

# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

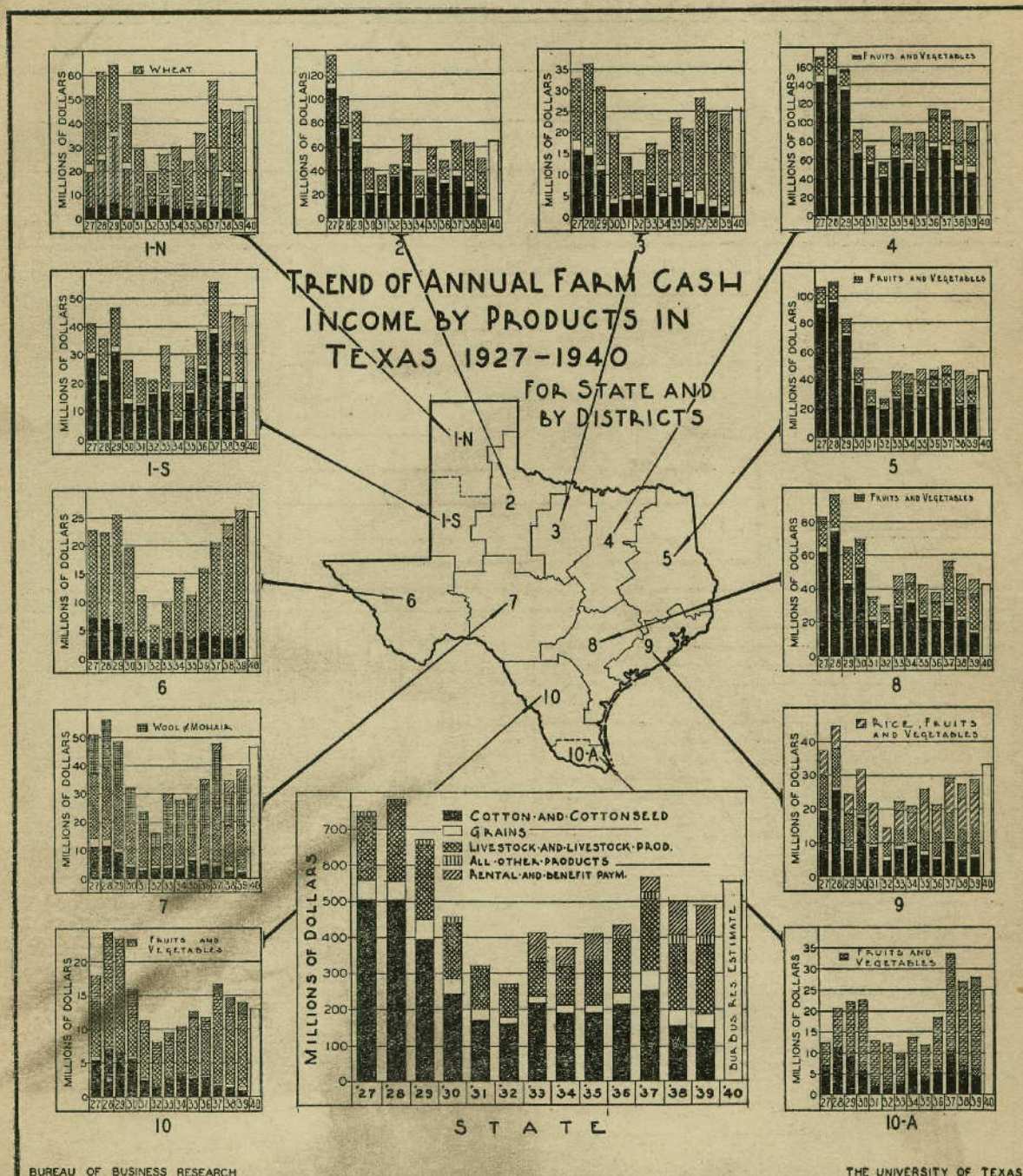
Bureau of Business Research  
The University of Texas

Vol. XIV, No. 11

December, 1940

A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas and the Southwest  
Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas

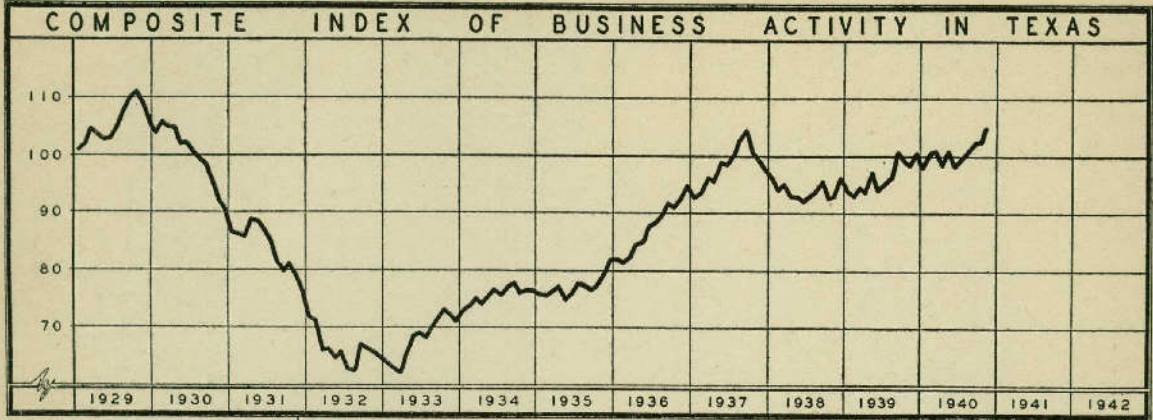
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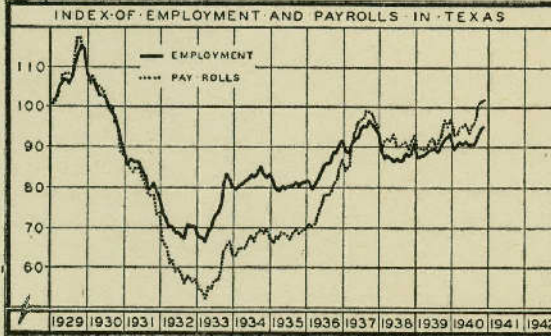
# INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100 %

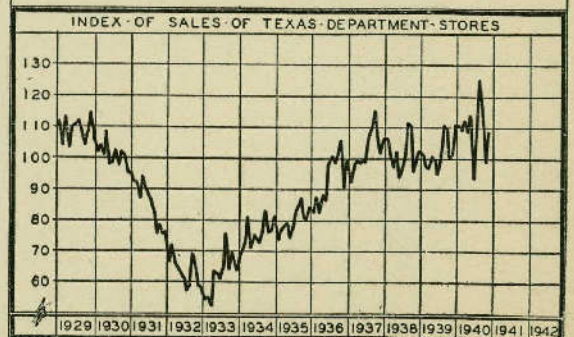
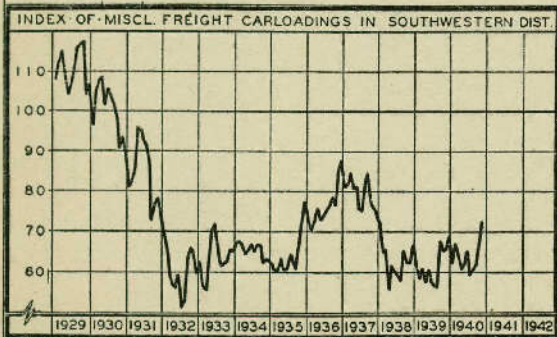
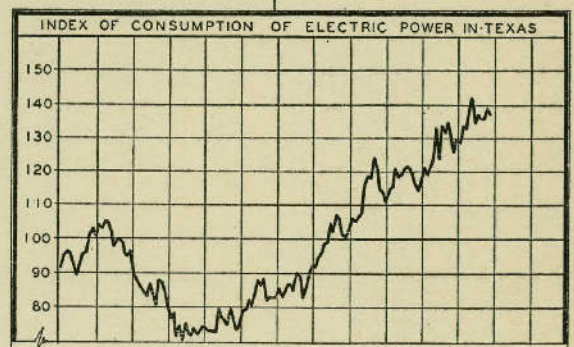
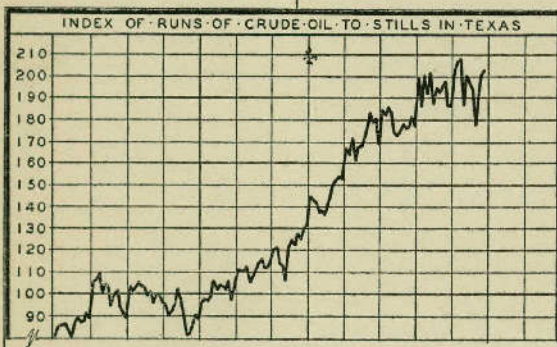
WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX  
 EMPLOYMENT — 25%      FREIGHT CARLOADINGS — 20%  
 PAY ROLLS — 25%      CRUDE OIL RUNS — 15%  
 DEPARTMENT STORE SALES — 10%      ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION — 15%



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# Business Review and Prospect

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

The national defense picture from the fiscal standpoint has undergone such a striking transformation during the current year that it is easy to understand how the well informed citizen may have had difficulty in keeping up with even its more salient features. In January, 1940, for example, the President estimated that the expenditures for national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, would be about \$1,940,000,000; in June this estimate was raised to \$3,250,000,000, and in August it was moved up to \$5,000,000,000.

But even these figures do not tell the whole story. Congress was asked to, and promptly did, appropriate increasingly huge sums for defense, not all of which could be expended in the current fiscal year. Exclusive of the cost of enforcing the acts for compulsory military training and putting the National Guard into active military service, Congress had appropriated more than \$14,000,000,000 for defense purposes by August 5, 1940.

Defense contracts awarded from July 1 to November 30, inclusive, aggregated \$9,476,130,000. Of these contracts, a total of \$180,298,000 has gone to Texas. This state now ranks fourteenth among the states in the value of defense contracts let through November 30. The ranking of the top fourteen states in descending order of importance is as follows:

### NATIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTS AWARDED BY STATES

1. New Jersey ..\$1,135,813,032	8. Connecticut.. \$ 470,827,786
2. California .. 1,114,964,476	9. Washington .. 454,661,182
3. New York .. 1,057,465,857	10. Maryland .. 285,837,400
4. Pennsylvania .. 887,870,840	11. Illinois .. 270,194,415
5. Virginia .. 809,559,832	12. Ohio .. 212,718,114
6. Massachusetts .. 731,194,011	12. Missouri .. 182,233,235
7. Michigan .. 489,210,525	14. Texas .. 180,297,590
	All Others ..\$2,002,842,794

Peak production on defense contracts is not expected until plant expansion has been completed in a number of key industries—or, in other words, some time in 1942. In the meantime, no doubt, Congress will be asked to make additional huge defense appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

## GENERAL BUSINESS

In many industries, which are closely geared to the national defense program, operations are now at capacity and a further increase in rate of output must await plant expansion, and more industries may soon fall in the same category of full scale operation. Actual shortage of plant capacity in some key industries—such as steel—and probable shortage in others soon, brings to mind the virulent criticism which only a few years ago was being directed against these same industries for "excess plant capacity." It is not known whether these

same critics are now blaming industry for not expanding capacity more rapidly, but such criticism is actually being made in certain quarters. The question may well be asked, "Is it not time to recognize the simple fact that the steel and some other industries are subject to wide cyclical fluctuations and to regard problems of alternating periods of excessive and deficient production as inevitable?"

In spite of the high rate of industrial activity which prevails in the industries directly related to national defense, general business is still well below normal and far below the peak reached in 1929, if population growth and the long time trend in standard of living are taken into account. Barron's index of industrial activity which is based on physical volume of industry and trade and which takes into account population growth and secular trend, stood at 93.2 during the week ended December 7. The corresponding figure a year ago was 90.1, and the high point reached in 1929 was 115.1.

Seldom has it been possible to make so definite a forecast of industrial production for a full year ahead as it is now, because of the commitments entered into by the government under the national defense program. The variations among industries will, of course, remain wide, but the record levels of operation which already exist in certain heavy industries will spread to consumer goods industries as the national income expands and creates additional buying power among the working classes. No appreciable increase in general living costs is expected for some months, at least, as the control of burdensome surpluses in essential food products still remains a major problem of the government.

Now that the first impact of national defense buying on the lumber industry is over, defense officials expect a decline in lumber prices. It has been officially estimated that about ninety or ninety-five per cent of the lumber needed for army cantonments is already bought. Private construction is, however, expected to be at a high level during 1941, and the purchase of lumber for defense construction will continue, but it will be less impulsive than at first.

## TEXAS BUSINESS

Industry and trade in Texas continue the strong upward tendency which began several months ago. The composite index of business activity in Texas as computed by this Bureau rose nearly two points from October to November—from 103.5 to 105.4. In November, 1939, the index stood at 98.4, seven points below that of November in the current year. Every component in the index for November except electric power consumption was above that of the preceding month, and without exception, all factors showed a substantial gain over November last year.

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

## INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Employment .....	95.2	92.2	94.1
Pay Rolls .....	101.6	95.1	101.2
Miscellaneous Freight Carloadings (Southwest District) .....	72.3	65.9	69.3
Crude Runs to Still .....	203.5	186.4	200.2*
Department Store Sales .....	108.9	101.3	99.1
Electric Power Consumption .....	137.6	126.1	139.1*
COMPOSITE INDEX .....	105.4	98.4	103.5*

\*Revised.

Further business gains in Texas during coming months are definitely indicated. In addition to prospective increases in income from ordinary sources—agriculture, minerals, and non-agricultural pay rolls—federal expenditures in Texas incident to the national defense program are assuming significant proportions. While the initial impacts of national defense contracts are limited to the localities immediately involved, the influence of these expenditures will tend to broaden out over the State.

## FARM CASH INCOME

Cash income from agriculture in Texas during November as computed by the Bureau of Business Research totalled \$42,748,000 compared with \$33,650,000 during November, 1939, an increase of twenty-seven per cent. For the first eleven months of 1940 aggregate farm cash income in Texas was \$398,921,000, representing a gain of nearly six per cent over the \$377,083,000 during the corresponding period last year. Because of the larger volume of cotton remaining to be ginned in December and the higher level of prices of most livestock and

livestock products, farm cash income during the current month is certain to be well above that of December last year.

The following table gives the indexes of farm cash income and the computed income for the State and for each crop reporting district for November with comparisons:

## INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS

	Nov., 1940	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1939	Cumulative Income Jan.-Nov., 1940 Jan.-Nov., 1939 (000 Omitted)	
1-N .....	104.0	124.7	77.0	36,288	33,900
1-S .....	79.7	163.0	53.8	33,430	30,918
2 .....	53.6	98.1	37.9	44,663	36,601
3 .....	84.0	77.7	65.8	20,903	19,488
4 .....	60.8	95.0	42.1	73,693	70,733
5 .....	78.7	89.5	22.8	34,352	32,935
6 .....	142.7	137.5	132.9	21,830	22,866
7 .....	102.2	98.1	85.3	42,425	34,159
8 .....	64.5	56.9	71.5	32,238	34,911
9 .....	105.5	75.5	109.5	28,824	24,105
10 .....	62.3	54.0	174.8	9,987	12,299
10-A .....	245.8	240.2	262.6	20,288	24,168
STATE .....	79.8	100.5	62.8	398,921	377,083

\*Revised.

It should again be pointed out that the computations given above of dollar income are understatements, because full reports on local marketings of all staple farm products are not obtainable, and the income from a number of minor products of considerable local importance is as yet not available. It is estimated from data on our files that actual farm cash income for the State is about six per cent greater than our computed figure.

F. A. Buechel.

## The Texas Statistical Council

The Texas Statistical Council held its annual meeting on November 8, 1940, at The University of Texas, with Mr. Waldo B. Little, president of the organization, presiding. The Council was organized in December, 1939, and its purposes as set forth in the Constitution adopted at the recent meeting are, in part, as follows: To stimulate the improvement of basic statistical data and to assist in solving technical problems which arise in developing new and improved statistics; to formulate, adopt, and promote means which will result in the better distribution of reliable statistical material concerning the State of Texas; to bring about a greater utilization of the material now being compiled by numerous governmental, educational, and private institutions; to assist in initiating and setting up new research projects which are needed in a thorough analysis of Texas resources; and to foster the practical application of these data to the commercial, agricultural, and industrial development of the State of Texas.

The organization includes in its membership representatives of several federal agencies, business men, State officials, and faculty members of various universities or colleges interested in the purposes of the Council. Meetings are to be held in the fall of each year and at such other times as may be designated by the president of the organization. A total of forty-two members attended the November meeting. Mr. Stuart McGregor, Editor of the Texas Almanac, *Dallas Morning News*, was elected president for the coming year.

Copies of the revised Constitution and By-Laws together with minutes of the November 8, meeting are being sent to those who attended the meeting and to others interested. The program presented is summarized as follows:

Mr. D. Roy Parker, State Supervisor, Research and Records Division, Federal Works Agency, San Antonio, discussed the work of his department in finding suitable employment for various types of people. He emphasized that the Research and Records Section of the

W.P.A. is not a research agency in itself, but that it makes available clerical labor to public agencies for the carrying out of many projects.

Mr. R. S. Calvert, Chief Statistician, Comptroller's Office, Austin outlined in some detail the duties of that office. He reviewed briefly the history of the statistical division and the present set-up of the Comptroller's annual report.

Dr. C. W. Vickery, Statistician, State Highway Department, Austin, described the services of the Highway Planning Survey. The studies by the Planning Survey are available to the public and maps prepared by the department may be had for the cost of copying. The bulletin, "Texas Highway Facts" has recently been released.

Mr. V. C. Childs, Statistician, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Austin, discussed the reports made regularly by his office, which include cotton reports, general field reports, livestock reports, price reports, truck crop reports, and special reports.

Mr. John R. Steinle, Jr., Statistician, Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission, Austin, outlined the purposes of the two divisions of the Commission. The Unemployment Compensation Division is concerned with the collection of taxes and the payment of benefits, while the work of the Division of Research and Statistics falls into three general classes—pay roll and employment data, claims and benefit payment data, and registrant and placement data.

Dr. Florence E. Barns, Technical Assistant, Texas State Employment Service, Austin, presented a report on "Recent Aspects of Statistical Reporting in the Texas State Employment Service." The material was arranged under five main headings, including the function of the administrative office of the Texas State Employment Service in the program of statistical reporting, a brief summary of the purposes and scope of the Texas State Employment Service, and special reports.

Mr. Garth Daniel, Director, Research and Statistics, State Department of Public Welfare, Austin, spoke on the history and present handling of the old age assistance

program. His talk included statistical information on the work now being done.

Mr. H. J. Struth, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and Mr. W. N. Finnegan, Humble Oil and Refining Company, lead a discussion of the petroleum industry in relation to its importance to Texas. The discussion was based on a report prepared by the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association under the title, "Important Facts about Texas Oil." It was emphasized that the people of Texas should be supplied with full and accurate information as to the extent of the petroleum industry in the State, its costs and profits, and its economic value to the future prosperity of Texas.

Mr. Glenn D. Scott, chairman of the Cotton Committee and Associate Agricultural Statistician, Texas State Office of the A.A.A., together with Mr. E. N. Holmgren, Administrative Officer in Charge of the A.A.A. located at A. and M. College, presented a series of charts and tables which supplied information regarding the historical background of the cotton industry in Texas to show the present trends and conditions. They stated that a study of the cotton situation in Texas as affected by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 had been made with a view of determining whether or not charges that Texas was being discriminated against under the Act were substantiated by fact, and that no evidence of such discrimination could be found.

Dr. A. B. Cox, Director, Bureau of Business Research, discussed "World Demand, Supply, and Price of Cotton." He explained why cotton as an agricultural crop differs from most other crops in that the cotton market is a world market and cotton from the United States must compete in the markets of the world with cotton produced in foreign countries. He reviewed the circumstances which have tended to bring about the present condition of the cotton market of the United States and the increasing world carry-over of cotton. A group of statistical tables which present the facts of the world cotton situation have been prepared and will be included in a bulletin on cotton by Dr. Cox to be published at an early date.

Clara H. Lewis, Assistant Secretary.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production per unit	334,101	301,145	351,865
Average Weekly Shipments per unit	388,423	309,447	444,314
Average Unfilled Orders per unit, end of month	940,385	733,582	1,186,529

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

CEMENT

(In Thousands of Barrels)

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Texas Plants			
Production	648	478	743
Shipments	563	554	784
Stocks	892	882	807
United States			
Production	12,689	11,053	13,984
Shipments	10,329	10,146	15,824
Stocks	20,369	20,776	18,073
Capacity operated	59.9%	52.1%	63.9%

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS

November, 1940

	Estimated Number of Workers Employed*	Percentage Change from October 1940		Estimated Amount of Weekly Pay Roll	Percentage Change from October 1940	
		from November 1939			from November 1939	
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>						
<b>All Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	140,302	+ 0.1	+ 5.6	\$2,709,146	- 4.8	+ 5.5
<i>Food Products</i>						
Baking.....	6,678	- 1.7	+ 2.6	143,851	- 3.0	+ 2.7
Carbonated Beverages.....	2,933	- 6.1	+ 9.7	63,392	- 10.8	+ 10.6
Confectionery.....	854	+ 14.7	- 0.1	8,146	+ 12.0	- 6.4
Flour Milling.....	1,793	+ 0.7	+ 18.9	36,484	- 4.8	+ 14.0
Ice Cream.....	910	- 4.8	+ 16.8	15,870	- 3.7	+ 17.7
Meat Packing.....	4,490	+ 5.4	+ 7.6	98,287	- 0.4	+ 10.4
<i>Textiles</i>						
Cotton Textile Mills.....	6,602	+ 0.7	+ 6.2	100,141	+ 1.7	+ 13.5
Men's Work Clothing.....	3,736	+ 2.1	- 8.9	35,010	- 17.5	- 13.7
<i>Forest Products</i>						
Furniture.....	1,858	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	49,326	- 8.3	+ 13.7
Planing Mills.....	2,148	+ 7.5	+ 7.4	38,982	+ 13.3	+ 4.8
Saw Mills.....	16,764	- 1.8	+ 13.8	225,051	- 12.5	+ 23.9
Paper Products.....	(1)	- 1.2	- 4.9	(1)	- 7.2	- 6.5
<i>Printing and Publishing</i>						
Commercial Printing.....	1,974	- 2.4	- 12.4	44,164	- 10.3	- 16.1
Newspaper Publishing.....	4,518	- 0.3	+ 0.5	123,956	+ 1.4	+ 7.5
<i>Chemical Products</i>						
Cotton Oil Mills.....	4,063	- 3.2	+ 34.6	41,899	- 5.9	+ 22.0
Petroleum Refining.....	20,445	(2)	- 3.1	663,271	- 1.6	- 0.1
<i>Stone and Clay Products</i>						
Brick and Tile.....	2,073	+ 3.3	+ 29.6	26,244	- 3.2	+ 32.0
Cement.....	1,079	+ 1.2	+ 17.8	28,831	+ 0.6	+ 30.2
<i>Iron and Steel Products</i>						
Foundries and Machine Shops.....	11,058	+ 1.1	+ 7.6	261,445	- 11.9	- 1.9
Structural and Ornamental Iron.....	2,244	+ 2.7	+ 16.3	44,379	+ 1.3	+ 26.7
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>						
Crude Petroleum Production.....	30,925	+ 0.5	- 0.5	974,888	- 0.1	- 2.3
Quarrying.....	(3)	+ 3.2	- 5.6	(3)	+ 3.2	- 1.8
Public Utilities.....	(4)	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	(4)	+ 3.1	+ 7.4
Retail Trade.....	204,631	+ 3.5	+ 10.7	3,406,585	+ 4.8	+ 10.2
Wholesale Trade.....	61,450	+ 4.0	+ 2.4	1,950,834	+ 5.1	+ 19.1
Dyeing and Cleaning.....	2,399	- 1.5	- 0.4	36,022	+ 1.5	+ 1.9
Hotels.....	14,213	- 0.3	- 1.6	172,858	+ 1.8	+ 12.3
Power Laundries.....	9,646	- 0.4	+ 5.0	122,780	- 2.7	+ 10.7

## CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SELECTED CITIES

	Employment		Pay Rols		Employment		Pay Rols	
	Percentage Change		Percentage Change		Percentage Change		Percentage Change	
	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1939
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1940
Abilene.....	+ 2.5	- 16.9	+ 2.0	+ 1.9	- 5.1	- 17.9	- 7.6	- 13.6
Amarillo.....	+ 1.8	+ 5.5	+ 2.2	+ 19.8	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 2.7	+ 4.2
Austin.....	- 2.3	+ 5.7	- 5.3	- 0.7	- 1.3	- 8.4	- 4.2	+ 0.7
Beaumont.....	+ 2.0	+ 5.7	+ 8.9	+ 14.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	- 0.1	+ 5.3
Dallas.....	+ 4.5	+ 10.0	+ 6.2	+ 20.8	+ 0.5	+ 28.9	- 7.3	+ 74.9
El Paso.....	+ 1.2	+ 8.5	+ 6.0	+ 19.3	+ 3.1	+ 5.0	+ 6.0	+ 9.0
Fort Worth.....	+ 4.0	+ 5.2	+ 2.0	+ 5.5	+ 3.3	- 0.4	- 3.0	+ 8.0
Galveston.....					+ 1.1	+ 3.2	- 0.4	+ 7.0
Houston.....								
Port Arthur.....								
San Antonio.....								
Sherman.....								
Waco.....								
Wichita Falls.....								
STATE.....								

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>(2)</sup>

1940

January.....	941,000	June.....	963,000
February.....	944,000	July.....	960,000
March.....	962,000	August.....	965,000
April.....	954,000	September.....	983,000
May.....	967,000	October.....	997,000

\*Does not include proprietors, firm members, officers of corporations, or other principal executives. Factory employment excludes also office, sales, technical, and professional personnel. These figures are subject to revision.

(1) Not available.

(2) Less than 1/20 of one per cent.

(3) 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 cooperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BUILDING PERMITS

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Abilene	37,425.	28,892	61,391
Amarillo	165,820	180,915	151,276
Austin	737,343	344,704	506,128
Beaumont	163,152	323,320	126,480
Big Spring	36,520	22,898	22,150
Brownsville	12,703†	48,077	50,965
Coleman	9,750*	§	11,250*
Corpus Christi	230,746	1,356,177	449,846
Corsicana	18,975	19,393	5,960
Dallas	686,582	691,228	1,160,150
Del Rio	9,240	16,820	6,433
Denton	19,700	16,600	41,800
El Paso	131,899	137,922	135,057
Fort Worth	407,557	403,491	514,064†
Galveston	231,314‡	74,143	118,171
Gladewater	3,325	0	0
Harlingen	56,220	27,685	6,525
Houston	1,083,580	1,387,550	1,912,352
Jacksonville	6,485	20,388	7,130
Laredo	8,795	2,000	2,000
Longview	111,720	47,681	20,225
Lubbock	149,445	160,718	431,578
McAllen	16,585	50,000	18,380
Marshall	18,219	41,449	18,024
Midland	15,775	26,350	51,100
Odessa	21,185	24,330	40,440
Palestine	16,289	19,551	16,030
Pampa	19,100	18,350	19,300
Plainview	900	5,975	9,590
Port Arthur	71,617	121,362	102,982
San Angelo	73,601	32,198	93,123
San Antonio	2,151,997¶	555,905	388,950
Sherman	37,255	14,471	24,040
Snyder	4,850*	§	§
Sweetwater	11,905	12,330	12,070
Tyler	33,261	175,723	113,420
Waco	102,713	60,170	831,631
Wichita Falls	74,130	112,500	269,519
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,027,928</b>	<b>6,581,266</b>	<b>7,738,280</b>

POSTAL RECEIPTS

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Abilene	\$ 17,199	\$ 17,199	\$ 20,961
Amarillo	29,311	30,229	37,972
Austin	65,491	71,655	72,875
Beaumont	25,175	25,141	29,830
Big Spring	5,882	5,853	7,462
Brownsville	5,078	5,493	6,752
Brownwood	8,572	6,201	8,226
Childress	2,546*	†	3,501
Coleman	2,319*	†	2,565*
Corpus Christi	29,655	25,076	34,710
Corsicana	6,851	6,499	6,006
Dallas	401,892	368,275	427,096
Del Rio	3,356	5,112	4,526
Denison	6,181	6,045	6,662
Denton	6,826	6,219	10,025
El Paso	49,492	43,354	51,140
Fort Worth	159,587	151,235	167,117
Galveston	27,682	28,820	34,354
Gladewater	2,494	2,511	2,687
Graham	2,150	2,085	2,566
Harlingen	6,263	5,882	7,422
Houston	250,850	246,307	280,048
Jacksonville	3,188	3,013	3,325
Kilgore	5,229	6,030	6,545
Longview	8,393	8,700	10,880
Lubbock	18,046	17,865	21,696
Lufkin	3,987	4,008	5,521
McAllen	4,426	4,025	5,493
Marshall	6,133	5,646	7,934
Odessa	5,460*	†	8,041*
Palestine	4,690	4,761	5,893
Pampa	6,238	6,206	7,465
Plainview	4,096	3,967	4,570
Port Arthur	13,815	13,557	15,133
San Angelo	11,779	11,304	13,200
San Antonio	131,556	121,746	149,712
San Benito	3,387	2,369	1,244
Sherman	6,703	6,404	8,295
Snyder	1,374	1,340	1,661
Sweetwater	4,888	4,267	6,260
Temple	6,698	6,638	7,552
Tyler	15,694	16,282	18,801
Waco	34,392	33,336	37,019
Wichita Falls	21,970	19,526	27,032
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,436,994</b>	<b>\$1,360,081</b>	<b>\$1,597,775</b>

\*Not included in total.

†This figure is a correction of the one which appeared last month.

‡Includes 25 U. S. government buildings at a cost of \$145,000.

§Not available.

¶Does not include public works.

¶Includes construction of Victoria Courts for \$1,842,600.

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

\*Not included in total.

†Not available.

NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas Chambers of Commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

	Nov., 1940 from Nov., 1939	Nov., 1940 from Oct., 1940
Commercial	+ 7.5	- 2.7
Industrial	+ 2.9	- 7.3
Residential	+ 7.5	+ 2.0
All Others	+ 8.0	- 0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>

NOTE: Prepared from reports from 11 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Number	23	18	25
Liabilities*	\$291	\$311	\$585
Assets*	285	120	357
Average Liabilities per Failure	12	18	23

\*In thousands.

NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

## NOVEMBER RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales	
		Nov., 1940 from Nov., 1939	Nov., 1940 from Oct., 1940
TOTAL TEXAS	1,043	+ 11.3	+ 2.4
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:			
District 1-N	53	- 5.1	- 4.8
Amarillo	11	- 7.6	- 6.1
Pampa	8	- 8.8	- 0.03
Plainview	11	+ 11.3	- 2.6
All Others	23	- 5.5	- 10.0
District 1-S	24	- 8.8	+ 4.9
Big Spring	5	- 20.4	+ 4.3
Lubbock	7	- 9.0	+ 5.2
All Others	12	+ 8.3	+ 4.5
District 2	83	+ 13.9	- 0.4
Abilene	14	+ 17.4	- 11.4
Vernon	5	+ 4.7	- 11.8
Wichita Falls	14	+ 11.4	+ 8.4
All Others	50	+ 15.1	- 2.1
District 3	30	+ 37.7	- 1.6
Breckenridge	5	+ 2.8	+ 4.7
All Others	25	+ 40.7	- 2.0
District 4	243	+ 11.4	+ 1.2
Cleburne	7	+ 14.9	+ 5.8
Corsicana	8	+ 16.0	- 7.1
Dallas	43	+ 10.3	+ 1.4
Denison	9	+ 22.7	- 4.1
Ennis	5	- 1.0	- 14.8
Fort Worth	45	+ 11.2	+ 1.5
Gainesville	5	+ 25.4	+ 13.0
Sherman	5	- 7.1	- 14.3
Temple	8	+ 13.3	- 8.4
Waco	26	+ 15.6	+ 1.4
All Others	82	+ 13.3	+ 2.0
District 5	109	+ 17.2	- 3.2
Bryan	6	- 7.6	- 12.8
Longview	6	- 2.7	+ 1.7
Marshall	10	+ 23.7	+ 1.7
Palestine	6	+ 12.1	- 3.1
Tyler	13	+ 9.6	- 3.1
All Others	68	+ 22.8	- 3.3
District 6	30	+ 19.6	+ 13.6
El Paso	18	+ 20.6	+ 14.3
All Others	12	+ 5.5	+ 3.2
District 7	55	+ 6.6	- 6.9
Brady	7	- 1.7	- 7.5
San Angelo	14	+ 21.1	- 4.9
All Others	34	- 6.8	- 9.4
District 8	198	+ 16.6	+ 3.9
Austin	23	+ 17.5	+ 8.2
Corpus Christi	13	+ 13.6	+ 1.4
Lockhart	7	+ 3.1	+ 6.6
San Antonio	60	+ 20.2	+ 4.7
San Marcos	9	+ 21.4	+ 6.4
All Others	86	+ 5.3	- 3.8
District 9	153	+ 7.7	+ 3.6
Bay City	5	+ 51.7	+ 12.3
Beaumont	21	+ 21.2	+ 11.1
Galveston	20	+ 15.0	+ 11.0
Houston	54	+ 4.1	+ 4.6
Port Arthur	16	+ 0.01	- 16.5
Victoria	6	+ 13.8	- 2.7
All Others	36	+ 4.4	- 6.8
District 10	60	+ 0.6	+ 8.8
Brownsville	9	+ 1.4	- 1.1
Harlingen	6	- 8.5	+ 11.1
Laredo	6	+ 0.7	+ 13.2
All Others	39	+ 3.4	+ 9.8

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

## PURCHASES OF SAVINGS BONDS

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Year to Date, 1940	Year to Date, 1939
Abilene	1,650	47,438	247,204	213,226
Amarillo	5,325	13,669	356,325*	†
Austin	24,300	21,206	615,318	367,650
Beaumont	23,606	27,544	483,330	432,527
Big Spring	1,613	2,175	96,676	74,232
Brownsville	788	9,919	83,195	98,851
Brownwood	450	4,106	†	51,953*
Corpus Christi	11,362*	†	†	†
Dallas	118,031	146,119	2,405,420	2,295,731
Del Rio	94	2,700	15,958	9,508
Denison	12,881	10,350	129,708	105,262
Denton	492	2,625	†	†
Fort Worth	34,425	86,344	893,397	1,231,090
Galveston	21,825	27,525	497,850	371,306
Gladewater	769	1,025	76,331	87,846
Harlingen	6,113	25,238	57,053	83,458
Kilgore	3,581	1,050	99,789	101,157
Longview	40,125	17,625	273,545	235,631
McAllen	1,313	1,744	67,839	57,151
Marshall	169	2,306	155,944	60,995
Odessa	2,419*	†	39,450*	†
Palestine	6,263	9,056	†	133,444*
Pampa	3,375	9,806	†	44,514*
Plainview	319	4,163	51,808	60,452
Port Arthur	12,206	37,069	278,219	236,983
San Angelo	750	30,225	154,856	150,619
San Antonio	94,988	57,319	1,603,595	1,428,639
San Benito	525	5,831	87,876	30,282
Sherman	12,263	9,694	91,651	77,702
Temple	1,500	9,300	72,208	78,939
Tyler	46,031	11,063	300,618	237,938
Waco	26,119	39,338	586,179	485,512
Wichita Falls	10,481	15,300	433,165	367,589
TOTAL	512,370	688,872	9,848,182	8,980,276

\*Not included in total.

†Not available.

## NOVEMBER, 1940, CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

## Shipments from Texas Stations

Destination*	Cars of Poultry				Cars of Eggs†			
	Live		Dressed		Chickens		Turkeys	
	Chickens	Turkeys	Chickens	Turkeys	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1939	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1939
TOTAL	11	29	20.5	7	545.0	561.7	77.0	15.0
Intrastate	0	0	0.0	0	12.0	0	6.0	1.5
Interstate	11	29	20.5	7	533.0	561.7	71.0	13.5

## Origin Receipts at Texas Stations

TOTAL	1.0	9.0	32.5	16.5
Intrastate	1.0	9.0	5.5	2.0
Interstate	0.0	0.0	27.0	14.5

\*The destination above is the first destination as shown by the original waybill. Changes in destination brought about by diversion orders are not shown.

†Powdered eggs and canned frozen eggs are converted to a shell egg equivalent.

NOTE: These data are furnished the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, 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.



NOVEMBER RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	November, 1940			Year 1940	
	Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Nov., 1940 from Nov., 1939	Change from Nov., 1940	Number of Firms Reporting	Percent Change from Year 1939
TEXAS	1,043	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	985	+ 5.8
STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:					
APPAREL	111	+ 11.7	- 4.1	107	+ 5.1
Family Clothing Stores	24	+ 9.4	+ 6.3	24	+ 1.5
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	38	+ 10.4	- 1.0	35	+ 5.9
Shoe Stores	20	+ 21.5	- 6.9	20	+ 4.7
Women's Specialty Shops	29	+ 11.9	- 7.4	28	+ 5.4
AUTOMOTIVE*	67	+ 15.6	+ 7.6	65	+ 12.1
Motor Vehicle Dealers	64	+ 15.0	+ 7.0	62	+ 11.7
COUNTRY GENERAL	110	+ 16.1	- 2.6	101	+ 6.3
DEPARTMENT STORES	56	+ 11.8	+ 6.2	53	+ 5.5
DRUG STORES	107	+ 3.4	- 8.1	97	+ 3.4
DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE	18	+ 12.0	+ 0.1	16	+ 0.3
FILLING STATIONS	39	+ 11.8	+ 6.6	39	- 2.4
FLORISTS	23	- 8.2	+ 7.2	22	+ 3.1
FOOD*	191	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	181	- 0.5
Grocery Stores	59	+ 7.5	+ 2.8	57	+ 0.5
Grocery and Meat Stores	126	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	118	- 0.9
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD*	59	+ 2.3	- 1.6	57	+ 5.2
Furniture Stores	48	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	46	+ 5.0
Household Appliance Stores	6	+ 13.0	- 20.7	6	+ 8.7
JEWELRY	37	+ 11.3	+ 20.6	34	+ 5.6
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE*	190	+ 12.8	- 5.4	180	+ 2.4
Farm Implement Dealers	10	+ 34.6	+ 2.1	9	+ 11.9
Hardware Stores	54	+ 2.9	- 8.4	51	+ 5.7
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	122	+ 13.4	- 5.7	116	+ 1.7
RESTAURANTS	21	- 2.6	- 0.5	19	- 1.8
ALL OTHER STORES	14	- 5.5	+ 3.2	14	+ 2.0
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:					
All Stores in Cities of					
Over 100,000 Population	220	+ 11.6	+ 4.0	210	+ 6.1
50,000-100,000 Population	106	+ 15.2	+ 4.4	99	+ 5.7
2,500-50,000 Population	422	+ 9.0	+ 0.9	397	+ 5.3
Less than 2,500 Population	295	+ 9.8	- 6.2	279	+ 5.5

\*Group total includes kinds of business other than the classifications listed.

Note: Prepared from reports of independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research cooperating with the United States Bureau of the Census.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF DECEMBER 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to Dec. 1*	Government Estimate as of Dec. 1*	Total	Consumption to Dec. 1	Exports to Dec. 1	Total	Balance
1931-1932	6,369	21	16,918	23,308	1,776	2,854	4,630	18,678
1932-1933	9,682	27	12,727	22,436	1,902	3,206	5,108	17,328
1933-1934	8,176	46	13,177	21,399	2,068	3,360	5,428	15,971
1934-1935	7,746	39	9,731	17,516	1,717	1,894	3,611	13,905
1935-1936	7,138	30	10,734	17,902	1,924	2,575	4,499	13,403
1936-1937	5,397	41	12,407	17,845	2,482	2,303	4,785	13,060
1937-1938	4,498	31	18,746	23,275	2,212	2,434	4,652	18,623
1938-1939	11,533	54	12,008	23,595	2,236	1,535	3,771	19,824
1939-1940	13,033	48	11,792	24,873	2,660	2,328	4,988	19,885
1940-1941	10,596	42	12,686	23,324	2,809	495	3,304	20,020

\*In 500-pound Bales.

The Cotton Year Begins August 1.

**BANKING STATISTICS**

(In Millions of Dollars)

	November, 1940		November, 1939		October, 1940	
	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States
Debits to individual accounts.....	\$ 916	\$ 36,117	\$ 849	\$ 31,823	\$ 878	\$ 34,661
Condition of reporting member banks on—	Nov. 27, 1940		Nov. 29, 1939		Oct. 30, 1940	
<b>ASSETS:</b>						
Loans and investments—total.....	580	24,902	544	23,159	560	24,602
Loans—total.....	304	9,128	277	8,656	290	8,909
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans.....	204	4,911	185	4,381	193	4,773
Open market paper.....	2	299	2	312	2	304
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities.....	3	467	2	660	3	410
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	14	460	14	499	13	455
Real estate loans.....	24	1,228	22	1,189	23	1,222
Loans to banks.....	1	39	—	36	1	36
Other loans.....	56	1,724	52	1,579	55	1,709
Treasury Bills.....	37	784	24	711	37	736
Treasury Notes.....	34	1,861	54	2,160	33	1,834
U.S. Bonds.....	101	6,898	78	5,842	95	6,804
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov't.....	45	2,707	53	2,408	46	2,627
Other securities.....	59	3,524	58	3,382	59	3,692
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	142	12,138	137	9,792	142	12,030
Cash in vault.....	13	540	11	504	13	526
Balances with domestic banks.....	286	3,347	273	3,072	288	3,270
Other assets—net.....	31	1,249	30	1,294	31	1,230
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>						
Demand deposits—adjusted.....	516	22,189	468	18,972	506	21,858
Time deposits.....	135	5,375	137	5,232	135	5,349
U.S. Government deposits.....	32	531	30	535	32	528
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks.....	274	8,843	269	7,894	267	8,707
Foreign banks.....	1	671	—	731	1	668
Borrowings.....	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other liabilities.....	4	744	4	749	4	744
Capital account.....	90	3,822	87	3,707	89	3,803

Note: From Federal Reserve Board.

**PETROLEUM**

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
Coastal Texas*.....	236,950	221,510	222,890
East Central Texas.....	77,500	89,390	73,020
East Texas.....	373,800	416,870	344,990
North Texas.....	110,800	86,290	110,830
Panhandle.....	65,100	76,010	81,930
Southwest Texas.....	200,200	205,670	215,880
West Central Texas.....	30,400	29,820	30,120
West Texas.....	217,750	230,660	228,050
STATE.....	1,312,500	1,356,220	1,307,710
UNITED STATES.....	3,565,450	3,599,570	3,583,630
Imports.....	204,929	147,367	222,028

\*Includes Conroe.

Note: From American Petroleum Institute. See accompanying map showing the oil producing areas.

Gasoline sales as indicated by taxes collected by the State Comptroller were: October, 1940, 122,431,000 gallons; October, 1939, 112,237,000 gallons; September, 1940, 119,557,000 gallons.



**OIL-PRODUCING DISTRICTS OF TEXAS**

NOVEMBER 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	
		1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
<b>All Stores</b> .....	69	66.4	66.8	43.4	41.7	0.9	1.0
<b>Stores Grouped by Cities:</b>							
Abilene.....	3	55.7	55.6	35.0	29.8	1.4	1.6
Amarillo.....	3	62.3	60.8	43.8	47.0	1.7	1.8
Austin.....	6	58.8	60.0	50.2	48.1	1.0	1.0
Beaumont.....	3	69.3	71.5	44.6	43.3	1.3	1.2
Bryan.....	3	56.1	57.0	39.6	37.0	3.3	3.3
Dallas.....	10	73.2	72.3	46.4	43.5	0.7	0.7
Fort Worth.....	6	67.2	65.6	37.8	37.3	1.1	1.1
Houston.....	8	65.0	64.7	42.3	42.4	1.3	1.4
San Antonio.....	4	58.4	64.4	49.8	47.6	1.0	0.9
Waco.....	5	62.8	63.6	33.7	31.6	1.3	1.3
All Others.....	18	60.2	60.9	40.6	38.6	1.3	1.4
<b>Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:</b>							
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over \$500,000).....	21	66.2	66.9	43.7	43.0	0.9	0.9
Department Stores (Annual Volume Under \$500,000).....	12	56.5	59.6	38.0	35.6	1.8	1.8
Dry Goods-Apparel Stores.....	4	60.9	61.7	43.4	41.5	1.6	1.8
Women's Specialty Shops.....	15	69.7	68.4	44.2	39.6	0.6	0.6
Men's Clothing Stores.....	17	66.9	66.1	42.0	40.4	1.4	1.5
<b>Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1939:</b>							
Over \$2,500,000.....	10	70.7	69.9	44.4	41.7	0.7	0.7
\$2,500,000 down to \$1,000,000.....	11	64.3	63.0	42.5	38.8	0.9	1.0
\$1,000,000 down to \$500,000.....	10	62.2	60.1	44.0	42.0	1.2	1.2
\$500,000 down to \$100,000.....	27	58.3	58.9	41.7	39.4	1.4	1.6
Less than \$100,000.....	11	65.1	63.0	42.4	39.6	2.7	2.9

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.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
<b>Domestic Corporations</b>			
Capitalization*.....	\$ 790	\$1,143	\$1,171
Number.....	64	101	94
<b>Classification of new corporations:</b>			
Banking-Finance.....	4	2	2
Manufacturing.....	10	20	19
Merchandising.....	12	25	32
Oil.....	5	17	9
Public Service.....	1	0	0
Real Estate-Building.....	7	11	7
Transportation.....	4	2	5
All Others.....	21	24	20
Number capitalized at less than \$5,000.....	34	53	45
Number capitalized at \$100,000 or more.....	2	2	2
<b>Foreign Corporations (Number)</b> .....	24	25	24

COMMODITY PRICES

	Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940
<b>WHOLESALE PRICES:</b>			
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100).....	79.6	79.2	78.7
<b>FARM PRICES:</b>			
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100).....	68.2	67.3	66.4
<b>RETAIL PRICES:</b>			
Food (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1935-39=100).....	95.9	96.7	96.2
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications, Jan. 1931=100).....	93.7	91.9	93.5

\*In thousands.

Note: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

## NOVEMBER SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK CONVERTED TO A RAIL-CAR BASIS\*

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth	5,464	5,619	1,409	1,652	627	535	448	371	7,948	8,177
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	669	868	156	222	18	12	63	99	906	1,201
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	6,133	6,487	1,565	1,874	645	547	511	470	8,854	9,378

## TEXAS CAR-LOT\* SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, JAN 1—DEC. 1, 1940

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth	44,538	52,218	12,764	14,294	7,635	7,910	11,250	9,947	76,187	84,369
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	4,752	7,858	1,046	1,569	217	411	978	1,656	6,993	11,494
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	49,290	60,076	13,810	15,863	7,852	8,321	12,228	11,603	83,180	95,863

\*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. Dept. of Agriculture 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.

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