

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

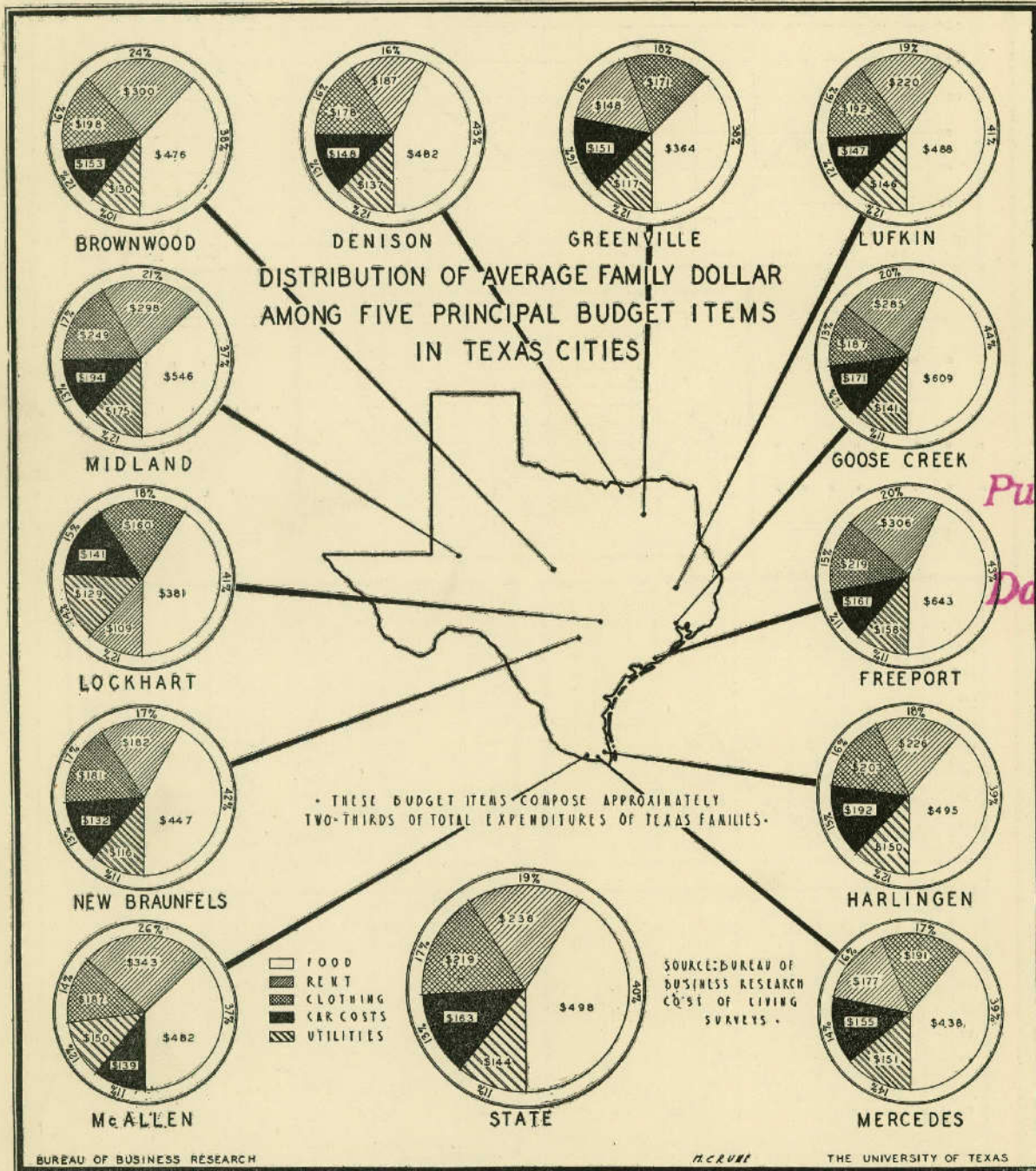
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May, 1942

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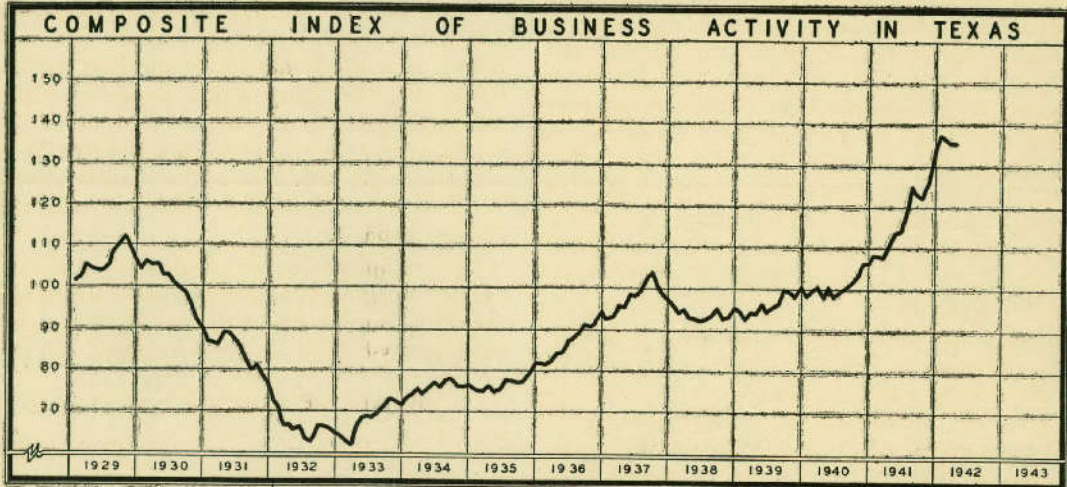
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INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

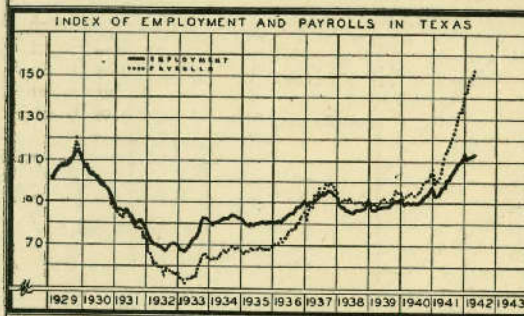
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100 %

WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX

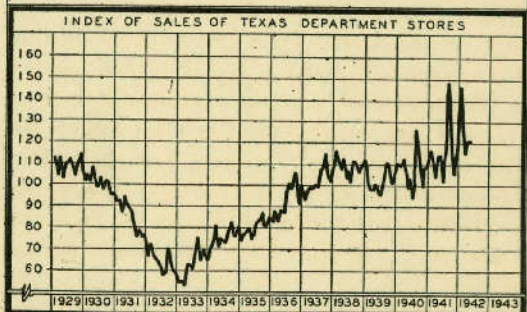
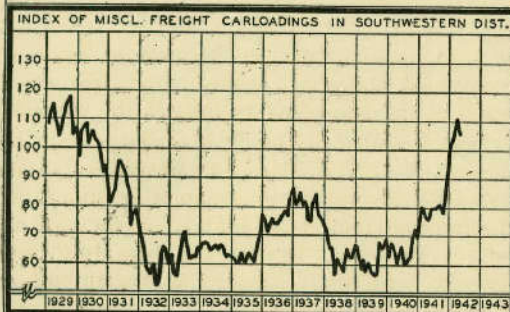
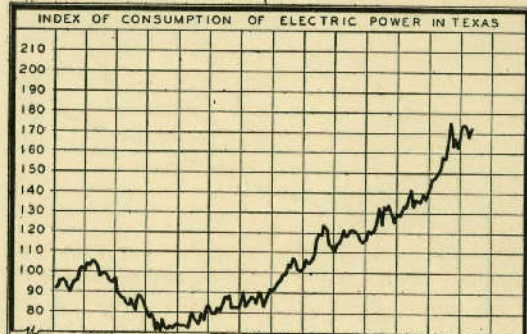
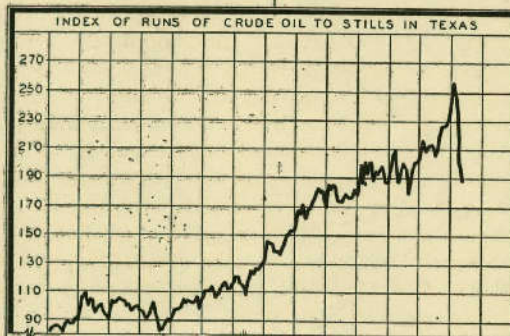
| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| EMPLOYMENT—25% | MISCL. FREIGHT CARLOADINGS—20% |
| PAYROLLS—25% | CRUDE OIL RUNS—5% |
| DEPARTMENT STORE SALES—10% | ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION—15% |



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Business Review and Prospect

Physical output of industry and trade in the Nation during the past few weeks has remained about stationary according to Barron's business index, which is adjusted for population growth, long-term trend, and seasonal variation. On May 25th, the index stood at 108.0, as compared with 107.8 on April 20th. Thus, it appears that the sharp rise in the production of war materials is still being approximately offset by a corresponding decline in the production of goods for civilian use. It is probable that this situation will continue for a few more weeks, after which the index measuring total physical production in the country at large should show a strong and sustained rise.

The recent announcement of an impending order by the W. P. B., designed to limit new plant expansion to establishments already under way and to those which are indispensable in the production of an adequate supply of essential war materials, is expected to have far-reaching results. For example, there will be less competition for steel plates between ships and new factories; the pressure on the machine tool industry will be eased but will remain strong; machine tools which otherwise would have been needed for new plants will under the revised plan be used to increase the output in present plants and those which can be converted; raw materials such as copper, which would have gone into the building of new plants, will under the prospective plan be used in the existing plants and those well advanced in construction. Finally, the proposed plan should prove a boon to small industrialists who can do a good job on war contracts but not good enough to have competed with a new factory and new equipment. Thus, many companies which might otherwise have been forced out of business may be revived by the pressure that Donald Nelson's order will create for maximum utilization of existing facilities.

Other developments of far-reaching significance are proceeding at a rapid rate under the stress of war, and many of these will exert a profound influence on the peace-time economy which will follow. For example, precision tools far superior to those hitherto in use are rapidly being developed; great emphasis is being placed upon the training of large numbers of technicians and workmen; new materials and new plant capacity for producing them are being perfected. Included in the category of these new activities are not only the many-fold expansion of aluminum and magnesium production, and the development of plastics and synthetic rubber but also the expansion of the older products such as new alloys of steel and other metals; new substitutes for tin, chromium, and nickel for protective coatings; resin-bonded plywoods and other wood products; new paper and other substitutes for rubber and cork in many of their uses; new uses of textile fibers to replace burlap and silk and wool.

TEXAS BUSINESS

Readjustment resulting from the conversion of civilian activities to war work noted above with respect to the Nation as a whole has its counterpart in Texas with the result that the sharp gains in the output of the war industries are about offset by declines in numerous civilian industries. As in the country at large, moreover, there are indications of a positive sustained upward trend in Texas industry and trade which should soon become apparent.

The composite index of industry and trade in Texas during April remained practically unchanged from the preceding month but was twenty-four points, or more than twenty-two per cent, above April last year.

INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Employment | 113.3 | 97.6 | 113.1 |
| Pay Rolls | 152.7 | 107.7 | 150.2 |
| Miscellaneous Freight Carloadings (Southwest District) | 106.6 | 75.2 | 110.7 |
| Runs of Crude Oil to Stills | 189.0 | 212.8 | 202.0* |
| Department Store Sales | 120.0 | 114.0 | 120.5 |
| Consumption of Electric Power | 173.1 | 151.9 | 168.8* |
| COMPOSITE INDEX | 135.2 | 111.2 | 135.4* |

*Revised.

Employment in Texas non-agricultural industries increased only slightly from March to April, but total pay rolls increased from 150.2 per cent to 152.7 per cent of the 1929 level, or a gain of 1.6 per cent during the month. Electric power consumption for all purposes—industrial, commercial, and domestic—increased more than the normal seasonal amount from March to April causing this component of the index to rise from 168.8 to 173.1. The remaining three components of the business index showed varying amounts of decline after adjustment for seasonal variation was made. Department store sales changed only slightly, the index having moved down one-half point from 120.5 to 120.0. The index of runs of crude oil to stills dropped substantially from 202.0 to 189.0, and miscellaneous freight carloadings from 110.7 to 106.6.

FARM CASH INCOME

Cash income from agriculture in Texas during April continued the sharp year-to-year increase observed in each of the preceding months of the current year.

As computed by this Bureau, farm cash income for the month of April totalled \$49,199,000 compared with \$30,681,000 during the corresponding month of 1941 (see footnote at bottom of table), an increase of more than sixty per cent. During the first four months of the current year, the computed aggregate cash income from

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

Texas agriculture was \$160,379,000, or nearly seventy per cent greater than the \$94,968,000 for the corresponding period of 1941.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS

Average month 1928-'32=100%

| District | April 1942 | March 1942 | April 1941 | Cumulative Income | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Jan.-Apr., 1942 | Jan.-Apr., 1941 |
| 1-N | 251.9 | 141.7 | 112.5 | \$18,154 | \$8,585 |
| 1-S | 253.5 | 439.4 | 182.3 | 15,455 | 9,200 |
| 2 | 187.6 | 225.4 | 133.6 | 14,966 | 10,129 |
| 3 | 189.6 | 189.6 | 103.5 | 7,258 | 4,631 |
| 4 | 252.2 | 219.1 | 128.6 | 26,029 | 12,036 |
| 5 | 113.6 | 111.2 | 75.4 | 4,788 | 3,161 |
| 6 | 217.3 | 233.6 | 159.5 | 10,445 | 7,960 |
| 7 | 181.2 | 169.0 | 126.5 | 10,157 | 7,115 |
| 8 | 158.9 | 193.2 | 106.5 | 11,718 | 6,935 |
| 9 | 182.4 | 230.8 | 118.0 | 16,108 | 9,788 |
| 10 | 141.7 | 181.3 | 115.0 | 7,741 | 5,654 |
| 10-A | 238.8 | 247.1 | 119.7 | 17,560 | 9,774 |
| STATE | 197.3 | 205.3 | 123.0 | 160,379 | 94,968 |

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 specialties of local importance in scattered areas throughout the State. This situation, however, does not impair the accuracy of the indexes to any appreciable extent.

Contributing most to this year's April increase in farm cash income over a year ago was the sharp rise in

the returns from the sales of cattle—\$20,526,000, compared with \$11,978,000—an increase of more than seventy-one per cent. Incomes from the other classes of livestock—calves, sheep, and hogs—showed relatively little change.

Substantial gains in farm cash income were also derived from eggs, which during April this year brought the farmers of the State \$5,866,000 compared with \$2,644,000 during April last year, or an increase of 122 per cent; from milk and milk products which brought \$5,678,000 compared with \$4,007,000 during April last year, an increase of forty per cent; and fruits and vegetables, from which \$4,284,000 was derived during April this year compared with \$2,238,000 during the corresponding month last year, a gain of ninety per cent.

Although the outlook for crops is not optimistic in the areas which were subjected to excessive rains and flood conditions during the past few weeks, the general agricultural situation for the State as a whole appears relatively favorable. This situation is especially true with respect to livestock and livestock products of which the marketings and prices are expected to be well maintained.

F. A. BUECHEL

What of Further Industrialization in Texas

A comprehensive view of the potentialities of the chemical industry in Texas has to comprehend the broad pattern of industry in general and the chemical aspects of industry in particular. The chemical industry in Texas can no more be lodged within the confines of water-tight compartments than can the oil industry. Provincialisms in science and technology and industry can have but little place in the world of today. Absolutely indispensable is a point of view that is at once inclusive and comprehensive and at the same time substantial and tangible if the challenges of the times are to be met positively and effectively. But it is precisely the gravity of these challenges that calls in no uncertain terms for a reappraisal of the present situation, for the marshalling of the best knowledge attainable, and for the highest possible contributions from research.

And can anyone question the magnificent opportunities these challenges bring to Texas, if Texas is to take a position of leadership commensurate with the array of natural resources which the State has to offer those industries that are assuming a predominant position in the American economy.

Most difficult of problems, however, is that of getting before Texas leadership a proper appreciation of the patterns and quantity of the natural resources of the State and of the part these natural resources can well play in the evolving pattern of industrial needs.

To attack these vital problems successfully will demand a sure knowledge of the characteristics and inherent qualities of industry on the one hand and the relationships of industrial growth to natural resources on the other.

An historical perspective of the chemical industry, as is also the case with industry in general, reveals a definite succession of patterns of impingements of institutional factors and forces as they have reacted upon various groups of the world's natural resources.

The intricate interrelations exemplified in the growth and extension of the chemical industry, the wide ramifications manifested in its several lines of development, and the revolutionary effects wrought by its progressive developments upon an ever widening theater of operations furnish materials vital for the study and analysis of the fabric of institutional factors provided on a scale equalled perhaps by no other phase of industrial evolution. The dynamics of the chemical industry is a function of the dynamics of science and technology; the dynamics of science and technology applied to the study and utilization of natural resources is the basic factor of the human quest for the conquest of scarcity, and from the point of view of human welfare is to be regarded as obviously a positive institutional factor.

The "statics" of an industry, whether the chemical or some other industry, if continued for any considerable

period of time, and manifested in rigid control features, by cartels or other organized methods, have to be seen as institutional factors of the negative sort, bent upon the maintenance of scarcity. It may be surprising to consider the maintenance of scarcity through such organized means as cartels as a manifestation of the institutional factor of price economy. The philosophy of scarcity stems from the limited concepts of the Middle Ages. But the modern world cannot be circumscribed by the narrow knowledge-range of even the 18th century; the world of the 20th century is a function of the growth of science and the problems engendered by the application of a continuously evolving science to the ever-widening utilization of natural resources on a world-wide scale.

Seen in the time perspective, the dynamics of science and technology in association with the evolution of what is ordinarily regarded as chemical industries constitutes one of the most magnificent chapters in human history; this perspective is one of the indispensable factors required in appraising the potentialities of the chemical industry in Texas. For it must be realized that we are face to face with new problems, whose solution requires considerably more than the application of conventional methods. The frontier of today consists not in the subjugation of new lands but in a comprehension of the new problems and the mastery of new technologies for dealing with these problems. The new frontiers of knowledge are no less fascinating than the western frontier of a century ago. And in a broader, in a more fundamental sense, the historical development of an industry is more than a mere listing of gadgets as they have appeared on the industrial stage and a compilation of production data; basically, the study of the growth of industry belongs to the field of social institutions, in which supply and demand curves and price data tell us little of what the fundamental factors of the industry really are.

There is, however, another phase of industry study which also has been too much smothered by the conventional though superficial methods that pass for industry analyses. This phase is concerned with fundamental features of the natural resources utilized and the technologies employed in utilizing natural resources in modern industry.

Natural resources are earth materials, and as such the investigation of their characteristics and properties has been carried out in the natural sciences. To attempt to analyze or evaluate natural resources without the knowledge and methods embodied in the natural sciences and the use of the scientific method is of course an impossibility; such superficialities obviously cannot contribute to progress, and they are likely to delay or retard.

A similar line of reasoning is obviously applicable to analyses and evaluations of technologies, for these likewise are based primarily upon the natural sciences.

The social scientists have in general taken for granted both natural resources and technology, and the field of raw materials as well, except for a type of price studies

of the latter. Social scientists, such as Veblen, for instance, primarily concerned with the evolution of institutions have clearly seen certain phases of the natural resources picture and of technology because of the force of impact of these subjects upon modern economic trends. To such institutional economists must go credit for calling for a more complete evaluation of the place of natural resources and technology in social development. But even the institutional economist is in no position to analyze or evaluate the fundamental factors inherent to natural resources and technology, unless he has the adequate scientific groundwork and is willing to use the scientific method; and when he attempts to deal with natural resources and technology without a scientific background he necessarily relies upon opinion rather than science. Reliance on opinion inevitably means reliance on biases of one sort or another rather than upon an objective point of view, the aim of which is truth and comprehensive understanding. Even the institutional economists have failed generally to recognize that science itself is an institutional factor and that the drama of the growth of the sciences is part and parcel of institutional and social development. In today's world a lack of knowledge of the natural sciences and a lack of appreciation of their place in modern society is nothing less than tragedy.

One aspect of the tragedy is, and it is rather obvious, that the use of unscientific methods in dealing with science or the fields for which science only provides the background must result in confusion and waste motion. The other aspect is that scientific studies and analyses of natural resources and technology not only contribute to a comprehensive understanding of these fundamental factors as related to industry, *per se*, but also that such studies provide in themselves magnificent opportunities for an understanding of the "particular go" of things in today's world. Without such studies we are like fishes with poor eyesight becoming adjusted to the darkness of underground caves. Furthermore, the full-fledged use of the scientific method in the social sciences is still to be realized.

Fortunately, we have available the results of scientific investigations which give a comprehensive view of natural resources and of technology, and the great investigators in these fields have always been concerned with the vital consequences of their scientific knowledge as it pertains to human welfare. Unfortunately, many of the results of these scientific investigations have not yet reached the text-book stage. Moreover, we have only begun to appreciate, for instance, the vital significance of contributions made by the great body of American scientists, and of what these contributions mean to the American people and the American way of life. Perhaps the stress of emergency and crisis will aid in crystallizing some of these bigger concepts in such a manner that henceforth they cannot be pushed aside or relegated to inconspicuous places. Every period has

its own problems to solve, and the challenges of the time can neither be by-passed nor solved by rote.

But of what concern are these things to the problems of Texas industry or more particularly the chemical industry of the State? What are the resources of the Texas chemical industry?

One basic factor is the vast and complex background of scientific knowledge of natural resources and the technology for utilizing such resources which has been patiently worked out by the preserving leaders of science during a long period of time in the past; this knowledge is one of the greatest of our resources, one that is absolutely necessary in appraising our potentialities.

Another basic factor has to do with the requirements for materials, and for what kind of materials will be required in the near future. Ours is an industrial age, an age of multiple industries, each a complex within itself, but all complexly interrelated. From the standpoint of basic economics the future of our raw materials like cotton and wood pulp, or petroleum and natural gas, or the brines containing both metals, like magnesium, and non-metals, like common salt or potash, will have to be appraised in what they can contribute to modern industry which in the nature of the case cannot stand still.

And modern industry is concerned with what the large groups of raw materials can contribute: hydrocarbons and free carbon; cellulose and lignin, starches and fats; the light metals like aluminum and magnesium; the steel alloys and the non-ferrous metals; and the alkalis and brines. The long-range solution of the agricultural surpluses of grains, of corn and wheat, lies in what will be done industrially, for instance, with the starch materials thus produced in large volume, and the industrial solution apparently will be through the agency of modern industrial chemistry.

We shall have to reappraise the consumption potentialities for our most common raw materials in terms of how modern technology can and will make them fit into industrial demands. "Old" industries fall into a static attitude by endeavoring to maintain their former holds or position in the market. "New" industries are dynamic partly because they are based upon a continually evolving technology—that is, they partake more of the nature of modern science which is ever on the march—partly because they can advantageously meet the new demands of the market. And the new demands of the market in turn are dependent fundamentally upon a wider and more effective use of the world's natural resources—for material goods and material welfare inevitably rest upon the materials and forces of nature. As to problems of marketing Texas products, the basic consideration concerns what industry in the future will be, what raw materials it will require, and where it can get these raw materials most advantageously. The mere exchange features or even the engineering problems in providing transportation facilities are minor factors in comparison with the problem of getting at the potential demands of industry and the questions as to what regions and what natural resources will be able to supply these demands.

Still another basic factor in appraising the potentialities of Texas industry consists in what raw materials Texas has to offer modern industry, and from a broad point of view, it consists in what Texas materials can contribute to the expanding chemical industry, considering the chemical industry in the broad sense.

The effective use of cellulose materials in the progressively advancing demands of industry in such lines as pulp and paper, in rayon and other synthetic fibers, in plastics and synthetic wood materials is by and large a chemical problem, and will become even more so in the future. The American oil industry has become within recent years a full-fledged, synthetic organic chemical industry. Our great oil refineries have gradually been transformed into vast and complex chemical plants producing high-octane aviation gasoline, toluene, butadiene, alcohols, glycerine, and even such products as phenol and ethylene in comparatively large amounts. Most of these substances are to be regarded as raw materials for still further chemical developments than have hitherto been made of them. Even a dim perception of the potentialities thus being brought into the realm of actuality surpasses the limits of scientific imagination of even a few years past.

And there are other raw materials that will have to be reappraised. What, for instance, may well be the results of the wide scale application of the process of "molecular distillation" to the industrial uses of vegetable oils? We are told that Russia is successfully making synthetic rubber from white potatoes, by transforming the starch of the potato to ethyl alcohol by fermentation, and then producing butadiene from the alcohol by a catalytic process.

Concerning our problem of synthetic rubber Sydney Self has recently written as follows in *The Wall Street Journal*, May 5, 1942:

Oil and chemical research men, working on synthetic rubber, are embarrassed by the fact that they have the key to a magic cupboard filled with treasures, and scant time to explore it.

They are haunted by the knowledge that new test-tube discoveries lie just around the corner. Specifically they are afraid that any new synthetic rubber plant built today may become obsolete overnight.

It hinders the chemists and engineers to set up an industry to make good synthetic rubber, which they now can do, when they know that before they can get it working they are almost bound to find a way to make a better synthetic rubber.

Normally the pattern of research is to follow good ways by better ways, with plenty of time for tests and orderly development. But war calls for production instead of experimentation. There isn't time to wait for the latest new ideas. Yet new ideas are born faster than ever.

For example, although the first half of this nation's 700,000 ton synthetic rubber program is going ahead as fast as possible, because the armed forces must have an ample supply of rubber soon, regardless of cost, the remainder of the program may await development of new ideas. If it could be called delay, it is a strategic delay actually designed to attain the final goal more quickly.

There is a good possibility that a synthetic rubber plant started six months hence will come into production more quickly, provide a much larger output and cost a great deal less than any already under construction. Chemists are talking today of future plants which might double the quantity and cut the cost in half.

There is also every reason to believe that the quality of the synthetic rubber that will be turned out finally will be far

superior to any of the types made now. This is simply the rule of synthetic chemistry, which means that it is composed mainly of carbon and hydrogen molecules, just as natural rubber is made up of these qualities. Organic chemicals can be made from coal or from oil or from vegetable matter, but petroleum is the most plentiful and convenient raw material source of synthetic rubber.

The main type of synthetic rubber planned under the U. S. program is called "buna" which starts with a basic raw material called butadiene made chiefly from petroleum. The other ingredient is styrene, widely used as a plastic and which is made from either coal or oil.

Butadiene is one of the hundreds of organic compounds which are found in petroleum or made by re-arranging the petroleum molecules.

There are excellent processes for making butadiene, now in operation; processes which involve several laborious and expensive steps of piecing the molecular building blocks together.

However, in half a dozen laboratories, all of which have been concentrating on this vital problem for the last year or so, several startling new synthetic rubber methods already have been found.

Big advances are being made in quality. For example, while better butadiene-making processes are under way it has been found that it may not be necessary to use butadiene at all to make rubber. There are other petroleum compounds, other "dienes" perhaps, that can be re-arranged to give even better types of rubber than the buna type.

What we are seeing now under the stress of war demands is the emergence of a new industrial pattern in the United States, a pattern which will provide the bases

and establish the broader outlines for industrial developments during the next decade or so. Of course, this evolving industrial pattern is being paralleled by fundamental adjustments in American economic life.

And these new patterns are being set by the "new" industries—those embracing the light metals as aluminum and magnesium, the new developments in steel alloys, as exemplified by beryllium to take one example, the new fields in synthetic organic chemicals using raw materials provided by petroleum and natural gas, the new fields in synthetic fibers and plastics. Some of the "old" industries, like petroleum refining, are being transformed, lock, stock and barrel, by the wide-scale adaptation of new processes; other "old" industries, less adaptable for one reason or another, will have increasingly hard going in years to come.

How Texas will fit into this evolving pattern of American economy will not be determined by grandiose expressions or by window-dressing labels; there is no royal road to getting these tasks done. But the time has come to take stock of the factors that can contribute in a worthwhile manner to a concrete realization of the magnificent potentialities that already are appearing on the horizon. Foresight based on full knowledge is more satisfying than hindsight is likely to be.

ELMER H. JOHNSON

Texas Statistical Council Proceedings

Proceedings of the May 1, 1942, meeting of the Texas Statistical Council have been published and will be sent to all members of the organization.

The program included addresses presented by Mr. B. F. Vance, State Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, College Station; Mr. C. J. Cramp-ton, State Director, Contract Distribution Division, War Production Board, Houston; Mr. James H. Bond, State Director, U.S. Employment Service, Austin; Mr. Frank Scofield, State Administrator, Defense Savings Staff, Austin; Mr. Hulon Black, Director, The University of Texas Development Board; Mr. Henry W. Rahn, Technical Director, Southern Alkali Company, Corpus Christi;

and Mr. Elmer H. Johnson, Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas. Mr. W. L. Pier, Vice President, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, and Mr. Richard B. Johnson, U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dallas, were the discussion leaders.

Those, other than members of the Council, who desire copies of the Proceedings are asked to communicate with Dr. F. A. Buechel, Secretary of the Texas Statistical Council. There is also a limited number of the Proceedings of the October 24, 1941, meeting available for distribution which may be had upon request.

CLARA H. LEWIS

Demand for Cotton in War Time

World wars such as we are now in have a tremendous effect on the demand for cotton, both in terms of quantities used and qualities required.

Cotton and cottonseed are two of the world's most vital war commodities. As was pointed out in my article in the March number of the REVIEW, they are major sources of four vital commodities—food (cottonseed oil), fiber, high protein feed, and high explosives.

Notwithstanding this greatly increased need for these products of cotton, occasioned by war, the records show that the world consumption of raw cotton actually declines during a world war. From the beginning of the first World War in 1914 to the year 1918-19, the world consumption of all cotton declined about twenty-five per cent. This contradictory situation is true because Europe outside of Russia still has over fifty per cent of the world's cotton spinning spindles and grows less than one per cent of the cotton it consumes. Moreover, Japan, the second largest cotton consuming country in the world, grows only a small per cent of its normal consumption and is on the wrong side in this war to get substantial imports. It seems possible, then, that the blockade may reduce world cotton consumption during this war to an even greater extent than during the last war.

Foreign consumption of United States grown cotton has been greatly reduced now as compared with the last war. The low of foreign consumption of United States cotton during the first World War occurred during the year 1918-19 with 4,300,000 bales, and foreign consumption of United States cotton will scarcely exceed a million bales this year.

In spite of the drastic decline in foreign consumption of United States cotton, it is possible world consumption of our cotton during this war will probably not reach as low a level as during 1918 because of the great increase in consumption in the United States. Cotton consumption in the United States increased from 5,600,000 bales in 1914 to 6,800,000 bales in 1917. So far during this war United States consumption has increased from 6,900,000 bales during 1939-40 to 9,700,

000 bales this past year, a prospect for over 10,500,000 bales this year, and a prospective demand at least for over 12,000,000 bales next year.

CHANGING DEMAND FOR QUALITIES

The above are extremely important facts to be taken into account in shaping cotton production programs in the United States, both as to quantities and qualities to be produced.

It seems evident from the demand for cotton in the United States that production should be increased to a prospective 13,500,000 bales to insure against a short crop due to bad yields. Moreover, it is impossible to grow a crop all of which is suitable to meet United States demands as to grade and staple.

The fact is United States mills in the main are set up to manufacture both the medium grades and staple lengths of cotton. According to a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1928, over sixty-three per cent of the cotton being consumed in the United States mills was Middling and Strict Middling, and two other grades, Strict Low Middling and Good Middling, step that up to about eighty-four per cent.

According to the above authority, eighty-five per cent of the cotton consumption in the United States is $\frac{7}{8}$ to and including $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The requirements of the war have increased the demand for cotton $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and longer, but have likewise tended to decrease the demand for the shorter staples. The fact is, foreign markets took the big end of our highest grades and lowest grades and off-colored cottons and short staples. American cotton growers need to take these facts into account in selecting seed to be planted and in choosing methods of harvesting.

During the first World War, Low Middling went as low as 1,000 points off Middling, and Good Ordinary to over 1,500 off.

A. B. Cox

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

| Year | Carryover Aug. 1 | Imports to May 1* | Final Ginnings | Total | Consump- tion to May 1 | Exports to May 1 | Total | Balance May 1 |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1932-1933 | 9,682 | 96 | 12,710 | 22,488 | 4,219 | 6,521 | 10,740 | 11,748 |
| 1933-1934 | 8,176 | 112 | 12,664 | 20,952 | 4,458 | 6,485 | 10,943 | 10,009 |
| 1934-1935 | 7,746 | 83 | 9,472 | 17,301 | 4,116 | 3,986 | 8,102 | 9,199 |
| 1935-1936 | 7,138 | 102 | 10,417 | 17,657 | 4,658 | 5,167 | 9,825 | 7,832 |
| 1936-1937 | 5,397 | 167 | 12,130 | 17,694 | 6,017 | 4,762 | 10,779 | 6,915 |
| 1937-1938 | 4,498 | 99 | 18,242 | 22,839 | 4,430 | 5,034 | 9,464 | 13,375 |
| 1938-1939 | 11,533 | 108 | 11,621 | 23,262 | 5,153 | 2,964 | 8,117 | 15,145 |
| 1939-1940 | 13,033 | 123 | 11,477 | 24,633 | 5,955 | 5,695 | 11,650 | 12,983 |
| 1940-1941 | 10,596 | 119 | 12,287 | 23,002 | 6,993 | 885 | 7,878 | 15,124 |
| 1941-1942 | 12,367 | † | 10,489 | 22,856 | 8,245 | † | 8,245 | 14,611 |

*In 500-pound bales.

†Figures not available.

The cotton year begins August 1.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS

April, 1942

| | Estimated Number of Workers Employed* | | Percentage Change | | Estimated Amount of Weekly Pay Roll | | Percentage Change | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | March 1942 ⁽¹⁾ | April 1942 ⁽²⁾ | from March 1942 | from April 1941 | March 1942 ⁽³⁾ | April 1942 ⁽³⁾ | from March 1942 | from April 1941 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| All Manufacturing Industries | 153,981 | 154,449 | + 0.3 | + 9.1 | 3,577,652 | 3,664,009 | + 2.4 | + 26.3 |
| <i>Food Products</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Baking | 6,986 | 7,012 | + 0.4 | + 8.4 | 162,678 | 168,089 | + 3.3 | + 18.2 |
| Carbonated Beverages | 2,567 | 2,612 | + 1.8 | -10.4 | 67,027 | 69,507 | + 3.7 | - 3.7 |
| Confectionery | 991 | 903 | - 8.9 | + 6.4 | 10,456 | 9,541 | - 8.7 | + 6.7 |
| Flour Milling | 1,972 | 2,123 | + 7.7 | +12.3 | 37,206 | 39,967 | + 7.4 | +17.9 |
| Ice Cream | 1,114 | 1,114 | ± | +14.4 | 22,652 | 23,830 | + 5.2 | +22.4 |
| Meat Packing | 5,338 | 5,265 | - 1.4 | +10.5 | 134,122 | 140,160 | + 4.5 | +42.9 |
| <i>Textiles</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Textile Mills | 7,183 | 7,104 | - 1.1 | + 4.9 | 132,087 | 133,415 | + 1.0 | + 28.8 |
| Men's Work Clothing | 4,343 | 4,502 | + 3.7 | +16.4 | 58,919 | 65,921 | +11.9 | + 39.6 |
| <i>Forest Products</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture | 2,099 | 2,114 | + 0.7 | - 3.3 | 37,186 | 38,268 | + 2.9 | - 7.1 |
| Planing Mills | 2,189 | 2,251 | + 2.8 | + 3.0 | 54,248 | 56,408 | + 4.0 | +35.1 |
| Saw Mills | 17,518 | 17,223 | - 1.7 | + 4.6 | 235,220 | 230,938 | - 1.8 | + 8.4 |
| Paper Boxes | 645 | 636 | - 1.5 | + 3.6 | 11,907 | 10,695 | -10.2 | - 4.0 |
| <i>Printing and Publishing</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Printing | 2,368 | 2,451 | + 3.5 | + 1.7 | 60,042 | 66,780 | +11.2 | +16.3 |
| Newspaper Publishing | 4,917 | 5,186 | + 5.5 | + 5.4 | 119,283 | 125,384 | + 5.1 | + 0.2 |
| <i>Chemical Products</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Oil Mills | 3,212 | 2,549 | -20.7 | - 3.7 | 32,210 | 27,866 | -13.5 | +16.8 |
| Petroleum Refining | 22,213 | 22,271 | + 0.3 | + 9.7 | 902,553 | 865,296 | - 4.1 | +23.2 |
| <i>Stone and Clay Products</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Brick and Tile | 2,103 | 2,231 | + 6.1 | + 3.6 | 29,099 | 32,927 | +13.1 | +18.5 |
| Cement | 1,346 | 1,251 | - 7.1 | +25.6 | 45,156 | 44,577 | - 1.3 | +48.9 |
| <i>Iron and Steel Products</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Structural and Ornamental Iron | 2,546 | 2,600 | + 2.1 | + 8.4 | 58,806 | 60,586 | + 3.0 | +24.6 |
| NONMANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Petroleum Production | 30,406 | 29,928 | - 3.7 | - 0.7 | 1,101,873 | 1,077,762 | - 2.2 | + 6.1 |
| Quarrying | (4) | (4) | + 1.6 | +27.2 | (4) | (4) | - 6.8 | +54.5 |
| Public Utilities | (4) | (4) | + 1.2 | + 7.4 | (4) | (4) | + 1.5 | +13.8 |
| Retail Trade | 187,100 | 188,216 | + 0.6 | - 4.4 | 3,601,665 | 3,662,627 | + 1.7 | + 3.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 64,093 | 64,798 | + 1.1 | + 6.1 | 1,992,437 | 1,988,059 | + 0.3 | + 9.4 |
| Dyeing and Cleaning | 2,427 | 2,558 | + 5.4 | + 7.8 | 39,081 | 40,785 | + 4.4 | +19.0 |
| Hotels | 15,825 | 15,655 | - 1.1 | - 0.2 | 196,319 | 194,131 | - 1.1 | + 3.6 |
| Power Laundries | 11,658 | 12,395 | + 6.3 | +13.1 | 155,390 | 170,805 | + 9.9 | +20.3 |

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN SELECTED CITIES⁽⁴⁾

| | Employment | | Pay Rolls | | Employment | | Pay Rolls | |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Mar., 1942 to Apr., 1942 | Apr., 1941 to Apr., 1942 | Mar., 1942 to Apr., 1942 | Apr., 1941 to Apr., 1942 | Mar., 1942 to Apr., 1942 | Apr., 1941 to Apr., 1942 | Mar., 1942 to Apr., 1942 | Apr., 1941 to Apr., 1942 |
| Abilene | + 3.1 | + 10.6 | - 0.3 | + 16.8 | + 3.5 | + 31.6 | - 6.6 | + 45.4 |
| Amarillo | - 5.2 | + 1.9 | - 0.4 | + 13.6 | + 0.6 | + 9.5 | + 0.9 | + 20.7 |
| Austin | - 1.1 | + 7.9 | - 2.0 | + 5.7 | + 0.5 | + 0.5 | - 3.9 | + 18.5 |
| Beaumont | + 10.5 | +138.6 | + 24.5 | +243.0 | (5) | + 6.6 | + 2.1 | + 20.3 |
| Dallas | - 2.6 | + 0.5 | - 0.1 | + 16.0 | + 4.9 | - 3.7 | + 8.4 | + 11.1 |
| El Paso | + 0.6 | + 10.5 | + 4.3 | + 26.3 | + 4.8 | + 12.8 | + 4.7 | + 21.9 |
| Fort Worth | + 1.4 | + 12.5 | + 8.0 | + 39.3 | - 10.8 | - 8.9 | - 17.0 | + 2.2 |
| STATE | + 0.1 | + 15.5 | + 1.7 | + 41.4 | | | | |

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS⁽⁷⁾

| | 1940 ⁽¹⁾ | 1941 ⁽¹⁾ | 1942 | 1940 ⁽¹⁾ | 1941 ⁽¹⁾ | 1942 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------|
| January | 944,000 | 1,052,000 | 1,115,000 ⁽²⁾ | 983,000 | 1,101,000 | |
| February | 943,000 | 1,092,000 | 1,131,000 ⁽²⁾ | 988,000 | 1,113,000 | |
| March | 965,000 | 1,086,000 | 1,153,000 ⁽²⁾ | 1,009,000 | 1,134,000 | |
| April | 963,000 | 1,097,000 | | 1,022,000 | 1,141,000 | |
| May | 983,000 | 1,077,000 | | 1,048,000 | 1,161,000 | |
| June | 982,000 | 1,084,000 | | 1,084,000 | 1,177,000 | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

*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) No change.

(4) Not available.

(5) Based on unweighted figures.

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

(7) 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics. Due to the national emergency, publication of data for certain industries is being withheld until further notice.

APRIL RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

| | No. of Firms Reporting | Percentage Changes in Dollar Sales | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | April, 1942 from April, 1941 | April, 1942 from March, 1942 | Year 1942 from Year 1941 |
| TEXAS | 1,119 | + 2 | + 5 | - 0 |
| STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED: | | | | |
| APPAREL | 124 | + 12 | - 0 | + 20 |
| Family Clothing Stores | 32 | + 19 | + 4 | + 23 |
| Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores | 43 | - 1 | - 4 | + 18 |
| Shoe Stores | 15 | + 16 | + 8 | + 24 |
| Women's Specialty Shops | 34 | + 16 | - 2 | + 19 |
| AUTOMOTIVE* | 77 | - 70 | + 3 | - 69 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers | 73 | - 71 | + 3 | - 71 |
| COUNTRY GENERAL | 104 | + 18 | + 2 | + 21 |
| DEPARTMENT STORES | 57 | + 12 | + 0 | + 16 |
| DRUG STORES | 146 | + 16 | - 1 | + 12 |
| DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE | 28 | + 12 | + 1 | + 22 |
| FILLING STATIONS | 48 | - 10 | - 6 | + 7 |
| FLORISTS | 24 | - 9 | + 27 | - 10 |
| FOOD* | 166 | + 28 | + 6 | + 26 |
| Grocery Stores | 50 | + 35 | + 10 | + 27 |
| Grocery and Meat Stores | 108 | + 25 | + 4 | + 25 |
| FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD* | 68 | - 1 | - 9 | + 8 |
| Furniture Stores | 58 | + 1 | - 7 | + 9 |
| JEWELRY | 28 | + 11 | + 13 | + 13 |
| LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE* | 205 | + 18 | - 3 | + 22 |
| Farm Implement Dealers | 10 | + 9 | - 4 | + 28 |
| Hardware Stores | 64 | + 12 | - 1 | + 26 |
| Lumber and Building Material Dealers | 128 | + 22 | - 4 | + 18 |
| RESTAURANTS | 30 | + 15 | - 1 | + 12 |
| ALL OTHER STORES | 14 | + 24 | - 20 | + 44 |
| TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY: | | | | |
| All Stores in Cities of— | | | | |
| Over 100,000 Population | 175 | - 1 | + 4 | - 1 |
| 50,000-100,000 Population | 123 | + 8 | + 4 | + 1 |
| 2,500-50,000 Population | 544 | - 4 | - 4 | + 2 |
| Less than 2,500 Population | 277 | + 9 | + 13 | + 2 |

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

0 Change of less than .5%.

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

TEXAS CHARTERS

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Domestic Corporations: | | | |
| Capitalization* | \$508 | \$1,021 | \$742 |
| Number | 56 | 89 | 89 |
| Classification of new Corporations: | | | |
| Banking-Finance | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 7 | 15 | 4 |
| Merchandising | 13 | 26 | 11 |
| Oil | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Public Service | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate Building | 15 | 11 | 55 |
| Transportation | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| All Others | 17 | 24 | 10 |
| Number capitalized at less than \$5,000 | 29 | 29 | 54 |
| Number capitalized at \$100,000 or more | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Foreign Corporations: | | | |
| (Number) | 9 | 23 | 8 |

COMMODITY PRICES

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Wholesale Prices: | | | |
| U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%) | 98.8 | 83.2 | 97.6 |
| Farm Prices | | | |
| U.S. Department of Agriculture (1910-14=100%) | | 110.0 | 146.0 |
| U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%) | 104.5 | 74.4 | 102.8 |
| Retail Prices: | | | |
| Food (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935-39=100%) | 119.6 | 100.6 | 118.6 |
| Dep't. Stores (Fairchild's Publications, Jan. 1931=100%) | 113.4 | 95.5 | 112.5 |

*In thousands.

NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

APRIL RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES
IN TEXAS

| | Number of Firms Reporting | April, 1942 | Percentage Change from April, 1941 | April, 1942 | Percentage Change from March, 1942 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| TOTAL TEXAS | 1,119 | | + 2 | | + 5 |
| TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS: | | | | | |
| District 1-N | 82 | | - 18 | | + 1 |
| Amarillo | 23 | | - 13 | | - 11 |
| Pampa | 16 | | - 31 | | + 2 |
| Plainview | 15 | | - 7 | | - 5 |
| All Others | 28 | | - 3 | | (^o) |
| District 1-S | 29 | | + 14 | | - 10 |
| Lubbock | 10 | | + 10 | | - 12 |
| All Others | 19 | | + 19 | | - 7 |
| District 2 | 80 | | + 17 | | - 1 |
| Abilene | 10 | | + 2 | | - 2 |
| Wichita Falls | 10 | | + 34 | | + 3 |
| All Others | 60 | | + 14 | | - 2 |
| District 3 | 36 | | + 4 | | (^o) |
| District 4 | 237 | | + 13 | | - 4 |
| Dallas | 37 | | - 10 | | - 2 |
| Denton | 15 | | (^o) | | - 4 |
| Fort Worth | 37 | | + 14 | | + 6 |
| Sherman | 18 | | + 13 | | + 3 |
| Waco | 23 | | + 8 | | + 4 |
| All Others | 107 | | + 14 | | + 3 |
| District 5 | 107 | | + 11 | | + 4 |
| Tyler | 11 | | + 1 | | - 4 |
| All Others | 96 | | + 13 | | + 6 |
| District 6 | 42 | | + 3 | | + 7 |
| El Paso | 21 | | + 16 | | (^o) |
| All Others | 21 | | + 15 | | + 5 |
| District 7 | 73 | | + 17 | | + 2 |
| San Angelo | 13 | | + 13 | | + 2 |
| All Others | 60 | | + 20 | | + 1 |
| District 8 | 173 | | - 4 | | - 16 |
| Austin | 14 | | + 10 | | - 12 |
| Corpus Christi | 11 | | + 45 | | + 16 |
| San Antonio | 52 | | + 12 | | + 11 |
| All Others | 96 | | + 13 | | + 2 |
| District 9 | 135 | | + 2 | | - 1 |
| Beaumont | 17 | | + 35 | | - 1 |
| Galveston | 10 | | - 8 | | - 10 |
| Houston | 49 | | - 7 | | + 3 |
| All Others | 59 | | + 1 | | (^o) |
| District 10 | 44 | | + 8 | | + 2 |
| District 10-A | 51 | | - 6 | | + 3 |
| Brownsville | 14 | | + 13 | | + 6 |
| All Others | 37 | | - 12 | | + 2 |

(^o)Change of less than .5%.

*The total number of firms reporting does not check exactly with the totals of the cities because some motor vehicle dealers whose sales varied radically from the sales of other stores in their respective cities were omitted when working the percentage changes for those cities. This was done only when the sales of motor vehicle dealers were an unusually large proportion of the total sales of a city.

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

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Southern Pine Mills: | | | |
| Average Weekly Production per unit | 305,962 | 332,908 | 298,315 |
| Average Weekly Shipments per unit | 390,990 | 300,193 | 346,648 |
| Average Unfilled Orders per unit, end of month | 2,082,656 | 1,212,495 | 1,762,344 |

Note: From Southern Pine Association.

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

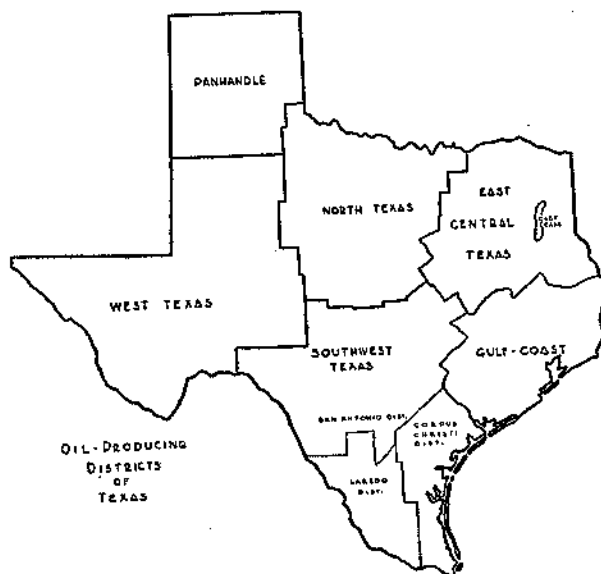
| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Coastal Texas* | 218,690 | 249,010 | 262,000 |
| East Central Texas | 78,270 | 76,550 | 86,000 |
| East Texas | 209,970 | 344,880 | 312,300 |
| North Texas | 137,560 | 137,115 | 146,450 |
| Panhandle | 83,270 | 177,850 | 84,800 |
| Southwest Texas | 143,300 | 192,660 | 187,450 |
| West Texas | 177,350 | 226,000 | 213,250 |
| STATE | 1,048,410 | 1,296,500 | 1,292,250 |
| UNITED STATES | 3,484,610 | 3,620,910 | 3,740,300 |

*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: March, 1942, 121,240,000 gallons; March, 1941, 123,301,000 gallons; February, 1942, 106,415,000 gallons.



CEMENT

(In Thousands of Barrels)

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Texas Plants | | | |
| Production | 949 | 798 | 976 |
| Shipments | 921 | 779 | 973 |
| Stocks | 839 | 827 | 811 |
| United States | | | |
| Production | 14,068 | 12,196 | 12,733 |
| Shipments | 14,774 | 14,132 | 12,563 |
| Stocks | 25,125 | 24,052 | 25,838 |
| Capacity Operated | 69.0% | 59.3% | 60.0% |

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

POSTAL RECEIPTS

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abilene | \$ 27,451 | \$ 26,789 | \$ 35,042 |
| Amarillo | 36,392 | 35,714 | 33,756 |
| Austin | 77,788 | 76,001 | 79,049 |
| Beaumont | 32,535 | 30,327 | 31,743 |
| Big Spring | 7,610 | 7,618 | 6,450 |
| Brownwood | 13,346 | 16,196 | 27,406 |
| Childress | 2,944 | 2,916 | 2,820 |
| Coleman | 3,502 | 2,417 | 3,269 |
| Corsicana | 7,001 | 6,778 | 6,534 |
| Dallas | 415,058 | 406,204 | 414,790 |
| Del Rio | 3,806 | 6,767 | 3,510 |
| Denison | 7,590 | 6,652 | 7,166 |
| Denton | 10,285 | 9,684 | 8,494 |
| El Paso | 56,188 | 61,624 | 66,999 |
| Fort Worth | 157,081 | 100,792 | 170,254 |
| Galveston | 36,939 | 37,661 | 40,996 |
| Gladewater | 3,145 | 2,858 | 3,449 |
| Graham | 2,482 | 2,344 | 2,268 |
| Harlingen | 7,729 | 7,178 | 7,956 |
| Houston | 286,536 | 280,183 | 292,651 |
| Jacksonville | 4,228 | 4,004 | 3,208 |
| Kenedy | 1,755 | 1,654 | 1,247 |
| Longview | 11,100 | 10,669 | 9,323 |
| Lubbock | 22,459 | 21,978 | 23,832 |
| Lufkin | 5,648 | 5,601 | 5,444 |
| McAllen | 5,762 | 5,418 | 4,891 |
| Marshall | 8,938 | 6,730 | 7,861 |
| Palestine | 5,802 | 5,364 | 5,800 |
| Pampa | 7,452 | 8,045 | 6,853 |
| Paris | 8,275 | 6,532 | 7,265 |
| Plainview | 4,704 | 4,707 | 4,570 |
| Port Arthur | 18,282 | 16,963 | 16,143 |
| San Angelo | 15,315 | 14,367 | 14,314 |
| San Antonio | 161,013 | 156,913 | 168,430 |
| Sherman | 9,053 | 8,493 | 9,390 |
| Sweetwater | 5,140 | 6,137 | 5,674 |
| Temple | 7,852 | 7,727 | 7,647 |
| Tyler | 16,707 | 16,759 | 16,318 |
| Waco | 37,546 | 38,712 | 36,490 |
| Wichita Falls | 35,474 | 25,245 | 49,951 |
| TOTAL | 1,587,913 | 1,498,721 | 1,649,263 |

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

BUILDING PERMITS

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abilene | \$ 445,811 | \$ 71,761 | \$ 84,535 |
| Amarillo | 117,600 | 294,761 | 183,660 |
| Austin | 153,541 | 497,012 | 447,425 |
| Beaumont | 196,423 | 250,768 | 1,370,767 |
| Brownwood | 49,140 | 63,650 | 147,715 |
| Coleman | 20,600 | 11,853 | 3,700 |
| Corsicana | 12,350 | 8,803 | 99,775 |
| Dallas | 432,088 | 1,142,093 | 659,894 |
| Del Rio | 3,505 | 13,173 | 19,430 |
| Denton | 12,500 | 36,781 | 3,100 |
| El Paso | 117,739 | 265,321 | 933,758 |
| Fort Worth | 3,229,198 | 484,401 | 834,094 |
| Galveston | 53,221 | 187,618 | 237,715 |
| Gladewater | 0 | 0 | 1,500 |
| Graham | 280 | 9,094 | 12,578 |
| Harlingen | 14,715 | 95,050 | 36,900 |
| Houston | 547,050 | 1,380,809 | 1,486,210 |
| Jacksonville | 0 | 12,812 | 5,300 |
| Kenedy | 1,000 | 3,500 | 0 |
| Longview | 2,705 | 10,625 | 9,777 |
| Lubbock | 45,858 | 374,242 | 851,453 |
| Lufkin | 19,200 | 54,614 | 50,101 |
| McAllen | 31,580 | 34,380 | 43,346 |
| Marshall | 7,974 | 38,081 | 45,010 |
| Midland | 7,035 | 31,790 | 82,130 |
| New Braunfels | 5,890 | 12,640 | 5,295 |
| Palestine | 10,290 | 15,631 | 3,480 |
| Pampa | 500 | 37,350 | 14,050 |
| Paris | 28,045 | 8,300 | 35,775 |
| Plainview | 0 | 10,700 | 1,757 |
| Port Arthur | 37,104 | 94,433 | 14,347 |
| San Angelo | 14,647 | 47,216 | 24,227 |
| San Antonio | 386,987 | 449,070 | 776,225 |
| Sherman | 19,457 | 22,956 | 82,234 |
| Sweetwater | 4,360 | 13,100 | 13,930 |
| Tyler | 15,788 | 56,061 | 55,718 |
| Waco | 179,887 | 173,583 | 172,388 |
| Wichita Falls | 93,047 | 170,836 | 144,155 |
| TOTAL | 6,317,115 | 6,484,948 | 8,993,454 |

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

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

| | Cattle | | Calves | | Hogs | | Sheep | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 |
| Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth | 9,467 | 6,665 | 783 | 813 | 1,083 | 1,019 | 511 | 541 | 11,844 | 9,038 |
| Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth | 541 | 624 | 161 | 91 | 32 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 745 | 729 |
| TOTAL SHIPMENTS | 10,008 | 7,289 | 944 | 904 | 1,115 | 1,029 | 522 | 545 | 12,589 | 9,767 |

TEXAS CAR-LOT* SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, JANUARY 1-MAY 1

| | Cattle | | Calves | | Hogs | | Sheep | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 |
| Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth | 19,095 | 13,647 | 3,003 | 3,170 | 3,990 | 3,809 | 1,925 | 1,508 | 28,013 | 22,134 |
| Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth | 1,697 | 1,199 | 490 | 426 | 67 | 64 | 57 | 55 | 2,311 | 1,744 |
| TOTAL SHIPMENTS | 20,792 | 14,846 | 3,493 | 3,596 | 4,057 | 3,873 | 1,982 | 1,563 | 30,324 | 23,878 |

*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.

APRIL 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 | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|--|------|
| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 |
| All Stores | 63 | 60.7 | 65.4 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Stores Grouped by Cities: | | | | | | | |
| Austin | 6 | 55.3 | 59.3 | 49.4 | 48.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Beaumont | 3 | 64.0 | 68.0 | 42.6 | 39.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Bryan | 3 | 52.7 | 61.1 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Dallas | 10 | 69.1 | 73.6 | 44.7 | 43.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| El Paso | 3 | 55.1 | 67.0 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Fort Worth | 6 | 63.2 | 65.5 | 39.5 | 37.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Houston | 7 | 59.9 | 70.3 | 39.1 | 42.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| San Antonio | 4 | 48.6 | 56.8 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Waco | 5 | 58.2 | 62.5 | 32.3 | 29.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| All Others | 16 | 55.0 | 60.2 | 41.1 | 39.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Stores Grouped According to Type of Store: | | | | | | | |
| Department Stores (Annual Volume Over \$500,000) | 19 | 60.8 | 64.8 | 43.5 | 42.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Department Stores (Annual Volume under \$500,000) | 10 | 55.1 | 60.3 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Dry-Goods-Apparel Stores | 4 | 56.3 | 61.2 | 42.5 | 38.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Women's Specialty Shops | 17 | 60.6 | 65.1 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Men's Clothing Stores | 13 | 63.5 | 69.4 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1941: | | | | | | | |
| Over \$2,500,000 | 11 | 62.7 | 63.5 | 44.5 | 43.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| \$2,500,000 down to \$1,000,000 | 11 | 56.1 | 62.3 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| \$1,000,000 down to \$500,000 | 8 | 57.1 | 59.5 | 43.6 | 41.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| \$500,000 down to \$100,000 | 29 | 53.1 | 58.3 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Less than \$100,000 | 4 | 56.5 | 53.6 | 37.3 | 31.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |

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.

APRIL, 1942, CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Shipments from Texas Stations

| Destination* | Cars of Poultry | | | | | | Cars of Eggs | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|---------|------|-------|------|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|------|
| | Dressed | | Turkeys | | Shell | | Frozen | | Dried | | Shell Equivalent† | |
| | Chickens | April | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | April | 1942 | 1941 | 1942 | 1941 |
| TOTAL | 11.5 | 43 | 3.5 | 10 | 53 | 18 | 148 | 138 | 119 | 20 | 1,301 | 454 |
| Intrastate | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 76 | 63 | 34 | 0 | 447 | 130 |
| Interstate | 11.5 | 43 | 3.5 | 9 | 30 | 14 | 72 | 75 | 85 | 20 | 854 | 324 |

Receipts at Texas Stations

| Origin | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 36 | 4 | 38 | 56.5 | 30 | --- | 352 | 117 |
|------------|---|---|-----|---|----|---|----|------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 36 | 4 | 38 | 56.5 | 30 | --- | 352 | 117 |
| Intrastate | 1 | 0 | --- | 0 | 21 | 3 | 37 | 55.0 | 30 | --- | 335 | 113 |
| Interstate | 0 | 1 | --- | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | --- | 17 | 4 |

*The destination above is the first destination as shown by the original waybill. Changes in destination brought about by diversion orders 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 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)

| | April, 1942 | | April, 1941 | | March, 1942 | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Dallas District | United States | Dallas District | United States | Dallas District | United States |
| DEBITS to individual accounts..... | \$ 1,139 | \$42,518 | \$ 968 | \$38,325 | \$ 1,507* | \$57,018* |
| Condition of reporting member banks on— | April 29, 1942 | | April 30, 1941 | | April 1, 1942 | |
| ASSETS: | | | | | | |
| Loans and investments—total..... | 702 | 31,205 | 602 | 27,550 | 698 | 30,494 |
| Loans—total..... | 350 | 11,094 | 316 | 9,870 | 359 | 11,394 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans..... | 250 | 6,731 | 214 | 5,532 | 256 | 7,003 |
| Open market paper..... | 3 | 409 | 2 | 354 | 3 | 424 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securities..... | 3 | 441 | 3 | 465 | 4 | 408 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities..... | 13 | 395 | 12 | 445 | 12 | 407 |
| Real estate loans..... | 22 | 1,246 | 24 | 1,235 | 22 | 1,245 |
| Loans to banks..... | — | 30 | — | 40 | — | 29 |
| Other loans..... | 59 | 1,842 | 61 | 1,799 | 62 | 1,878 |
| Treasury Bills..... | 38 | 1,058 | 33 | 869 | 33 | 680 |
| Treasury certificates of indebtedness..... | 14 | 611 | † | † | † | † |
| Treasury Notes..... | 42 | 2,356 | 34 | 2,190 | 42 | 2,354 |
| U.S. Bonds..... | 156 | 9,705 | 114 | 7,753 | 156 | 9,671 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov't..... | 38 | 2,675 | 43 | 3,115 | 38 | 2,684 |
| Other securities..... | 64 | 3,706 | 62 | 3,758 | 65 | 3,711 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 190 | 9,902 | 146 | 11,208 | 188 | 9,951 |
| Cash in vault..... | 17 | 535 | 12 | 516 | 14 | 491 |
| Balances with domestic banks..... | 290 | 3,217 | 301 | 3,386 | 280 | 3,367 |
| Other assets—net..... | 32 | 1,226 | 31 | 1,226 | 32 | 1,153 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | | | |
| Demand deposits—adjusted..... | 649 | 25,358 | 546 | 23,712 | 628 | 24,197 |
| Time deposits..... | 130 | 5,121 | 138 | 5,452 | 130 | 5,120 |
| U.S. Government deposits..... | 37 | 1,523 | 27 | 410 | 48 | 1,886 |
| Inter-bank deposits: | | | | | | |
| Domestic banks..... | 314 | 8,687 | 286 | 9,043 | 302 | 8,885 |
| Foreign banks..... | 1 | 652 | 1 | 643 | 1 | 639 |
| Borrowings..... | — | 8 | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| Other liabilities..... | 6 | 807 | 4 | 765 | 5 | 786 |
| Capital account..... | 94 | 3,929 | 90 | 3,855 | 93 | 3,937 |

*Five weeks.

†Not available.

NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION
OF ELECTRIC POWER

| | April, 1942 from April, 1941 | April, 1942 from March, 1942 |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Commercial..... | + 11.2 | + 7.2 |
| Industrial..... | + 10.0 | + 1.4 |
| Residential..... | + 8.0 | + 4.3 |
| All Others..... | + 27.3 | + 5.4 |
| TOTAL..... | + 12.1 | + 3.7 |

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

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

| | April 1942 | April 1941 | March 1942* |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Number..... | 23 | 23 | 12 |
| Liabilities†..... | \$174 | \$220 | \$117 |
| Assets†..... | 123 | 89 | 60 |
| Average Liabilities per failure†..... | 8 | 10 | 10 |

*Revised.

†In thousands.

NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

Directory of Texas Wholesale Firms

A limited number of copies of the *DIRECTORY OF TEXAS WHOLESALE FIRMS* are still available for distribution. Price \$2.00 Combined price of *DIRECTORY OF TEXAS MANUFACTURERS* and *DIRECTORY OF TEXAS WHOLESALE FIRMS* \$3.00. Previous purchasers of the *DIRECTORY OF TEXAS MANUFACTURERS* are entitled to a copy of the *DIRECTORY OF TEXAS WHOLESALE FIRMS* for \$1.00.

Progress Reports Nos. 1 and 2

Also still available are a few copies of Progress Reports, Numbers 1 and 2, entitled *FAMILY EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN NINE TEXAS COMMUNITIES*, and *FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN TWENTY-ONE TEXAS COMMUNITIES*. Price \$1.00.

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