TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

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The University of Texas

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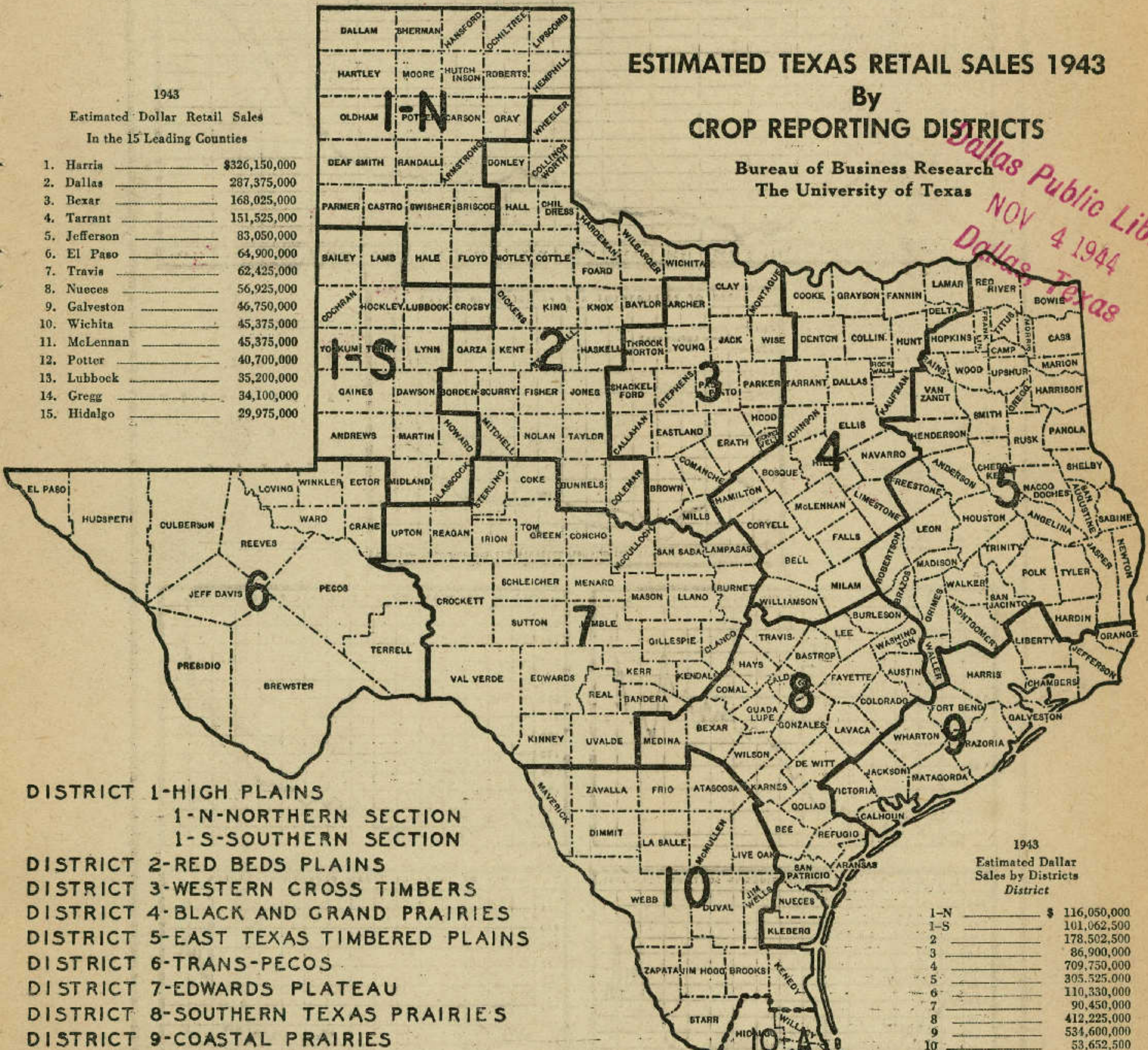
A Monthly Summary of Economic and Business Conditions in Texas
By the Staff of the Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas
F. A. Buechel, Editor.

ESTIMATED TEXAS RETAIL SALES 1943
By
CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas

1943
Estimated Dollar Retail Sales
In the 15 Leading Counties

1.	Harris	$326,150,000
2.	Dallas	287,375,000
3.	Bexar	168,025,000
4.	Tarrant	151,525,000
5.	Jefferson	83,050,000
6.	El Paso	64,900,000
7.	Travis	62,425,000
8.	Nueces	56,925,000
9.	Galveston	46,750,000
10.	Wichita	45,375,000
11.	McLennan	45,375,000
12.	Potter	40,700,000
13.	Lubbock	35,200,000
14.	Gregg	34,100,000
15.	Hidalgo	29,975,000



DISTRICT 1-HIGH PLAINS
- 1-N-NORTHERN SECTION
- 1-S-SOUTHERN SECTION

DISTRICT 2-RED BEDS PLAINS
DISTRICT 3-WESTERN CROSS TIMBERS
DISTRICT 4-BLACK AND GRAND PRAIRIES
DISTRICT 5-EAST TEXAS TIMBERED PLAINS
DISTRICT 6-TRANS-PECOS
DISTRICT 7-EDWARDS PLATEAU
DISTRICT 8-SOUTHERN TEXAS PRAIRIES
DISTRICT 9-COASTAL PRAIRIES
DISTRICT 10-SOUTH TEXAS PLAINS
- 10-A-LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

1943
Estimated Dollar Sales by Districts

District	
1–N	$ 116,050,000
1–S	101,062,500
2	178,502,500
3	86,900,000
4	709,750,000
5	305,525,000
6	110,330,000
7	90,450,000
8	412,225,000
9	534,600,000
10	53,652,500
10–A	60,500,000
TOTAL	$2,759,547,500

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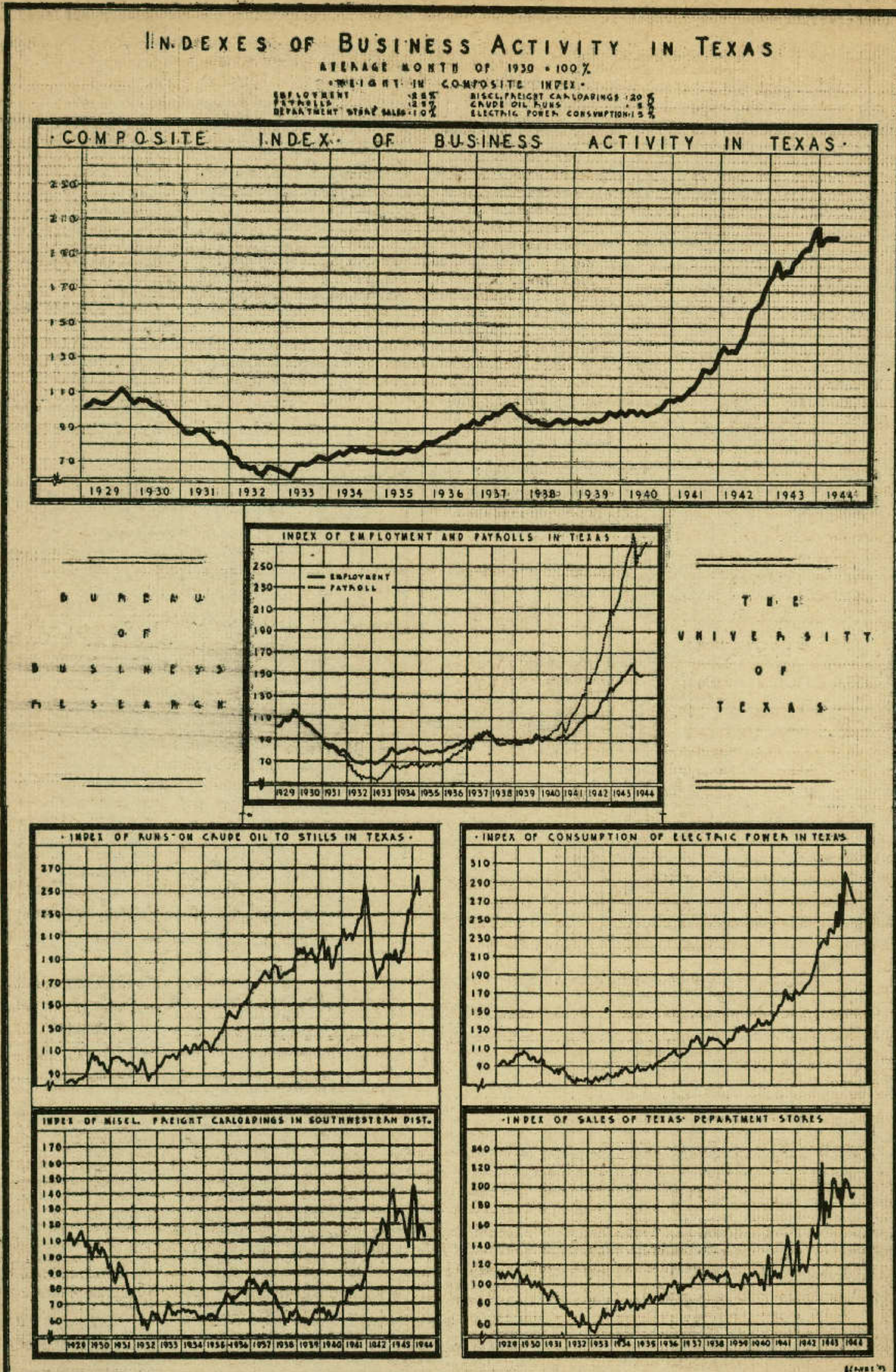
INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100%
WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX
COMPOSITE INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944
INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN TEXAS
EMPLOYMENT
PAYROLL
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
INDEX OF RUNS ON CRUDE OIL TO STILLS IN TEXAS
INDEX OF CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS
INDEX OF MISCL. FREIGHT CARLOADINGS IN SOUTHWESTERN DIST.
INDEX OF SALES OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT STORES

Business Review and Prospect

Termination of the war in Europe this fall is no longer as uniformly predicted by high military authorities as it was in the recent past, and current reports indicate that Germany's fall may not come until 1945, while the defeat of Japan may require two more years. It is thus apparent that war production can no longer be allowed to lag—a tendency which had become quite noticeable during the summer months when victory in Europe seemed imminent. Chairman Krug, of the War Production Board, while calling attention to the temporary failure to meet the monthly quotas which had been set, recently reported that improvement is taking place and that total war production for the year will come within two or three per cent of the scheduled quotas. He emphasized the need, however, for concerted action in the production of combat transports, combat cargo carriers and a few other such items.

As a result of the modification in the military situation, it appears that there is now a more relaxed attitude toward problems of reconversion than there was during the late summer. This situation does not necessarily mean that the reconversion problem is to receive less attention. On the contrary, it probably means that a more systematic procedure is being worked out for the change-over from a war to peace economy and that fear of a violent shock to our economy when Germany collapses is subsiding. It is imperative that the leadership of the country working on the various levels of our economy—local, state, national, and international—develop *concrete* plans for meeting the transition problems which are already upon us.

Small Business in the Economic Picture of Texas and the Southwest

For many decades *Small Business* has been declining in relative importance as a segment of our national economy and this trend has been greatly accelerated since our entrance into the war. Although this downward trend in the relative importance of *Small Business* has been less marked in the Gulf Southwest than in the industrial regions of the North and East, it has become sufficiently apparent in Texas and this entire region to arouse considerable apprehension among large numbers of the more thoughtful citizens who class themselves as small businessmen. Many individual small businessmen in this region are giving a great deal of thought to ways and means of meeting the economic problems which they see coming in the immediate postwar period. As a first step in meeting these problems they favor a closer coordination among agencies designed to work out these problems on the local, regional, and national levels.

Clarification of Government policy regarding disposal of that part of the surplus war property which will directly affect the interests of small business is being emphasized. They urge that a system of disposing of surplus war goods be set up by which each small businessman may have a clear-cut understanding of the steps he must take to gain access to surplus goods. And they ask that his rights to bid for the goods he may want shall be protected against more powerful buyers.

Substantial businessmen who class their operations as small business do not feel that expansion of mass production industries in this region need necessarily menace the economic welfare of small business groups. On the contrary, they take the position that while certain phases of industrialization must necessarily be on a mass production basis, innumerable opportunities for small business will inevitably result from such industrial development. They believe, however, that control of the impending industrial expansion in Texas and the Southwest should be kept firmly in the hands of the industrial and financial leaders of the region, who have at heart not only the success of business in the conventional sense, but also the promotion of higher standards of living.

These representatives of small business point out that notable advances have already been made in the development of mass output by chemical industries in this region, and that the products thus introduced will furnish the raw materials for a wide range of new industries. During the past three years, of course, the results of these developments have necessarily been limited to their use for the prosecution of the war, but as peace comes into view, increasing attention is being given to utilizing them for production of civilian goods.

It would be difficult to overstate the potentialities which the conversion of these new chemical raw materials into consumer goods affords to the people of this region. The benefits would take the form of more jobs, new pay rolls and a wide range of goods produced near the points of consumption with consequent lower costs to the ultimate consumer.

The automobile tire plant and the glass plant in the city of Waco, are current examples of what may be looked for in the way of new developments in consumer goods industries. Other new industries may be expected to follow in that city as well as in many other cities throughout the State and region as a result of intelligent and persistent effort on the part of local, State, and regional leadership. No other section of the country enjoys such natural advantages as does the Gulf Southwest in the production of chemical raw materials upon the basis of which a wide range of consumer goods industries may be created.

Retail Trade in Texas

Retail, wholesale and manufacturing establishments in Texas combined number more than 100 thousand and of this total approximately 85 thousand are retail establishments. These figures furnish numerical evidence of the importance of small business in this State. In 1943 these retail establishments distributed goods in Texas to the value of approximately $2¾ billion and during the current year the total will reach nearly $3 billion. Retail sales during the past two years have amounted to about one half of the total income of the State, which income in 1943 was approximately $5½ billion as compared with retail sales amounting to two thirds of the total State income during the immediate prewar years. It is probable that the ratio of retail sales to total income will increase with the restoration of our economy to a peacetime basis, so that the prospective decline in total income may not result in a corresponding decrease in retail sales. Accumulated buying power, together with a huge deferred demand for goods which have not been available during the war, are basic reasons for expecting a high level of retail sales during early postwar years.

Distribution of Retail Sales

Retail sales are very unevenly distributed over Texas, almost three fourths of the sales occurring in the eastern third of the State. The chart on the cover page of the Review gives estimated retail dollar sales for each of the crop reporting districts of the State and the total for the State for the year 1943. Although districts 4, 5, 8, and 9 represent only about 30 per cent of the land area of the State, they account for approximately 70 per cent of the retail sales. Further, evidence of high concentration of retail sales is found in the fact that four counties—Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant—account for one third of the retail sales of the State.

Growth of retail sales in Texas and in each of the crop reporting districts during the past ten years is evidenced by the following figures. The data for 1935 and 1939 are taken from the United States Census of Distribution, while those for 1943 are estimates based upon data obtained by this Bureau.

RETAIL SALES

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Districts	1935	1939	1943
1-N	54,392	76,255	116,050
1-S	35,699	66,203	101,063
2	89,802	112,547	178,503
3	43,922	56,747	86,900
4	344,510	465,301	709,750
5	162,947	200,246	305,525
6	48,027	72,102	110,330
7	44,664	59,253	90,450
8	195,432	270,094	412,225
9	219,709	350,394	534,600
10	23,161	34,931	53,652
10-A	26,999	39,643	60,500
STATE	1,289,264	1,803,716	2,759,547

The variation in concentration of retail sales in Texas is a result of the sharp difference in the geography of this State giving rise to a number of major natural regions, each of which is characterized by its own peculiar types of natural resources and industries based upon these resources. Thus, in addition to the retail merchandise common to all sections of the State, there are many lines of merchandise which are designed to meet the peculiar needs of different sections of the State resulting from these geographic differences.

For example, geographic conditions in the Northern High Plains give rise to wheat farming, a type of agriculture which requires specialized mechanical equipment, as well as many other classes of merchandise adapted to this kind of agriculture; while adjacent to this area on the south is a highly specialized cotton section with its own special needs for retail merchandise, both with respect to carrying on production and the mode of life associated with this type of farm activity. Similarly, the needs for special types of merchandise come as a result of peculiar needs in the highly specialized wool and mohair region of the Edwards Plateau, the citrus area of the Lower Rio Grande Valley and the general farming areas of Central and East Texas.

In the same way, differences arising from variations in natural resources and associated industries are to be noted in urban areas and these too are reflected in the type, variety and quality of retail merchandise. Wide differences may be noted even in cities which are relatively close together.

These few illustrations suggest, therefore, that in addition to facts relating to income or purchasing power as a sum of money, it is important to know as much as possible about the activities which brought this purchasing power into being and the sources from which this income is derived. As changes occur in these factors they should be noted both qualitatively and quantitatively so that the kind of merchandise as well as the necessary quantity may be provided.

Current Business Activity in Texas

Retail dollar sales during the past month and for the year to date were more than 11 per cent above those of the corresponding period of last year and there is every indication that this margin of increase will be maintained through the remainder of the year. It is upon this basis and assumption that the estimate of Texas retail sales at approximately $3 billion for the year 1944 has been made in the foregoing discussion.

Increases in sales over a year ago prevail in practically all lines of merchandise. Establishments handling durable goods such as hardware, furniture and farm implements are showing substantial year to year gains in spite of the shortage of labor and materials for making these types of goods. As labor and materials become available for the production of civilian durable goods of all kinds, even greater year to year increases in retail sales of all lines of this type of merchandise are a practical certainty.

In addition to the high level of sales in the retail trade, other evidences of gains in business and industrial activity may be noted. Postal receipts in upwards of 40 Texas cities were up 25 per cent during September from the corresponding month last year. Power consumption also gained substantially; commercial power consumption during September was up 9.0 per cent from a year ago, residential gained 7.5 per cent and industrial 20.4 per cent.

Farm Cash Income

Cash income from agriculture in Texas during September as computed by this Bureau (see note under following table) totalled nearly $118 million compared with nearly $144 million during the corresponding month last year, a decline of 18 per cent. Aggregate farm cash income during the first nine months was nearly $734 million, a slight gain over the $728 million during the corresponding period last year.

The following table reflects changes in income for the State and for each crop reporting district during comparable periods.

The sharp decline in farm cash income during September in comparison with September last year was the result of the sharp drop in cotton ginnings. During September, 1943, ginnings totalled 766,303 bales, whereas in September this year ginnings amounted to only 460,217 bales, a decrease of 306,096 bales. At current farm prices of approximately $100 per bale this amount of lint is worth approximately $30 million. The value of seed associated with this amount of lint at the current price of nearly $54 per ton is about $7 million. Thus it may be seen that the decline in income resulting from a decrease in ginnings of more than 300,000 bales during September as compared with last year, amounted to approximately $37 million for cotton and cottonseed combined.

Although the cotton crop during the current year was substantially below that of a year ago, the lag in ginnings during the current year to date, as compared with last year leaves more of the current season's crop to be ginned than was left to be ginned at this time in 1943. Hence, income from cotton and cottonseed during the remainder of the cotton season will be greater than it was during the corresponding period a year ago, provided the estimates of production made to date by the United States Department of Agriculture are substantiated in the final ginnings reports.

Slight increases in the September income from cattle, calves, and sheep were almost completely offset by the sharp drop in the income from hogs; while income from dairy products, poultry, and eggs remained at almost the same level as a year ago.

F. A. Buechel.

INDEXES OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS

(Average Month 1928–'32 equals 100%)

				Cumulative Cash Income (in Thousands of Dollars) Jan.-Sept., Inclusive	
Districts	Sept., 1944	Aug., 1944	Sept., 1943	1944	1943
1–N	321.0	561.7	213.5	102,728	77,807
1–S	438.5	576.3	536.4	51,813	50,852
2	105.3	222.8	147.7	59,961	59,938
3	178.5	325.2	207.5	38,597	33,111
4	82.3	54.5	111.8	107,951	126,236
5	42.1	43.0	81.8	44,620	61,267
6	208.9	144.5	232.9	24,251	32,441
7	133.3	209.6	138.9	53,471	52,724
8	152.9	108.6	135.5	73,388	88,228
9	155.9	116.9	194.2	49,482	56,862
10	162.5	153.2	160.7	22,102	26,158
10–A	324.4	579.9	69.4	95,409	62,413
STATE	105.4	145.6	129.0	733,773	728,037

Note: Farm cash income as computed by the Bureau understates actual farm cash income by from six to ten 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.

Postwar Employment in Texas

Whether individual liberty shall be restored and survive in this country after this war will depend on how we solve the problem of employment.

Full employment in private industry will be the price of freedom after this war. It is possible to make a reasonably close estimate on the size of this problem. According to the War Manpower Commission there are 375,000 persons employed in Texas in the four major war activities of aircraft, ship building, munitions and civilians in war agencies. It is estimated that only about 25,000 of these will be employed in these activities in Texas in peacetime. The manager of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission estimates that Texas has about 600,000 in the armed services. These two figures give us a base for estimating the over-all size of the employment problem in making the transition from the war to peacetime economy.

Prewar Employment in Texas

Prewar employment and trends of employment in Texas give us a starting point for thinking and planning concretely about postwar employment. According to the 1940 Census there were gainfully employed in Texas at that time 2,138,355 persons 14 years of age or older, and of these 639,114 were in agriculture, forestry and fishing; 61,052 in mining; 110,734 in construction; 211,591 in manufacturing; and 1,115,864 in various service trades and industries broken down as follows: 140,277 in transportation, communication and other public utilities; 381,260 in wholesale and retail trade; 56,249 in finance, insurance and real estate; 42,715 in business and repair service; 236,726 in personal service; 16,367 in amusement recreation and related services; 138,336 in professional and related services; 79,033 government; and 24,901 in industry not reported.

From 1930 to 1940 there was a decline of gainfully employed in agriculture of about 200,000, an increase of about 9,000 in mining, a slight decrease in manufacturing due largely to reclassification of some business from manufacturing to service and repair industries, and an increase of 153,000 in service industries and trades.

Employment Individual Responsibility

Mass figures given above indicate the size of the unemployment problem and give in perspective the major fields of employment. The solution of the problems of unemployment in a democracy begins at the other extreme of these data, or with the individual and the local community in which he lives. There is then not one problem of employment adjustment, but as many as there will be unemployed. The job of finding employment for one individual is rather simple especially when we realize that the job is parcelled out to every community and practically every home in Texas.

To a large extent our success in solving these problems when the war is over will depend largely on our approach. *If each individual, each family, and each community involved simply leaves it to the State and Federal Government we shall lose the very things for which we are fighting.*

Procedure

The first responsibility in securing employment belongs to the individual seeking employment. The fact is, a very large per cent of the potentially unemployed after the war already know what they are going to do and have their plans made. Another large per cent will be able to take care of themselves in a family enterprise or with some aid from the family. The re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act will take care of another relatively large number.

The development of sources of employment for the remainder, and there will be a substantial number, is first of all a responsibility of business men in the local community. Surveys made by the Committee for Economic Development reveal that in every community there are peacetime enterprises temporarily closed, or operating with insufficient personnel, or have many who will wish to retire at the first opportunity. Many communities, large and small, have already made surveys of their communities and are ready to render immediate aid. Communities which have not assembled such useful data can secure aid in doing so from the Committee for Economic Development and the United States Employment Service.

Community and business responsibility in reconversion and re-employment does not end with the creation of jobs. These communities and businessmen must play the major role in solving veterans' problems of readjustment to civilian life as well as civilian jobs. It is the business of the local community to co-ordinate the efforts of such agencies as the Veterans Administration, Selective Service System, The Red Cross, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Committee for Economic Development, chambers of commerce, medical societies, schools, labor unions, and churches in solving these problems.

Federal Aids

The local community can aid its returning veterans in helping them avail themselves of the various aids offered returning veterans such as the opportunity to return to school to finish their college training or to take special vocational training. Many will need to take advantage of this generous offer to prepare themselves for available jobs in the community, and it will spread the employment problem over a longer time. The Government is also offering to aid those returning from war service to buy farms or get into business by furnishing loan capital to the extent of $2,000. In many instances veterans have developed skills needed in the community. A community thus has the rare opportunity to help itself as well as a veteran. The Federal and State employment agencies can help communities greatly in working out this phase of readjustment.

Opportunity for Expansion

Texas communities and business executives will have the greatest opportunity in the history of the State to advance Texas industrially. Public welfare makes the responsibility for this development equally as great as the opportunity. It is estimated by the Employment Service that we have about 400,000 more workers in Texas with skills than we ever had before. Industrialists who have spoken are enthusiastic about this skilled labor in Texas. There are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of plants, machinery, and tools put here by the Federal Government to produce war goods. Many of these buildings, tools, and equipment can readily be adapted to production of civilian goods. The Federal Government is anxious for all of these things to be used to produce useful goods to give additional employment opportunities. They will be sold at very reasonable prices on credit if desired.

The business managers of this State who have the "know how," and the vision are presented with a good business opportunity and a chance to render a great public service by buying these war plants, tools, and supplies and converting them with the employment of these newly trained skilled laborers into going peacetime industries. The Smaller War Plants Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are eager to aid management in financing such a program, and in working out layout designs, and problems of processing and marketing.

Top Production and Full Employment

It has been said very truly that employment is a function of production. Instead of limitation of production to raise prices our efforts must be directed toward lowering costs and improving products to expand markets in order to increase employment, real income, and standards of living if we are to save at home that for which we are fighting abroad.

A. B. Cox.
Director

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1944

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

Year	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to Oct. 1*	Gov. Est. as of Oct. 1*	Total	Con. to Oct. 1	Exports to Oct. 1	Total	Balance Oct. 1
1935–1936	7,138	14	11,464	18,616	859	728	1,587	17,029
1936–1937	5,397	22	11,609	17,028	1,205	752	1,957	15,071
1937–1938	4,498	14	17,978	22,490	1,206	838	2,044	20,446
1938–1939	11,533	29	12,212	23,774	1,093	590	1,683	22,091
1939–1940	13,033	22	11,928	24,983	1,255	644	1,899	23,084
1940–1941	10,596	14	12,741	23,351	1,289	156	1,445	21,906
1941–1942	12,376	69	11,061	23,506	1,750	255	2,005	21,501
1942–1943	10,590	—	13,818	24,408	1,891	—	1,891	22,517
1943–1944	10,687	—	11,478	22,165	1,714	—	1,714	20,451
1944–1945	10,727	—	11,953	22,680	1,634	—	1,634	21,046

The Cotton Year begins August 1.
*Figures are in 478 net pound bales.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS

September, 1944

	Estimated Number of Workers Employed* Aug., 1944(1)	Sept., 1944(2)	Percentage Change from Aug., 1944	from Sept., 1943	Estimated Amount of Weekly Pay Roll Aug., 1944(1)	Sept., 1944(2)	Percentage Change from Aug., 1944	from Sept., 1943
MANUFACTURING								
All Manufacturing Industries	172,220†	172,220†	— (5)	+ 3.0	$6,054,867	$6,000,585	— 0.9	+12.9
Food Products								
Baking	10,500	10,449	— 0.5	+29.4	392,772	448,915	+14.3	+80.0
Carbonated Beverages	4,166	3,871	— 7.1	—12.6	128,924	115,641	—10.3	— 4.6
Confectionery	1,339	1,537	+14.8	+25.2	19,818	21,723	+ 9.6	+35.3
Flour Milling	2,366	2,278	— 3.7	+ 2.9	74,914	81,596	+ 8.9	+24.6
Ice Cream	1,655	1,527	— 7.7	+ 3.1	43,621	40,995	— 6.0	+ 9.0
Meat Packing	6,755	6,594	— 2.4	+ 3.3	220,093	214,611	— 2.5	+ 2.4
Textiles								
Cotton Textile Mills	5,100	5,119	+ 0.4	—10.3	117,790	119,435	+ 1.4	— 7.6
Men's Work Clothing	4,193	4,068	— 3.0	— 2.0	75,382	74,016	— 1.8	+ 7.0
Forest Products								
Furniture	1,213	1,179	— 2.7	—28.5	32,303	33,210	+ 2.8	—16.0
Planing Mills	1,833	1,788	— 2.4	—14.7	56,840	55,208	— 2.9	+ 2.4
Saw Mills	14,568	15,043	+ 3.3	— 3.1	290,077	297,302	+ 2.5	+ 1.7
Paper Boxes	857	894	+ 4.3	— 5.7	21,417	22,210	+ 3.7	+ 8.7
Printing and Publishing								
Commercial Printing	2,339	2,237	— 4.4	— 5.2	82,657	82,591	— 0.1	+ 8.1
Newspaper Publishing	3,832	3,977	+ 3.8	— 4.5	112,664	123,048	+ 9.2	+ 1.7
Chemical Products								
Cotton Oil Mills	1,949	2,625	+34.7	—26.1	30,272	51,990	+71.7	— 9.3
Petroleum Refining	25,517	25,245	— 1.1	+10.1	1,453,005	1,435,689	— 1.2	+10.8
Stone and Clay Products								
Brick and Tile	1,656	1,584	— 4.3	+ 6.2	30,004	31,013	+ 3.4	+32.0
Cement	742	732	— 1.4	—33.2	28,884	28,515	— 1.3	—31.5
Iron and Steel Products								
Structural and Ornamental Iron	2,508	2,240	—10.7	—21.9	80,579	75,429	— 6.4	— 7.6
NONMANUFACTURING								
Crude Petroleum Production	28,156	28,011	— 0.5	+ 8.9	1,578,467	1,568,822	— 0.6	+16.8
Quarrying	(3)	(3)	+ 3.1	— 8.9	(3)	(3)	+ 3.0	— 0.9
Public Utilities	(3)	(3)	— 1.3	+ 0.8	(3)	(3)	— 0.6	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	203,994	211,006	+ 3.4	— 6.8	4,947,717	5,240,337	+ 5.9	+ 7.7
Wholesale Trade	61,978	61,494	— 0.8	+ 1.8	2,474,804	2,442,197	— 1.3	+10.6
Dyeing and Cleaning	2,902	2,845	— 1.9	— 2.4	67,871	68,740	+ 1.3	+12.7
Hotels	20,042	19,617	— 2.1	+ 0.4	364,437	353,861	— 2.9	+10.1
Power Laundries	14,573	14,672	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	255,628	253,579	— 0.8	+ 7.9

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SELECTED CITIES(4)

	Employment Percentage Change Aug., 1944 to Sept., 1944	Sept., 1943 to Sept., 1944	Pay Rolls Percentage Change Aug., 1944 to Sept., 1944	Sept., 1943 to Sept., 1944
Abilene	+ 7.8	+ 3.8	+ 1.9	+ 15.5
Amarillo	— 4.4	— 1.9	— 1.4	+ 1.3
Austin	+ 8.7	— 0.8	+ 4.9	+ 0.3
Beaumont	— 0.8	+ 3.1	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
Dallas	— 0.1	+ 12.2	+ 2.0	+ 38.9
El Paso	— 2.8	+ 3.5	+ 3.1	+ 20.2
Fort Worth	— 1.5	— 22.3	— 0.1	— 17.6
Corpus Christi	— 0.4	(3)	+ 0.2	(3)
Galveston	— 10.2	— 13.6	— 0.7	+ 15.2
Houston	— 0.4	— 17.0	— 15.8	— 18.2
Port Arthur	— 2.1	+ 8.0	— 2.7	+ 15.7
San Antonio	+ 0.7	— 0.2	+ 2.1	+ 5.2
Sherman	+ 5.4	+ 42.2	+ 1.7	+ 57.3
Waco	+ 0.9	— 1.5	+ 2.5	+ 12.7
Wichita Falls	— 0.3	— 12.9	— 5.9	— 9.5
STATE	— 2.4	— 5.3	— 5.4	— 3.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS(6)

	1942(1)	1943(1)	1944
January	1,170,000	1,385,000	1,429,000(2)
February	1,199,000	1,397,000	1,433,000(2)
March	1,226,000	1,415,000	1,433,000(2)
April	1,222,000	1,433,000	1,435,000(2)
May	1,251,000	1,458,000	1,435,000(2)
June	1,291,000	1,478,000	1,448,000(2)
July	1,317,000	1,450,000(1)	1,448,000(2)
August	1,352,000	1,441,000(2)	
September	1,373,000	1,448,000(2)	
October	1,384,000	1,455,000(2)	
November	1,389,000	1,461,000(2)	
December	1,413,700	1,470,000(2)	

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

†Does not include strictly war industries.

(1)Revised.

(2)Subject to revision.

(3)Not available.

(4)Based on unweighted figures.

(5)Less than 1/10 of one per cent.

(6)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.

Due to the national emergency, publication of data for certain industries is being withheld until further notice.

DAIRY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN PLANTS IN TEXAS

Product and Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
CREAMERY BUTTER (1000 lb.)													
1944*	2,043	2,126	2,765	3,535	4,008	3,527	3,569	2,792	2,535				
1943*	2,636	2,743	3,076	3,652	4,544	4,120	4,363	3,584	2,621	2,581	2,236	1,924	38,071
1930–39 average	2,074	2,109	2,392	3,138	3,556	3,166	4,113	2,867	2,513	2,608	2,301	2,211	32,048
ICE CREAM (1000 gal.)‡													
1944*	1,115	1,211	1,520	1,687	2,491	2,944	3,200	2,997	2,193				
1943*	1,125	1,187	1,396	1,770	2,302	2,478	2,778	2,898	2,125	1,622	1,443	940	22,237
1930–39 average	215	262	434	570	752	893	904	845	686	460	259	205	6,486
AMERICAN CHEESE (1000 lb.)													
1944*	902	956	1,229	1,884	2,273	2,159	2,076	1,621	1,372				
1943*	914	948	1,063	1,594	2,010	1,866	1,782	1,319	984	819	621	809	15,272
1930–39 average	554	590	737	1,050	1,215	1,129	1,119	1,025	866	852	718	641	10,496
MILK EQUIVALENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS† (1000 lb.)													
1944*	67,873	71,783	92,663	119,889	144,977	137,502	140,357	115,184	97,137				
1943*	80,106	83,301	94,470	118,447	149,577	139,948	147,397	126,028	92,753	85,084	73,290	62,253	1,291,709
1930–39 average	54,675	57,139	67,456	89,641	104,323	97,562	97,075	89,185	76,165	73,444	60,119	55,872	922,656

*Estimates of production made by the Bureau of Business Research.
†Milk Equivalent of Dairy products was calculated from production data by the Bureau of Business Research.
‡Includes ice cream, sherbets, ices, etc.
NOTE: 10-year average production on creamery butter, ice cream and American cheese based on data from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A.

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

	Cattle 1944	Cattle 1943	Calves 1944	Calves 1943	Swine 1944	Swine 1943	Sheep 1944	Sheep 1943	Total 1944	Total 1943
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth	6,295	5,842	1,615	1,348	846	1,281	1,313	1,555	10,069	10,026
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	471	471	85	120	40	54	531	235	1,127	880
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	6,766	6,313	1,700	1,468	886	1,335	1,844	1,790	11,196	10,906

TEXAS CAR-LOT* SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK FOR YEAR TO DATE

	Cattle 1944	Cattle 1943	Calves 1944	Calves 1943	Swine 1944	Swine 1943	Sheep 1944	Sheep 1943	Total 1944	Total 1943
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth	44,776	45,874	8,135	6,879	12,112	12,782	11,693	10,609	76,716	76,144
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	5,181	6,126	968	1,558	766	578	1,315	819	8,230	9,081
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	49,957	52,000	9,103	8,437	12,878	13,360	13,008	11,428	84,946	85,225

*Rail-car Basis: Cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; swine, 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 United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics by railway officials through more than 1,500 station agents, representing every livestock shipping point in the State. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

SEPTEMBER, 1944, CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Shipments from Texas Stations

*Destination	Cars of Poultry: Chickens 1944	Chickens 1943	Turkeys 1944	Turkeys 1943	Cars of Eggs: Shell 1944	Shell 1943	Frozen 1944	Frozen 1943	Dried 1944	Dried 1943	Shell Equivalent† 1944	Shell Equivalent† 1943
TOTAL	17	10	1	3	20	31	108	35	137	79	1,332	733
Intrastate	8	1	0	0	16	31	42	19	14	17	212	205
Interstate	9	9	1	3	4	0	66	16	123	62	1,120	528
Receipts at Texas Stations												
TOTAL	22	1	1	0	161	64	111	4	19	0	535	72
Intrastate	8	0	1	0	23	12	49	2	12	0	217	16
Interstate	14	1	0	0	138	52	62	2	7	0	318	56

*The destination above is the first destination as shown by the original waybill. Changes in destination brought about by diversion factors are not shown.
†Dried eggs and frozen eggs are converted to a shell egg equivalent on the following basis: 1 rail carload of dried eggs=8 carloads of shell eggs, and 1 carload of frozen eggs=2 carloads of shell eggs.
NOTE: These data furnished to the Division of Agricultural Statistics, B.A.E., 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.

SEPTEMBER CREDIT RATIOS IN TEXAS DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL 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	
		1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
All Stores	62	47.9	47.8	64.7	62.7	1.0	1.0
Stores Grouped by Cities:							
Austin	6	39.8	42.9	74.6	73.4	1.0	1.0
Corpus Christi	3	44.9	42.3	78.0	67.1	2.3	1.3
Dallas	9	53.3	58.2	62.5	64.1	0.7	0.7
El Paso	3	39.1	42.7	63.2	64.3	1.2	1.3
Fort Worth	6	43.4	43.8	62.9	57.2	1.3	1.1
Houston	8	50.5	43.9	64.7	56.6	1.1	1.3
San Antonio	4	36.7	38.7	66.4	67.0	1.2	1.4
Waco	5	47.4	47.4	64.1	57.7	1.0	1.0
All Others	18	42.3	42.8	72.3	71.2	1.1	1.0
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:							
Department Store (Annual Volume Over $500,000)	20	46.2	46.4	66.5	63.0	1.0	1.0
Department Stores (Annual Volume under $500,000)	9	41.9	42.0	65.0	64.8	1.2	1.2
Dry-Goods-Apparel Stores	3	37.3	41.0	70.0	66.3	1.5	1.5
Women's Specialty Shops	16	50.2	54.7	59.0	62.2	0.8	0.7
Men's Clothing Stores	14	43.4	44.7	69.2	63.7	1.2	1.2
Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1943:*							
Over $2,500,000	19	47.6	45.7	66.3	64.9	0.9	0.9
$2,500,000 down to $1,000,000	12	39.6	40.5	72.6	67.8	1.3	1.3
$1,000,000 down to $500,000	12	46.4	44.1	69.6	67.0	1.2	1.1
Less than $100,000	19	31.3	29.7	66.9	62.0	2.4	2.2

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.

SEPTEMBER RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Number of Establishments Reporting	Percentage Changes in Dollar Sales: Sept., 1944 from Sept., 1943	Sept., 1944 from Aug., 1944	Year, 1944 from Year, 1943
TOTAL TEXAS	990	+11.2	+11.8	+11.4
STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:				
APPAREL	109	+16.1	+23.6	+13.9
Family Clothing Stores	22	+ 5.8	+15.9	+ 9.4
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	34	+ 7.0	+34.1	+ 6.2
Shoe Stores	17	+ 6.5	+20.0	+ 6.5
Women's Specialty Shops	36	+24.0	+20.2	+20.1
AUTOMOTIVE*	83	− 5.8	− 8.0	+ 6.0
Motor Vehicle Dealers	75	− 7.5	− 6.9	+ 5.9
COUNTRY GENERAL	99	+10.2	+ 7.2	+ 9.8
DEPARTMENT STORES	62	+12.8	+16.1	+14.3
DRUG STORES	105	+12.9	+ 1.3	+11.7
DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE	33	+ 4.1	+12.1	+ 8.2
FILLING STATIONS	25	+ 3.7	−12.4	+ 6.1
FLORISTS	21	+32.3	+13.7	+27.6
FOOD*	131	+13.0	+ 1.2	+11.9
Grocery Stores	33	+10.8	+ 0.3	+ 7.3
Grocery and Meat Stores	92	+13.3	+ 1.2	+13.1
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD*	80	+11.1	+ 3.7	+ 0.4
Furniture Stores	72	+12.3	+ 4.6	+ 1.7
JEWELRY	25	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	+ 1.4
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE*	164	+ 6.6	+ 2.3	+ 4.6
Farm Implement Dealers	13	+18.4	− 4.5	+27.0
Hardware Stores	50	+15.4	− 5.3	+21.7
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	98	− 0.2	+ 4.6	− 2.8
RESTAURANTS	36	+ 7.0	− 7.3	+12.1
ALL OTHER STORES	13	+ 7.7	+ 9.9	+ 6.2
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:				
All Stores in Cities of—				
Over 100,000 Population	161	+14.0	+15.8	+13.8
50,000–100,000 Population	130	+ 9.9	+ 7.5	+ 9.1
2,500–50,000 Population	470	+ 6.9	+ 9.0	+ 8.8
Less than 2,500 Population	229	+ 6.8	+ 0.7	+11.6

*Group total includes kinds of business other than the classification listed.
Prepared from reports of independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

BUILDING PERMITS

	Sept., 1944	Sept., 1943	Aug., 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1943
Abilene	$ 12,325	$ 3,588	$ 59,335	$ 327,590	$ 171,404
Amarillo	96,504	39,043	119,415	1,006,041	504,230
Austin	97,308	64,653	40,675	515,865	278,066
Beaumont	32,235	25,018	151,061	657,692	956,602
Big Spring	17,925	11,565	123,875	258,418	122,362
Brownsville	13,240	12,281	3,615	58,227	86,497
Brownwood	2,045	875	28,500	181,042	16,533
Cleburne	5,875*	†	6,075*	†	†
Coleman	0	150	0	5,350	1,950
Corpus Christi	137,109	147,265	202,015	1,495,782	2,863,194
Corsicana	275	1,080	7,350	13,632	26,933
Dallas	251,909	359,791	323,110	4,993,551	2,830,697
Del Rio	2,195	6,880	1,605	†	86,969*
Denton	4,770	6,300	3,930	19,615	19,360
Edinburg	17,300	10,255	10,260	56,978	35,102
El Paso	69,518	27,807	179,776	1,152,375	366,283
Fort Worth	193,616	750,935	293,998	2,654,999	5,369,050
Galveston	55,202	70,667	11,055	623,869	765,915
Gladewater	7,550	2,540	2,000	13,045	14,550
Graham	1,390	1,580	4,000	19,444	8,875
Harlingen	16,050	0	140,662	324,285	5,448
Houston	653,049	673,520	678,420	7,066,363	6,768,400
Jacksonville	7,750	1,025	9,750	53,175	12,625
Kenedy	0	1,500	0	8,450	5,365
Kerrville	1,700	365	3,500	15,807	55,261
Longview	16,630	2,705	3,160	47,712	62,095
Lubbock	117,131	27,283	80,049	865,599	185,063
McAllen	50,805	24,125	26,675	178,905	59,048
Marshall	19,771	5,760	9,203	123,687	321,657
Midland	15,430	1,600	19,550	406,425	33,444
New Braunfels	3,600	4,088	3,505	37,844	10,482
Palestine	2,207	330	700	10,617	24,544
Pampa	4,700	2,450	1,400	23,955	204,400
Paris	4,150	17,500	10,445	162,576	157,680
Plainview	15,975	7,000	2,650	34,246	33,805
Port Arthur	19,762	19,348	27,040	248,294	135,575
San Antonio	463,162	291,672	482,886	3,263,208	2,155,089
Seguin	6,950*	†	3,878*	†	†
Sherman	12,010	11,370	16,858	106,565	103,005
Snyder	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	1,705	1,520	10,730	119,375	22,170
Tyler	18,411	14,424	15,776	181,876	86,106
Waco	43,333	37,397	24,539	1,304,918	630,471
Wichita Falls	20,007	16,817	58,925	216,057	163,860
TOTAL	2,512,754	$ 2,704,072	$ 3,291,998	$28,753,454	$25,673,196

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

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	Sept. 1944	Sept. 1943	Aug. 1944
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production per unit	201,770	222,702	213,400
Average Weekly Shipments per unit	214,581	244,757	230,299
Average Unfilled Orders per unit, end of month	1,443,752	1,482,516	1,440,172

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	Sept. 1944	Sept. 1943	Aug. 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1943
Number	0	0	0	1	9
Liabilities*	0	0	0	$8	$243
Assets*	0	0	0	6	198
Average Liabilities per failure*	0	0	0	8	27

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

TEXAS CHARTERS

	Sept. 1944	Sept. 1943	Aug. 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1943
Domestic Corporations:					
Capitalization*	$1,135	$ 805	$1,042	$8,344	$6,948
Number	48	37	71	489	316
Classification of new corporations:					
Banking-Finance	3	2	0	13	17
Manufacturing	2	3	8	49	45
Merchandising	15	3	13	120	54
Oil	2	1	6	30	27
Public Service	0	0	4	13	2
Real Estate Building	4	15	15	86	96
Transportation	3	1	3	18	10
All Others	19	12	22	160	65
Number capitalized at less than 5,000	10	12	22	139	123
Number capitalized at $100,000 or more	2	2	4	21	11
Foreign Corporations (Number)	15	14	11	136	68

*In thousands.
NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

POSTAL RECEIPTS

	September, 1944	September, 1943	August, 1944	January Through September 1944	January Through September 1943
Abilene	$ 56,474	$ 39,372	$ 49,669	$ 416,727	$ 358,560
Amarillo	56,544	51,041	59,386	504,675	447,177
Austin	108,651	86,103	94,833	875,339	779,258
Beaumont	46,508	41,503	51,449	462,245	363,785
Big Spring	11,814	8,765	12,523	99,517	83,447
Brownsville	11,606	10,036	11,122	104,329	86,900
Brownwood	26,591	24,615	23,345	215,398	421,321
Childress	6,172	6,243	5,932	50,570	40,403
Cleburne	5,933	4,632	5,980	51,791	42,841
Coleman	4,246	3,450	4,208	39,858	34,345
Corpus Christi	70,076	56,073	71,812	597,303	481,516
Corsicana	10,562	8,186	9,759	90,168	73,269
Dallas	579,075	502,831	547,917	4,789,245	4,095,792
Del Rio	6,552	5,271	6,855	59,299	49,132
Denison	10,043	8,308	10,632	79,692	78,702
Denton	10,088	9,707	10,660	100,984	81,592
Edinburg	4,629	4,220	3,989	38,422	31,962
El Paso	96,848	83,060	95,075	853,818	779,893
Fort Worth	313,315	215,465	263,633	2,173,311	1,783,264
Galveston	49,890	43,754	55,618	454,626	400,505
Gladewater	4,068	3,404	4,765	38,340	32,059
Graham	3,814	2,783	3,274	31,193	21,872
Harlingen	13,930	10,749	13,712	124,966	93,845
Houston	399,297	315,296	400,478	3,397,026	2,819,070
Jacksonville	5,031	6,623	5,461	49,445	94,718
Kenedy	2,162	2,385	2,658	22,213	19,882
Kerrville	4,329	3,581	4,844	36,804	31,346
Lubbock	33,559	29,134	36,350	303,136	257,924
Lufkin	7,742	6,247	7,737	68,301	55,035
McAllen	7,132	5,392	6,829	66,182	51,856
Marshall	11,089	9,192	11,971	98,547	79,185
Palestine	8,564	6,768	8,231	72,378	61,213
Pampa	10,270	8,827	11,308	76,309	82,459
Paris	25,073	19,868	24,847	202,924	166,644
Plainview	6,394	4,850	6,260	53,449	45,051
Port Arthur	28,232	22,981	27,040	244,481	206,411
San Angelo	69,082	18,290	23,176	243,562	164,857
San Antonio	270,211	225,856	252,130	2,302,995	2,039,600
Seguin	4,479†	*	4,887†	*	*
Sherman	12,829	11,255	12,641	111,214	96,108
Snyder	2,763	2,224	2,249	21,638	17,696
Sweetwater	7,329	6,463	7,401	75,733	64,816
Temple	16,078	14,828	15,498	138,397	123,587
Tyler	30,528	29,089	29,596	266,098	257,211
Waco	54,553	46,534	53,607	471,507	403,583
Wichita Falls	41,390	39,810	40,173	374,337	370,747
TOTAL	$ 2,561,066	$ 2,065,064	$ 2,406,033	$20,948,992	$18,170,439

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

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production (In Barrels)

	Sept., 1944	Sept., 1943	Aug., 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1944	Jan. Through Sept. 1943
Coastal Texas*	543,050	483,200	535,200	4,726,450	3,452,350
East Central Texas	149,800	130,550	147,650	1,196,350	1,038,390
East Texas	370,950	379,050	371,700	3,319,050	3,095,000
North Texas	147,750	140,550	148,750	1,310,350	1,226,500
Panhandle	98,700	103,350	98,700	854,400	827,850
Southwest Texas	341,750	260,400	321,650	2,768,200	1,843,200
West Texas	504,050	325,050	484,950	3,761,700	2,130,450
STATE	2,156,050	1,822,150	2,108,600	17,936,500	13,613,740
UNITED STATES	4,735,250	4,327,400	4,665,150	40,628,250	36,144,800

Gasoline sales as indicated by taxes collected by the State Comptroller were: August, 1944, 111,393,741 gal.; August, 1943, 118,582,993 gal.; July, 1944, 113,616,721 gals.

August sales of gasoline to the United States Government as recorded by motor fuel distributors in Texas were 270,656,672 gallons.

*Includes Conroe.

NOTE: From American Petroleum Institute. See accompanying map showing the oil producing districts of Texas.

SEPTEMBER RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

(By Districts)

	Number of Establishments Reporting	Percentage Changes Sept., 1944 from Sept., 1943	Sept., 1944 from Aug., 1944	Year 1944 from Year 1943
TOTAL TEXAS	990	+11.2	+11.8	+11.4
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS				
District 1–N	71	+15.4	+ 0.2	+11.7
Amarillo	25	+23.7	+ 0.2	
Plainview	14	+ 3.1	−11.6	—
All Others	32	+13.1	− 0.6	
District 1–S	31	+ 4.0	+ 4.9	+11.8
Lubbock	16	+ 3.9	+ 7.3	—
All Others	17	+ 4.1	+13.6	—
District 2	80	+ 5.4	+11.6	− 0.7
District 3	33	+13.6	+11.3	+13.0
District 4	235	+14.8	+19.8	+14.3
Dallas	33	+22.2	+27.0	—
Fort Worth	37	+ 9.2	+13.9	—
Waco	27	+11.9	+12.7	—
All Others	138	− 1.4	+ 8.1	—
District 5	101	+ 2.4	+15.0	+10.4
District 6	43	+16.5	+11.1	+15.9
District 7	49	+19.6	+10.3	[illegible]
District 8	176	+11.7	+ 4.2	+ [illegible]
Austin	16	+ 7.1	+10.9	—
San Antonio	45	+16.0	+ 5.6	—
All Others	115	+ 5.3	+ 0.3	—
District 9	104	+ 2.9	+ 8.8	+ 8.8
Houston	44	+ 4.8	+10.7	—
All Others	60	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	—
District 10	24	+22.6	+ 7.4	+16.0
District 10–A	43	+15.2	+ 6.7	+13.8

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

COMMODITY PRICES

	Sept., 1944	Sept., 1943	Aug., 1944
Wholesale Prices:			
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%)	104.0	103.1	103.9
Farm Prices:			
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%)	122.7	123.5	122.6
Retail Prices:			
Food (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1935–1939=100%)	*	137.4	137.7
Cost of Living Index (1935–1939=100%)	*	123.9	126.3
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications January, 1931=100%)	113.4	113.1	113.4

*Not available.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TEXAS WHOLESALE TRADE AND COMMODITY SALES IN THE GULF SOUTHWEST

The Bureau of Business Research has recently issued in mimeograph form a publication, by A. B. Cox and Clara H. Lewis, on Texas wholesale trade and commodity sales in the Gulf Southwest. It is a compilation and summation in convenient form of data on the wholesale trade and commodity sales as revealed in the census on distribution.

The publication is in two parts. The first gives an analysis of Texas wholesale trade broken down by lines of business and gives such data as number of establishments, amount of sales, operating expenses, number of employees, etc. The second part is a summary of wholesale sales by commodities in the Gulf Southwest, including the States of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, and shows the amounts of sales by types of stores through which these sales are made.

This publication is of special value to those interested in wholesaling as a business and to those interested in the region as a market. The price is $1.00 per copy, postpaid.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

	Sept., 1944 from Sept., 1943	Sept., 1944 from Aug., 1944	Year, 1944 from Year, 1943
Commercial	+ 9.0	− 0.3	+17.5
Industrial	+20.4	+ 1.2	+22.5
Residential	+ 7.5	− 0.2	− 7.3
All Others	−27.6	−14.6	− 4.5
TOTAL	+ 6.4	− 1.9	+13.0

Prepared from reports of 10 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

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(In Thousands of Barrels)

	August, 1944	August, 1943	July, 1944
Texas Plants			
Production	554	821	530
Shipments	560	811	575
Stocks	837	770	843
United States			
Production	9,003	11,673	8,516
Shipments	10,758	12,625	9,377
Stocks	18,478	20,590	20,147
Capacity Operated	44.0%	56.0%	41.0%

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

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