	3,076	1,135	1,273	771	701	1,050	971	5,819	6,021

TEXAS CAR-LOT* SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, JAN. 1—SEPT. 1

	Cattle 1941	Cattle 1940	Calves 1941	Calves 1940	Hogs 1941	Hogs 1940	Sheep 1941	Sheep 1940	Total 1941	Total 1940
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	26,603	27,376	6,331	7,066	7,054	5,523	6,442	6,805	46,430	46,770
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	2,980	3,062	904	703	118	160	326	249	4,328	4,174
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	29,583	30,438	7,235	7,769	7,172	5,683	6,768	7,054	50,758	50,944

*Rail-car Basis: Cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 80; and sheep, 250.
Fort Worth shipments are combined with interstate forwardings in order that the bulk of market disappearance for the month may be shown.
NOTE: These data are furnished the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A. by railway officials through more than 1,500 station agents, representing every live stock shipping point in the State. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

Cotton Situation

The cotton situation is in flux and uncertainty in regard to all major aspects, supply, especially current production, and markets—particularly foreign markets and prices. There is uncertainty about the size of the crop being picked, with the majority apparently believing that the final out-turn will prove less than the present government estimate of 10,710,000 bales, making a free supply of United States grown cotton in the United States for the year, 1941–1942, of something over 16,000,000 bales, disregarding portions of this crop which have gone or may go into government loans.

The bill freezing government loan stocks has been vetoed; it is expected that there will be shipped out to the Allies, and especially to Great Britain, about 500,000 to 700,000 bales under lease-lend, to be taken from government-owned stocks of about 6,000,000 bales; and estimated marketings of free cotton abroad does not exceed 600,000 bales. Government-owned stocks accumulated under the loan for 1934 could be sold now for about 15.50 cents as a minimum and those acquired in 1937 at about 12.15 cents. The current price of cotton is about 17.50 cents. The amount, however, of cotton in these loan stocks is now less than 200,000 bales.

The value of the cotton crop of the United States this year bids fair to exceed a billion dollars for the first time since 1929, and that amount seems definitely assured if benefit payments are added.

The income to farmers in Texas will be about $300,000,000 if present prices are maintained; this is a gain of nearly $100,000,000 for Texas over last year.

Prices in foreign countries of foreign grown cotton are at about their lowest levels in history compared with prices of American cotton. Number one Oomra, which is normally about seventy-nine per cent of American M. 7/8 inch, is only about forty-nine per cent. Sao Paulo, number five, which is normally about ninety per cent of American, is only about fifty-three per cent.

These wide disparities between the price of American and foreign-grown cotton in foreign markets has revived strong sentiment in favor of revival of export subsidies on American cotton to aid in at least keeping a foothold in foreign markets.

In the meantime, it is estimated that farmers are holding well over fifty per cent of the cotton being ginned.

A. B. Cox.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

	Carryover Sept. 1	Imports to Sept. 1*	Government Estimate as of Sept. 1*	Total	Consumption to Sept. 1	Exports to Sept. 1	Total	Balance Sept. 1
1932–33	9,682	7	11,310	20,999	404	452	856	20,143
1933–34	8,176	12	12,414	20,602	589	531	1,120	19,482
1934–35	7,746	11	9,252	17,009	419	253	672	16,337
1935–36	7,138	8	11,489	18,635	408	241	649	17,986
1936–37	5,397	13	11,121	16,531	574	182	756	15,775
1937–38	4,498	8	16,098	20,604	604	220	824	19,780
1938–39	11,533	18	11,825	23.376	201	561	762	22,614
1939–40	13,033	13	12,380	25,426	631	215	846	24,580
1940–41	10,596	10	12,772	23,378	655	65	720	22,658
1941–42	12,376	43	10,710	23,129	874	5	879	22,250

*In 500-pound bales.
The cotton year begins August 1.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

	Aug., 1941 from Aug., 1940	Aug., 1941 from July, 1941
Commercial	+13.5	+ 5.2
Industrial	+26.1	+ 6.7
Residential	+11.0	+ 9.7
All Other	+15.4	+ 7.3
TOTAL	+18.9	+ 6.8

Prepared from reports of 12 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940	July 1941*
Number	14	28	19
Liabilities†	$100	$822	$1,339
Assets†	72	407	162
Average Liabilities per Failure†	7	29	70

*Revised.
†In thousands.
NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS

August, 1941

	Estimated Number of Workers Employed* July 1941[1]	August 1941[2]	Percentage Change from July 1941	from August 1940	Estimated Amount of Weekly Pay Roll July 1941[1]	August 1941[2]	Percentage Change from July 1941	from August 1940
MANUFACTURING								
All Manufacturing Industries	150,590	153,630	+ 2.0	+ 15.0	3,239,625	3,375,329	+ 4.2	+ 31.7
Food Products								
Baking	6,606	6,539	− 1.0	+ 7.5	148,699	148,586	− 0.1	+ 10.8
Carbonated Beverages	3,390	3,457	+ 2.0	+ 8.8	85,779	89,720	+ 4.6	+ 21.1
Confectionery	577	780	+ 35.4	+ 25.5	5,476	7,516	+ 37.3	+ 25.3
Flour Milling	1,870	1,891	+ 1.1	+ 13.2	32,783	33,849	+ 3.3	+ 13.1
Ice Cream	1,220	1,245	+ 2.0	+ 29.9	23,325	24,049	+ 3.1	+ 35.5
Meat Packing	5,090	5,101	+ 0.2	+ 24.0	117,198	122,124	+ 4.2	+ 36.6
Textiles								
Cotton Textile Mills	7,257	7,271	+ 0.2	+ 15.9	105,265	111,464	+ 5.9	+ 51.2
Men's Work Clothing	4,088	4,075	− 0.3	+ 22.2	47,135	51,473	+ 9.2	+ 71.8
Forest Products								
Furniture	2,158	2,294	+ 6.3	+ 28.7	37,989	41,442	+ 9.1	+ 56.1
Planing Mills	2,339	2,487	+ 6.3	+ 24.2	56,408	67,642	+ 19.9	+ 90.4
Saw Mills	17,600	18,157	+ 3.2	+ 13.3	240,304	264,923	+ 10.3	+ 36.7
Paper Boxes	618	641	+ 3.7	+ 30.5	10,886	12,509	+ 14.9	+ 62.3
Printing and Publishing								
Commercial Printing	2,627	2,622	− 0.2	− 1.9	56,773	58,574	+ 3.2	+ 8.5
Newspaper Publishing	4,742	4,544	− 4.2	− 4.3	115,000	109,289	− 5.0	− 5.7
Chemical Products								
Cotton Oil Mills	1,994	2,249	+ 12.8	− 6.0	17,040	18,243	+ 7.0	− 18.0
Petroleum Refining	21,144	21,300	+ 0.7	+ 7.0	754,576	760,873	+ 0.8	+ 16.8
Stone and Clay Products								
Brick and Tile	2,118	2,188	+ 3.3	+ 5.0	26,662	30,839	+ 15.7	+ 21.5
Cement	1,088	1,119	+ 2.8	+ 20.6	33,729	34,808	+ 3.2	+ 41.1
Iron and Steel Products								
Foundries and Machine Shops	15,168	15,850	+ 4.5	+ 43.1	497,199	527,424	+ 6.1	+ 76.0
Structural and Ornamental Iron	2,543	2,546	+ 0.1	+ 27.6	52,747	54,073	+ 2.5	+ 55.2
NONMANUFACTURING								
Crude Petroleum Production	31,127	31,444	+ 1.0	− 0.2	1,076,958	1,087,406	+ 1.0	+ 8.9
Quarrying	(3)	(3)	+ 0.4	+ 27.1	(3)	(3)	+ 4.0	+ 47.6
Public Utilities	(3)	(3)	+ 1.1	+ 10.3	(3)	(3)	− 0.2	+ 11.8
Retail Trade	186,304	188,375	+ 1.1	+ 14.8	3,469,986	3,591,911	+ 3.5	+ 19.6
Wholesale Trade	62,859	63,168	+ 0.5	+ 5.7	1,897,987	1,945,212	+ 2.5	+ 10.0
Dyeing and Cleaning	2,836	2,771	− 2.3	+ 8.7	43,775	41,272	− 5.7	+ 23.3
Hotels	15,328	15,231	− 0.6	+ 4.8	180,273	178,329	− 1.1	+ 5.6
Power Laundries	12,635	12,279	− 2.8	+ 23.6	162,340	158,954	− 2.1	+ 28.4

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SELECTED CITIES[4]

	Employment Percentage Change July, 1941 to Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940 to Aug., 1941	Pay Rolls Percentage Change July, 1941 to Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940 to Aug., 1941
Abilene	+ 1.5	+ 7.8	+ 7.4	+ 23.8
Amarillo	+ 1.6	+ 11.0	+ 0.4	+ 24.0
Austin	+ 7.4	+ 18.7	+ 6.3	+ 13.4
Beaumont	+ 2.1	+ 45.1	+ 11.9	+ 85.0
Dallas	+ 2.0	+ 25.3	+ 2.7	+ 44.9
El Paso	+ 0.3	+ 25.9	+ 1.2	+ 43.8
Fort Worth	+ 2.1	+ 21.0	+ 3.7	+ 30.7
Galveston	+ 4.9	− 8.3	+ 5.7	+ 2.8
Houston	+ 0.7	+ 16.9	+ 0.2	+ 23.7
Port Arthur	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	+ 0.4	+ 12.4
San Antonio	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	+ 3.5	+ 16.6
Sherman	+ 0.2	+ 35.0	+ 9.8	+ 85.0
Waco	− 1.6	+ 13.8	+ 1.7	+ 36.9
Wichita Falls	+ 1.0	+ 20.9	+ 2.7	+ 32.4
STATE	+ 1.4	+ 15.4	+ 3.5	+ 28.4

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS[5]

	1940[1]	1941[1]
January	944,000	1,052,000
February	943,000	1,092,000
March	965,000	1,086,000
April	963,000	1,097,000
May	983,000	1,077,000
June	982,000	1,084,000
July	983,000	1,101,000[2]
August	988,000	
September	1,009,000	
October	1,022,000	
November	1,048,000	
December	1,084,000	

*Does not include proprietors, firm members, officers of corporations, or other principal executives. Factory employment excludes also office, sales, technical and professional personnel.

(1) Revised.

(2) Subject to revision.

(3) Not available.

(4) Based on unweighted figures.

(5) Not including self-employed persons, casual workers, or domestic servants, and exclusive of military and maritime personnel. These figures are furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Prepared from reports from representative Texas establishments to the Bureau of Business Research coöperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AUGUST RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales		
		Aug., 1941 from Aug., 1940	Aug., 1941 from July, 1941	Year 1941 from Year 1940
TEXAS	1,121	+28	+12	+20
STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:				
APPAREL	124	+30	+35	+14
Family Clothing Stores	30	+31	+ 2	+17
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	41	+20	+26	+13
Shoe Stores	25	+19	+ 6	+14
Women's Specialty Shops	28	+38	+55	+14
AUTOMOTIVE*	84	+27	− 7	+36
Motor Vehicle Dealers	80	+26	− 9	+36
COUNTRY GENERAL	115	+21	+ 5	+13
DEPARTMENT STORES	59	+29	+29	+16
DRUG STORES	141	+12	+ 2	+10
DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE	24	+13	+18	+ 9
FILLING STATIONS	46	+18	− 1	+11
FLORISTS	26	+ 5	+ (1)	+ 3
FOOD*	177	+ 5	+12	+ 7
Grocery Stores	55	− 2	+25	+ 8
Grocery and Meat Stores	115	+12	+ 5	+ 7
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD*	63	+55	+20	+22
Furniture Stores	53	+53	+19	+22
JEWELRY	30	+37	+ 6	+28
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE*	192	+39	− 1	+25
Farm Implement Dealers	11	+34	−10	+32
Hardware Stores	58	+37	+ 5	+20
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	120	+39	− 1	+26
RESTAURANTS	25	+28	+ 9	+10
ALL OTHER STORES	15	+ 5	+64	+11
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:				
All Stores in Cities of—				
Over 100,000 Population	198	+29	+21	+20
50,000–100,000 Population	122	+34	+ 8	+29
2,500–50,000 Population	519	+25	+ 4	+18
Less than 2,500 Population	282	+24	+ 4	+14

*Group total includes kinds of business other than the classifications listed.
(1)Change of less than .5%.
Note: Prepared from reports of independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research coöperating with the United States Bureau of the Census.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	August 1941	August 1940	July 1941
Domestic Corporations†			
Capitalization*	$1,309	$1,205	$545
Number	48	105	38
Classification of new corporations:			
Banking-Finance	1	2	0
Manufacturing	4	16	11
Merchandising	10	38	9
Oil	3	16	7
Public Service	0	1	0
Real Estate Building	11	9	6
Transportation	2	4	1
All Others	17	19	4
Number capitalized at less than $5,000	20	40	14
Number capitalized at $100,000 or more	3	3	2
Foreign Corporations (Number)	3	22	12

†In thousands.
Note.—Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

COMMODITY PRICES

	August 1941	August 1940	July 1941
Wholesale Prices:			
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%)	90.3	77.4	88.8
Farm Prices:			
U.S. Department of Agriculture (1910–1914=100%)	131.0*	96.0	125.0
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%)	87.4	65.6	85.8
Retail Prices:			
Food (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935–39=100%)	†	93.5	106.7
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications, Jan. 1931=100%)	102.6	92.9	99.6

*Preliminary.
†Not available.

AUGUST RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales Aug., 1941 from Aug., 1940	Aug., 1941 from July, 1940
TOTAL TEXAS	1,121	+28	+12
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:			
District 1–N	56	+22	−4
Plainview	11	−1	−7
All Others	45	+25	−4
District 1–S	19	+23	+1
District 2	78	+30	+9
Abilene	11	+42	+8
Wichita Falls	10	+34	+9
All Others	57	+21	+9
District 3	39	+38	−(1)
District 4	264	+28	+23
Dallas	40	+29	+41
Denton	12	+23	+5
Fort Worth	42	+37	+8
Sherman	15	+9	+13
Waco	26	+26	+24
All Others	130	+10	+2
District 5	129	+23	+10
Tyler	14	+10	+14
All Others	115	+26	+9
District 6	35	+35	−(1)
El Paso	20	+46	+4
All Others	15	−13	−24
District 7	57	+34	+1
San Angelo	12	+42	+6
All Others	45	+30	−2
District 8	201	+31	+12
Austin	21	+37	+16
Cuero	10	+23	+3
San Antonio	56	+30	+17
All Others	112	+29	+(1)
District 9	158	+22	+10
Beaumont	19	+33	+7
Galveston	16	+13	−7
Houston	59	+22	+14
Port Arthur	12	+6	+15
All Others	51	+30	+1
District 10	37	+11	+9
District 10–A	47	+51	+19
Brownsville	16	+13	+10
McAllen	10	+26	+2
All Others	21	+67	+22

(1)Change of less than .5%.

NOTE: Prepared from reports of independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research coöperating with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940	July, 1941
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production per unit	356,278	314,445	336,637
Average Weekly Shipments per unit	444,705	382,975	410,696
Average Unfilled Orders per Unit, End of Month	1,467,231	1,227,248	2,115,816

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

POSTAL RECEIPTS

	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940	July, 1941
Abilene	48,623	16,115	29,935
Amarillo	35,027	30,445	34,903
Austin	64,721	80,011	75,252
Beaumont	30,386	27,799	29,141
Big Spring	5,724	5,930	6,822
Brownsville	5,464	5,079	6,447
Brownwood	13,827*	†	15,230*
Childress	3,003	2,630	2,574
Coleman	2,692	2,123	2,653
Corpus Christi	35,727	31,342	36,522
Corsicana	5,400	5,326	6,231
Dallas	382,048	374,310	387,651
Del Rio	3,477	3,314	3,940
Denison	6,577	6,237	6,704
Denton	6,192	5,617	5,900
El Paso	56,398	43,728	65,765
Fort Worth	152,456	139,736	155,721
Galveston	36,844	27,904	34,052
Gladewater	2,731	2,449	2,626
Graham	2,250	2,152	2,371
Harlingen	6,659	5,630	6,212
Houston	265,013	246,361	272,111
Jacksonville	3,018	2,961	3,416
Kenedy	1,299	1,295	1,471
Longview	9,618	8,928	9,937
Lubbock	19,649	18,700	20,299
Lufkin	4,482	4,086	5,175
McAllen	4,068	3,918	4,814
Marshall	6,493	6,473	6,222
Palestine	6,372	6,539	5,457
Pampa	6,664	6,335	8,048
Paris	6,679	6,527	6,714
Plainview	3,730	3,913	4,021
Port Arthur	13,744	13,704	14,585
San Angelo	12,739	11,332	14,171
San Antonio	137,530	123,488	148,823
Sherman	7,196	6,839	8,008
Snyder	1,422*	1,325*	†
Sweetwater	5,345*	4,351*	†
Tyler	15,176	14,449	15,769
Waco	33,284	32,094	35,473
Wichita Falls	27,668	23,159	27,103
TOTAL	1,476,821	1,358,978	1,513,039

*Not included in total.

†Not available.

NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas chambers of commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

CEMENT

(In Thousands of Barrels)

	August 1941	August 1940	July 1941
Texas Plants			
Production	976	574	837
Shipments	975	595	914
Stocks	703	862	702
United States			
Production	16,345	12,719	16,000
Shipments	17,825	13,952	16,687
Stocks	19,686	21,522	21,178
Capacity Operated	76.5%	57.9%	74.9%

NOTE: From U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines.

AUGUST CREDIT RATIOS IN TEXAS RETAIL STORES

(Expressed in Per Cent)

	Number of Stores Reporting	Ratio of Credit Sales to Net Sales		Ratio of Collections to Outstandings		Ratio of Credit Salaries to Credit Sales	
		1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
All Stores	64	68.3	66.7	38.7	38.6	0.9	1.1
Stores Grouped by Cities:							
Abilene	3	61.8	58.8	30.9	28.1	2.0	2.5
Austin	6	61.9	59.6	45.7	43.5	1.3	1.5
Beaumont	3	70.4	72.7	36.8	35.9	0.9	1.6
Dallas	10	75.0	73.4	41.5	41.6	0.6	0.8
El Paso	3	58.2	59.4	36.5	34.7	1.3	1.2
Fort Worth	6	69.0	67.0	37.2	36.2	0.9	1.2
Houston	8	67.4	66.0	36.3	38.5	1.2	1.7
San Antonio	4	57.8	57.3	43.6	44.3	1.1	1.0
Waco	4	65.7	66.1	27.3	25.8	1.3	1.6
All Others	17	59.2	60.0	37.9	36.6	1.7	2.0
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:							
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over $500,000)	21	68.6	66.9	38.9	39.0	0.9	1.1
Department Stores (Annual Volume under $500,000)	11	60.7	60.9	34.4	31.5	1.8	2.2
Dry-Goods-Apparel Stores	4	61.4	61.1	36.2	36.1	2.0	2.4
Women's Specialty Shops	15	66.5	64.6	36.8	38.6	0.5	0.8
Men's Clothing Stores	13	72.4	71.5	39.9	39.8	1.2	1.3
Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1940:							
Over $2,500,000	10	73.0	69.8	41.6	39.7	0.8	0.8
$2,500,000 down to $1,000,000	11	63.1	61.8	37.7	40.0	1.0	1.2
$1,000,000 down to $500,000	10	59.0	58.7	41.3	41.2	1.4	1.5
$500,000 down to $100,000	25	62.2	61.4	36.2	35.6	1.9	2.0
Less than $100,000	8	55.4	57.0	38.9	36.1	3.2	4.4

NOTE: The ratios shown for each year, in the order in which they appear from left to right are obtained by the following computations: (1) Credit Sales divided by Net Sales. (2) Collections during the month divided by the total accounts unpaid on the first of the month. (3) Salaries of the credit department divided by credit sales. The data are reported to the Bureau of Business Research by Texas retail stores.

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

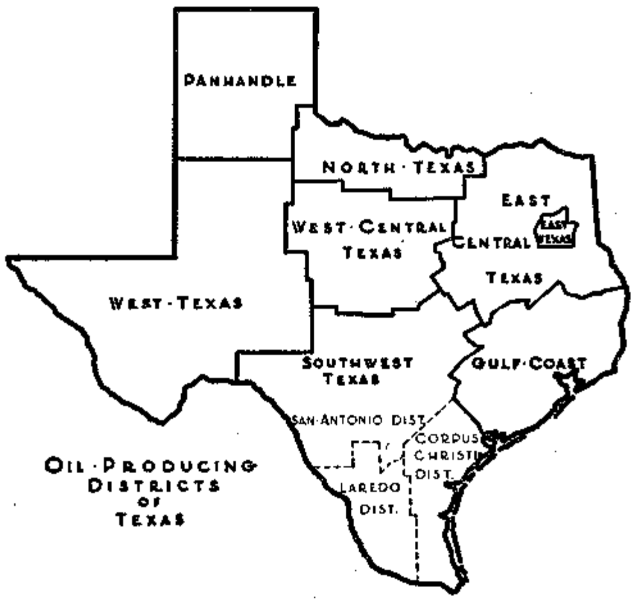
(In Barrels)

	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940	July, 1941
Coastal Texas*	289,650	187,950	258,140
East Central Texas	84,950	71,000	80,860
East Texas	369,550	374,000	327,210
North Texas	100,600	92,700	100,180
Panhandle	80,300	65,500	82,310
Southwest Texas	219,200	178,550	193,240
West Central Texas	30,700	28,400	29,740
West Texas	274,350	194,450	238,320
STATE	1,449,300	1,193,450	1,310,000
UNITED STATES	4,004,700	3,500,850	3,754,040
Imports	221,429	209,429	243,714

*Includes Conroe.

NOTE: From American Petroleum Institute.

See accompanying map showing the oil producing districts of Texas.



Gasoline sales as indicated by taxes collected by the State Comptroller were: July, 1941, 147,116,000 gallons; July, 1940, 117,729,000 gallons; June, 1941, 133,199,000 gallons.

BUILDING PERMITS

	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1940	July, 1940
Abilene	106,663	128,763	83,375
Amarillo	187,244	286,690	245,388
Austin	415,534	341,902	379,352
Beaumont	339,665	99,378	200,909
Big Spring	19,560	26,195	20,627
Brownsville	32,346	23,753	28,982
Brownwood	37,510*	†	81,425*
Coleman	22,050	26,150	16,550
Corpus Christi	1,029,775	1,060,497	818,446
Corsicana	23,390	11,457	7,985
Dallas	2,214,953	1,455,738	1,022,773
Del Rio	17,645	8,400	6,964
Denton	21,540	37,000	56,425
El Paso	387,683	967,242	342,041
Fort Worth	598,215	400,827	591,195
Galveston	181,375	348,259	243,794
Gladewater	3,750	1,675	3,980
Graham	5,124	9,497	5,579
Harlingen	12,060	20,800	39,045
Houston	1,369,169	2,900,135	1,308,181
Jacksonville	5,100	14,500	8,038
Longview	25,000	41,500	12,825
Lubbock	345,605	810,423	196,091
Lufkin	59,159	54,550	47,590
McAllen	20,710	10,475	25,485
Marshall	18,596	32,339	89,712
Midland	67,420	113,022	103,430
New Braunfels	6,000*	†	45,660
Palestine	17,959	21,845	11,601
Pampa	18,350	36,400	20,515
Paris	51,728	23,705	33,150
Plainview	5,749	25,750	650
Port Arthur	107,573	102,530	123,970
Sherman	31,416	35,212	63,820
Sweetwater	18,655	4,910	5,590
Tyler	61,638	73,673	51,070
Waco	169,906	79,559	734,251
Wichita Falls	1,154,210	110,985	233,115
TOTAL	9,166,515	9,745,736	7,182,491

*Not available.
†Not included in total.
NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas chambers of commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

PURCHASES OF SAVINGS BONDS

	August 1941	August 1940	Year to Date 1941	Year to Date 1940
Abilene	9,675	6,225	†	220,635*
Amarillo	18,787	24,581	237,150	290,550
Austin	17,081	26,175	422,295	483,056
Beaumont	8,662	21,206	275,431	419,674
Big Spring	8,062	994	72,244	83,663
Brownsville	3,319	825	†	65,439*
Brownwood	8,138*	†	73,990*	†
Corpus Christi	15,769*	†	†	†
Dallas	72,581	201,075	1,715,700	2,007,770
Del Rio	1,250	919	†	15,620*
Denison	3,075	844	75,395	102,133
Denton	3,164	1,151	62,937*	†
El Paso	27,787	45,563	†	691,933*
Fort Worth	22,050	67,219	708,751	729,897
Galveston	10,443	26,250	425,531	406,275
Gladewater	2,025	2,494	66,518	69,712
Harlingen	8,456	1,088	56,044	46,177
Kenedy	1,350	38	21,937	10,988
Longview	20,250	2,044	253,631	204,507
McAllen	2,212	7,594	73,932	61,707
Marshall	2,906	3,881	122,305	146,006
Palestine	10,781	3,375	†	74,674*
Pampa	3,150	488	†	†
Paris	5,793	1,519	62,437	†
Plainview	4,519	3,375	†	40,501*
Port Arthur	17,100	16,225	224,686	243,419
San Antonio	57,093	75,281	†	1,348,744*
Sherman	3,243	4,481	43,804	73,613
Tyler	4,612	8,531	234,732	225,993
Waco	90,018	28,781	†	521,941
Wichita Falls	14,493	15,225	203,850	383,290
TOTAL	453,937	597,447	5,296,373	6,510,371

*Not included in total.
†Not available.
NOTE: Prepared from reports from Texas chambers of commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

AUGUST 1941 CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Shipments from Texas Stations

Destination	Cars of Poultry Dressed: Chickens		Turkeys		Cars of Eggs: Shell		Frozen		Dried		Shell Equivalent†	
	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940
TOTAL	17	24	4	5½	47	7	63	37	64	1	685	89
Intrastate	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	10	4
Interstate	15	24	4	5½	47	7	58	35	64	1	675	85
Receipts at Texas Stations												
Origin												
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	73	3	9	2	0	0	91	7
Intrastate	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	0	0	7	5
Interstate	—	—	—	—	70	2	7	0	0	0	84	2

†Powdered eggs and canned eggs are converted to a shell egg equivalent on the following basis: 1 rail carload of powdered eggs = 8 carloads of shell eggs, and 1 carload of frozen eggs = 2 carloads of shell eggs.

NOTE: These data are furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., by railroad officials through agents at all stations which originate and receive carload shipments of poultry and eggs. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

BANKING STATISTICS

(In Millions of Dollars)

	Aug., 1941 Dallas District	Aug., 1941 United States	Aug., 1940 Dallas District	Aug., 1940 United States	July, 1941 Dallas District	July, 1941 United States
DEBITS to individual accounts	$ 1,238*	$48,269*	$ 733	$28,841	$ 992	$38,822
Condition of reporting member banks on—	Aug. 27, 1941		Aug. 28, 1940		July 30, 1941	
ASSETS:						
Loans and investments—total	626	29,107	530	24,157	620	28,771
Loans—total	332	10,697	269	8,509	328	10,572
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans	225	6,183	177	4,463	219	6,047
Open market paper	2	400	2	299	3	388
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	4	448	2	363	3	478
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	14	437	14	467	14	439
Real estate loans	23	1,254	23	1,215	23	1,253
Loans to banks	1	43	1	40	—	43
Other loans	63	1,932	50	1,662	66	1,924
Treasury Bills	33	1,079	31	712	31	1,074
Treasury Notes	35	2,279	39	2,113	34	2,253
U.S. Bonds	120	7,934	85	6,562	121	7,952
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov't	46	3,316	48	2,582	47	3,309
Other securities	60	3,802	58	3,679	59	3,611
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	154	10,633	137	11,449	146	10,835
Cash in vault	14	559	12	508	13	561
Balances with domestic banks	304	3,462	281	3,201	304	3,481
Other assets—net	31	1,187	30	1,169	30	1,180
LIABILITIES:						
Demand deposits—adjusted	586	24,453	487	21,053	575	24,544
Time deposits	134	5,431	135	5,340	133	5,420
U.S. Government deposits	39	584	32	528	37	494
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	273	9,215	243	8,392	271	9,078
Foreign banks	1	629	1	682	1	659
Borrowings	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other liabilities	5	752	4	701	5	763
Capital account	91	3,883	88	3,787	91	3,869

*Five weeks.

NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

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