

# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

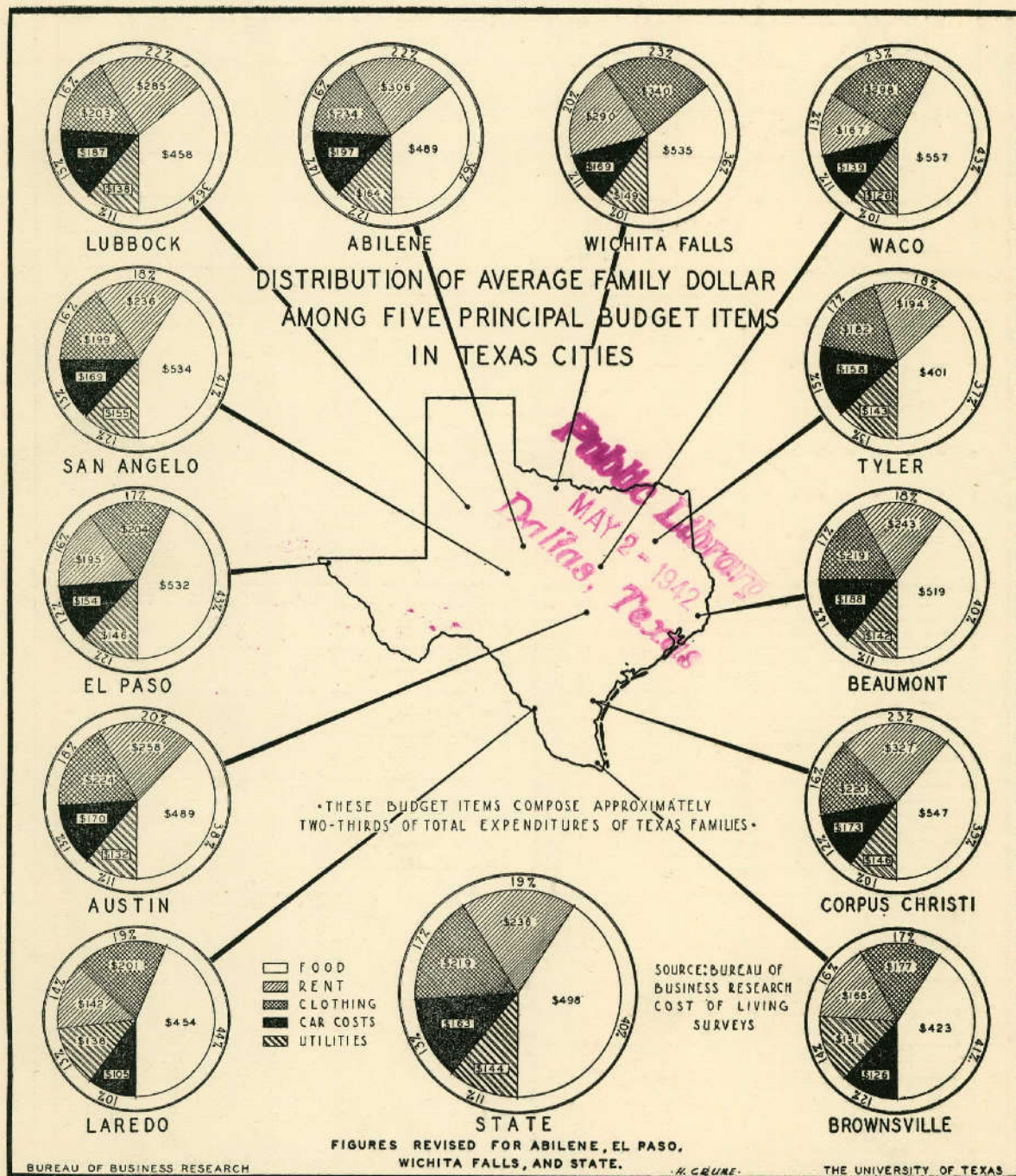
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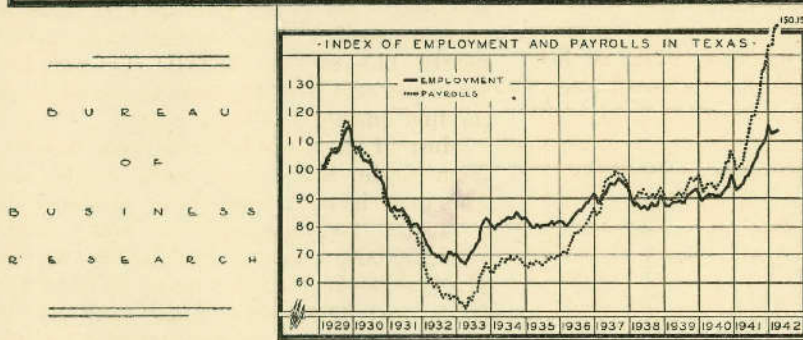
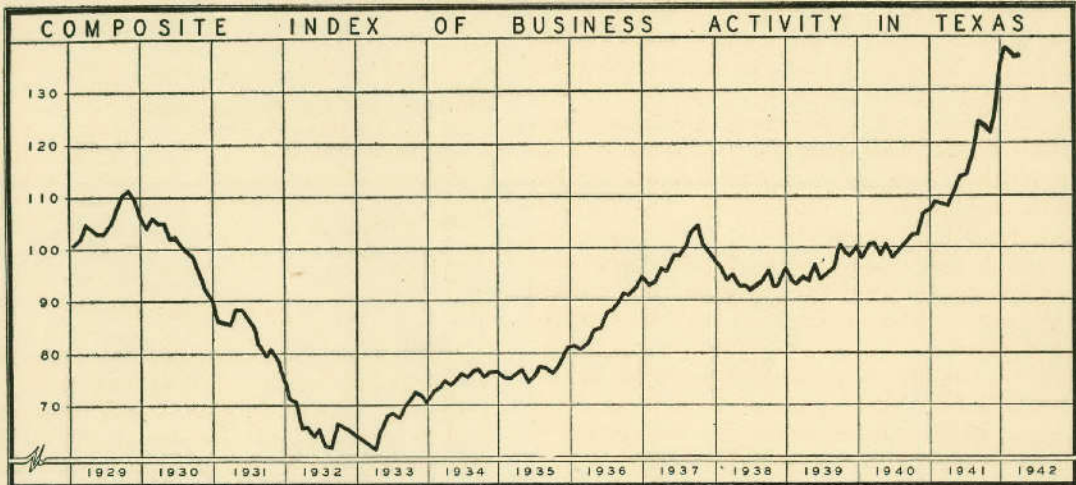




# INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

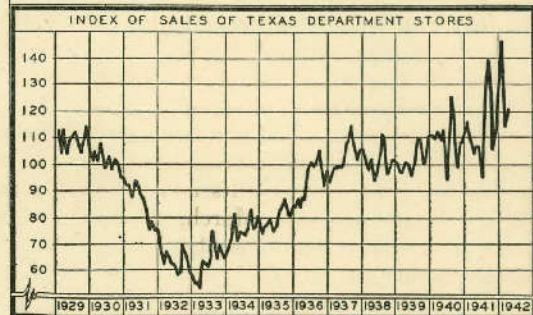
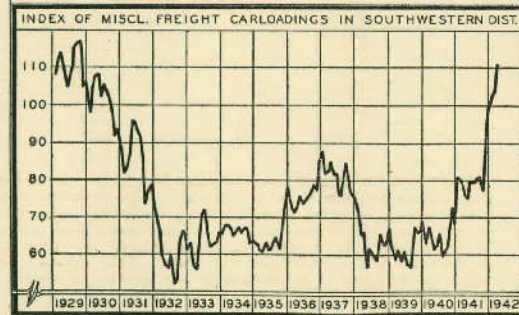
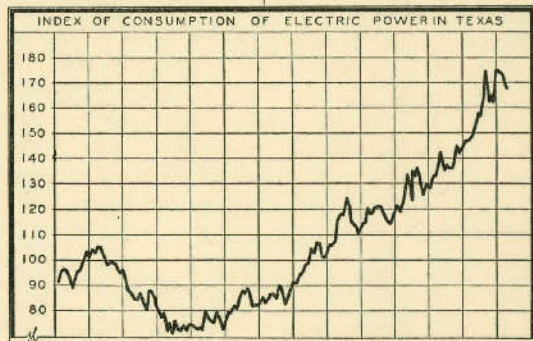
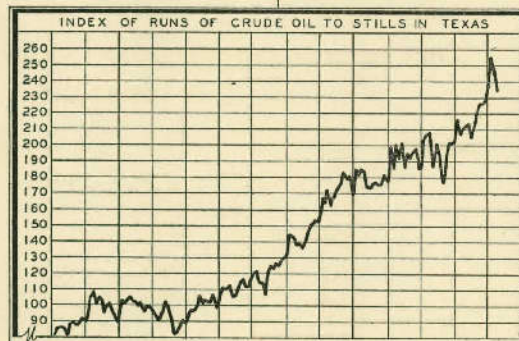
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100 %

-WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX-  
 EMPLOYMENT—25%      MISCL. FREIGHT CARLOADINGS—20%  
 PAY ROLLS—25%      CRUDE OIL RUNS—5%  
 DEPARTMENT STORE SALES—10%      ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION—15%



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# Business Review and Prospect

Physical volume of business in the Nation appears now definitely to have entered upon an upward trend. Barron's index, adjusted for long-term industry and population growth as well as for seasonal variation, has risen consistently during the past few weeks from 104.8, March 14, to 107.8, April 11. Although further confirmation will be necessary before definite conclusions can be drawn, it now seems quite certain that the increase in war production is more than offsetting the decline in production of goods for civilian use. As the conversion of peace-time industries into war industries proceeds, and as new plant capacity for the production of war equipment comes into operation, the upward trend in physical volume of business may be expected to gain momentum.

That war production is moving forward at an accelerated rate and in many instances is now far ahead of the output which was scheduled for this period is evidenced by recent statements of highly placed government officials. Speaker Rayburn in a talk delivered at Sulphur Springs, Texas, stated that airplane production is now at a rate exceeding 3,300 monthly, or fifty per cent greater than during last October; Donald Nelson speaking on this same subject stated that the automobile industry was two months ahead of schedule in converting to war production, and that on one badly needed piece of military equipment, on which only partial requirements were expected by November, auto industry engineers had found a way to provide more than the needed quantity by June.

Further confirmation of the favorable progress in the production of war materials is contained in a statement by the War Department to the effect that General Motors is seven months ahead of schedule in the production of thirty-ton tanks; and from the W. P. B. Tools Section came the report that delivery of new machine tools in February was sixty-three per cent greater than in the corresponding month of 1941. Many other reports of a highly optimistic character on war production have recently been issued by high government sources.

## TEXAS BUSINESS

Industry and trade in Texas continue at the high level noted over a period of many months, but the interruption to the sharp upward trend first shown in the February report has continued through March. It is expected, however, that the upward trend in the Texas business index will soon be resumed.

The composite business index increased slightly from February to March, all of the components having risen excepting runs of crude oil to stills and electric power consumption. Compared with March, 1941, the composite index rose more than twenty-eight points, or approximately twenty-six per cent.

## INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

(Average Month, 1930=100%)

	March 1942	March 1941	Feb. 1942
Employment .....	113.1	95.0	112.9
Pay Rolls .....	150.2	102.9	149.0
Miscellaneous Freight Carloadings (Southwest District) .....	110.7	76.6	104.2
Crude Runs to Stills .....	223.9	210.2	244.2
Department Store Sales .....	120.5	104.0	115.0
Electric Power Consumption .....	168.2	149.1	173.4*
COMPOSITE .....	136.4	108.1	136.0*

\*Revised.

## FARM CASH INCOME

Cash income from agriculture in Texas during March, as computed by this Bureau (see note on bottom of following table), totalled nearly thirty-seven million dollars compared with twenty-one million dollars during the corresponding month last year, an increase of seventy-six per cent. For the first three months of the current year, the cash income from agriculture totalled nearly 113 million dollars, an increase of seventy-seven per cent over the sixty-four million dollars during the first quarter of 1941.

Most of the gain in farm cash income was derived from cattle, hogs, eggs, milk, fruits, and vegetables. The cash income from these products during March, 1941, and 1942, respectively, were: cattle, \$4,266,000—\$8,222,000; hogs, \$1,229,000—\$2,194,000; eggs, \$1,719,000—\$5,712,000; milk, \$3,274,000—\$5,536,000; fruits and vegetables, \$2,207,000—\$4,119,000. Substantial increases were also recorded for wheat, rice, and mohair.

## INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS

Average month 1928-'32=100%

District	March 1942	February 1942	March 1941*	Cumulative Income	
				Jan.-Mar., 1942	Jan.-Mar., 1941†
1-N .....	141.7	161.5	61.5	12,502	5,609
1-S .....	439.4	294.4	267.9	11,699	6,471
2 .....	225.4	195.0	136.1	11,607	7,547
3 .....	189.6	188.3	111.3	4,805	3,262
4 .....	219.1	232.1	86.3	19,586	8,720
5 .....	111.2	115.2	60.2	3,602	2,374
6 .....	233.6	203.7	231.9	7,244	5,610
7 .....	169.1	199.7	111.2	5,334	3,740
8 .....	193.2	192.4	98.0	8,153	4,547
9 .....	230.8	272.5	155.0	12,446	7,419
10 .....	181.3	142.5	92.7	2,582	1,466
10-A .....	247.1	275.5	124.5	13,066	7,522
STATE .....	205.3	214.3	112.8	112,626	64,287

\*Base period revised.

†Revised.

NOTE: Farm cash income as computed by this Bureau understates actual farm cash income by from 6 to 10 per cent. This situation results from the fact that means of securing complete local marketings, especially by truck, have not yet been fully developed. In addition, means have not yet been developed for computing cash income from all agricultural 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.

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

## FAMILY EXPENDITURES

Attention is called to the chart on the outer cover page of the REVIEW representing family expenditures for five essential items in twelve Texas communities and the average expenditure for these items in twenty-four Texas communities. By comparison with the similar chart on the cover page of the March issue of the REVIEW, it will be noted that changes have been made

for three cities—El Paso, Abilene, and Wichita Falls. The errors occurred in the figures for food costs in these three cities as a result of a temporary mechanical defect in the tabulating machines which were used for the computations. The ratios of each item to the total of the five items have accordingly been corrected in line with the modified figure on food costs.

F. A. BUECHEL

## Special Meeting of the Texas Statistical Council

Members of the Texas Statistical Council and the Austin Chapter of the American Statistical Association will hold a joint meeting at The University of Texas, May first, 1942, in Room 311 of the Union Building.

"Texas' Part in the War Effort" is the general subject to be discussed at the one-day meeting by a group of business men and State and Federal authorities, all of whom are in some way engaged in the war effort.

Included on the program will be a report by Mr. I. H. Lloyd, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, on plans for an annual census of agriculture for Texas. Mr. B. F. Vance, also of the A.A.A. at College Station, will discuss the new requirements of agricultural production.

Mr. C. J. Crampton, State Director of Contract Distribution Division of the War Production Board, Houston, will speak on the vital question of war production—his subject will be "Production and Victory." Following Mr. Crampton's address, Mr. James H. Bond, State Director, United States Employment Service, Austin, will speak on the problems arising out of the scarcity of labor and the relation of these problems to the war effort.

"Defense Savings Bonds—Their Importance in Financing the War Effort and in the Control of Inflation" is the subject of an address to be presented by Mr. Frank Scofield, State Administrator, Defense Savings Staff, Austin. Mr. W. L. Pier, Vice President, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, will serve as discussion leader for the morning session of the meeting.

Mr. Hulen W. Black, Director, The University of Texas Development Board, will give the address at the lunch-

eon meeting, which will include members and guests of the American Statistical Association and the Texas Statistical Council.

The growing importance of chemical industries in Texas and the Southwest will be discussed in the address of Mr. Henry W. Rahn, Technical Director, Southern Alkali Company, Corpus Christi, whose subject is "Alkali Pioneers into the Southwest"; Mr. L. W. Worth, General Manager, Houston Paper Stocks Company, Houston, speaking on "Some Phases of the Paper Industry in Texas"; and Mr. Elmer H. Johnson, Bureau of Business Research of The University of Texas, whose subject is "Chemical Resources of Texas and the Southwest." Mr. Richard B. Johnson, Regional Business Consultant, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Regional Office, Dallas, will lead the discussion for the afternoon session.

The Texas Statistical Council, organized in December 1939, has for its chief purpose the coördinating and assembling of statistical information already available for the use of individuals or organizations seeking specific data concerning Texas; and also the compiling of other statistical information, now more than ever important.

Proceedings of the meeting will be published for the benefit of members and others interested in the organization; as however, only a limited number are reserved for distribution to other than members, those desiring copies should notify Dr. F. A. Buechel, Secretary of the Texas Statistical Council, Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas.

CLARA H. LEWIS

### PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

	March, 1942 from March, 1941	March, 1942 from Feb., 1942	First Quarter 1942 from First Quarter 1941
Commercial .....	- 2.6	- 6.0	- 9.0
Industrial .....	+ 46.7	+ 2.0	+ 44.6
Residential .....	+ 8.1	- 7.2	+ 4.0
All Others .....	+ 9.4	- 0.6	+ 38.6
TOTAL .....	+ 23.9	- 1.2	+ 22.8

Prepared from reports of 8 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

### TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	March 1942	March 1941	Feb. 1942*	First Quarter 1942	First Quarter 1941*
Number .....	10	28	24	44	96
Liabilities† .....	\$92	\$800	\$716	\$902	\$1,554
Assets† .....	45	665	574	715	1,073
Average Liabilities per failure† .....	9	29	30	21	16

\*Revised.

†In thousands.

NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

# Essentials Toward An Understanding of Texas Economy

We are becoming conscious, perhaps painfully so, at long last, of the tremendous need for a perspective, at once broad and inclusive, yet basic and substantial, of our national production and of just what it involves, and of what its implications are. National production, statistically considered, is nothing more or less than the aggregate of regional production and since Texas and the Southwest contribute so largely in agricultural and range output, in oil and gas, and chemicals, and substantially in pulp and paper, and even in metals refining, it behooves Texas leadership to comprehend the broader aspects of national production and the national market in order that the economic position of Texas be viewed comparatively. At no time has this comparative perspective been more necessary, in view of the demands of the war effort upon Texas resources and industries—a demand which will become even more insistent in the period after the war. This article is aimed at presenting briefly some of the larger and the more basic features that have to be considered in interpreting the more comprehensive relations of Texas to the realities of the world we live in.

The diversity of our national production, the aggregate size of the major fields of our national production, and the interdependent pattern of this production are features we find it difficult to envision in their broader inclusiveness; not because of any inherent difficulties but simply because we have not learned to look with care and discrimination at these realistic features of our economy.

The comparative breadth of our national production and its wide diversity embracing fields which in the aggregate are enormous within themselves, is a function of the natural resources pattern of the United States, and in this, the United States is the most favored of all nations. A comparative study of the continents, of their particular advantages and disadvantages, of their potentialities and handicaps, cannot be considered in the brief confines of this article. Since the present war is a global war, and since it has resolved itself into a struggle for continents, we may rest assured of an awakening interest in the world's continental features and of the oceans that separate them—things of which we are so delightfully ignorant. Natural resources constitute the basic long-run assets of our economic life, and the swiftly advancing technology engaged in a more optimum utilization of these natural resources must be considered as one of the most significant factors in the institutional fabric in which production operates.

The dynamic interaction of technology, based upon advances in science, and the fuller, more all round, utilization of natural resources is, of course, one of the outstanding problems of today and this problem will not be less complex nor will it be less dynamic in the immediate future.

Three sorts of perspective must be considered in arriving at an overall view of our present situation as regards production: these are the geographic perspective, the historical perspective, and the economic perspective.

## GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE

(1) The so-called geographic perspective, which is more specifically the perspective of the major natural regions and their associated natural resources contained in the United States. The natural regions pattern and the associated natural resources constitute the bases, provide the ultimate potentialities, and establish the limits to the ultimate growth of a country or continent.

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

(2) The historical perspective which comprehends the salient features and interrelations of outstanding economic developments that have come with the advance and spread of the Industrial Revolution—the dominance of manufacturing, the outstanding lines of manufacturing from period to period, and the reasons why these major lines of industry developed as they did, and why they developed just where they did. Paralleling these developments, of the specific lines of interest, and their regional extent and geographic shifts, is, of course, the dynamic relationships of an advancing technology which applied to the utilization of the different groups of natural resources, created outstanding examples of regional specialization on the one hand (steel manufacturing centers, for instance), and on the other, raw materials producing regions, such as the Old Cotton Belt.

The growth and extension of this regional specialization, however, has not been confined merely to a straight-line growth of a single group; there has arisen in the course of the time involved a wide diversity of major lines, the proportions of which change from time to time, with the coming in of new lines of development. Our national economy now as compared with what it was in 1870 exhibits not only the manifestations of enormous growth but a complexity which comprises numerous new important lines of development that simply were not in existence three quarters of a century ago.

It is a dangerous procedure to oversimplify complex trends, but the following statements seek to emphasize certain fundamental features manifested in the economic growth of the United States since 1870: Between 1870 and 1910 there occurred, except for the Old Cotton Belt, the dominant developments in what has been appropriately designated the Westward Movement. Of course, the large outlines of this movement which dominated American life for decades are generally known. The spread of population, the regional shifting of economic



activities, the advance of transportation, and the production of surpluses have received, if not adequate, at least a certain degree of consideration. But such factors as the growth of internal trade and its implications as related to the rise of a tremendous domestic market have by no means received the attention these things merit in analyses of our national economy of the various segments or sections of this economy.

The Westward Movement was marked particularly by the zone-like waves of settlement (and the concomitant forces closely associated therewith) through which was spread a more or less stable population over the Continental interior plains of the North American continent; and westward beyond the interior plains, population from various nuclei spread over the intermontane plains and lowlands.

In the United States this period was marked industrially by the remarkable expansion of the American steel industry, manifested first in a very few nuclei, and later by the expansion of these early centers and the growth of new centers (more or less under the umbrella of the old centers). This steel industry, being peculiarly depend upon coal, grew up on the coal bearing areas or at points having ready access to the coal fields, and the larger outlines of this picture have not changed substantially since. However, since this pattern was set, the availability of electric power by long-distance transmission and increased economies in the use of coal have given the bulk of manufacturing activities, including steel using enterprises a much greater latitude than was the case when only direct mechanical power was possible. To a certain degree this increasing mobility plus other factors has affected the steel industry itself. This period was also marked by the growth of industry in West-central Europe, the formation of modern Germany based primarily upon steel, and by the somewhat faint beginnings of modern industry in Russia.

In the United States the great market for steel in this period was for the building of railroads that opened up the interior parts of the country for economic growth, connecting these hitherto inaccessible regions with the growing industrial markets.

But steel and coal and railroads and the opening up of surplus raw materials producing regions, each marked by a particular type of regional specialization, do not make the full picture of developments prior to the period of World War I. In the United States the transforming forces of the electric light and power industry had been advancing rapidly since the early 1880's. In addition, we have to consider the rise of a full-fledged chemical industry in Germany based primarily upon coal tar products—for Germany is relatively rich in coal and lignite.

Unquestionably, the decade of the 1870's constitutes a turning point in the economic development of the United States; but it should also be noted that the decade of the 1870's witnessed the beginnings of world-wide movements in which the shape of things to come

began to be perceived by those in a position to see the implications of new world-wide forces that seemed to have been suddenly set in motion.

It may be recalled that British leadership in trade and industry prior to 1870 was based primarily upon the economic development of maritime oriented areas of the world—that is, upon areas peripheral to the continental interior lands of the earth.

After 1870 came the rather rapid development of the great continental plains of the Middle Latitudes, with the extension of railways and new instruments of production into vast regions which hitherto had played no prominent part in the course of economic developments set in motion around 1500, with the beginnings of long-distance overseas trade, and which were chiefly dominated by developments in maritime oriented areas. Economic development of the continental interiors after 1870 introduced a new factor of the first magnitude into world affairs.

The mere fact that German economic development began with and paralleled the opening of the continental interiors with their rapidly growing demands for manufactured goods is of tremendous importance to an understanding of the rapid rise to economic power of that country. German economic development after 1870 was based primarily upon three things: the steel industry and the chemical industry, both dependent upon the relatively rich German coal resources, and the electrical industry, which served to facilitate operations in the bulk of German manufacturing activities. The fact is that nations were being transformed by the cumulative effects of forces literally set in motion first by the steam engine and the new developments of science.

And nowhere else were the impacts of these new factors of development manifested on a larger scale than in the United States. The economy of the United States has been primarily a continental economy. The Westward Movement was a great colonization feature, which peopled the interior of the North American continent. The settling of the vast areas of the American Prairies and Western Plains and the utilization of their chemically rich dark-colored grasslands soils constituted one of the major historical developments of modern times. Of the broader aspects of the agricultural conquest of the grassland soils of the continental interiors, of which the American development was but one, Dr. Marbut wrote: "These areas possessed the combined advantages of high productivity, features promoting their rapid and cheap subjection to agriculture and their utilization on a large scale after subjection. None of these characteristics was possessed by any considerable areas of the lands that had been previously cultivated. Their utilization as it actually took place, introduced a factor into the world's agriculture incomparably more effective as a bread producer than any factor that had ever been introduced into the situation before, without regard to time or other circumstances. It was the world's greatest agricultural event, if the production of bread-stuffs be regarded as the most important aim of agriculture."

Dr. Marbut also stated at various times that "we have failed to realize the vast potentialities for production of American agriculture." For the United States stands unique among the countries of the world in its inherent productive capacity not only for agriculture specialization in its great corn, cotton, wheat, range livestock, and sub-tropical products belts and regions but also in its capacity for wide diversification in its large humid Mid-Latitudes region.

Our modern agricultural development and our agricultural problems as well, are to be interpreted as functions of the rise of industry, the availability of modern agricultural machinery and the utilization of the dark-colored soils of the interior plains of the United States. It is to be noted that these factors also brought about striking changes in agriculture elsewhere in the world. And in Texas, for instance, an interpretation of agricultural achievements has to be considered as an adjustment to the light-colored timbered soils of the eastern part of the State, to the utilization of the rich soils of the extensive Black Prairies and later the extensive uses made of the vast areas of the Black Earth and Brown grassland soils of the western portions of the State.

With respect to the growth of manufacturing in the United States there is the fact that the great coal resources as well as the iron mines upon which the American steel industry is based lie west of the Appalachians. But we have to consider not only the great coal resources of the United States, which are associated with a plains (or dissected plains) environment but other great natural resources as well. There are, for instance, oil and gas, and the wide range of non-metallics, to name but two big groups, all of which are associated with a plains environment.

Then came World War I with its forces shattering long-held concepts, relegating many of them to anthropological museums. World War I made the world conscious of the economic power of the United States and it made the United States conscious of certain things we had and of certain things we then did not have. That cataclysm brought into relief the importance of petroleum in the United States and to those countries lacking this vital material; it brought into relief the fact that the United States had only the small beginnings of a chemical industry, which also came to be perceived as of vital importance to nations.

The decades following World War I witnessed momentous changes in the American economy, and somewhat like the period following 1870, the setting of this economy became a thing of world-wide implications, but in which the United States was playing an outstanding role.

The automobile industry, which as an industry was non-existent in 1900, became the instrument of one of America's outstanding developments in the post-War years—it became this because of four things: the size and importance of the automobile industry itself; the introduction of mass-production technique in the manufacture of automobiles; the effects of the automobile industry upon the American oil industry; and its re-

actions upon highway development throughout the length and breadth of the land.

But the automobile industry, outstanding as it was, did not fill the whole field of American development during this post-War period. America had had a long experience with machines and with the types of production that support a mechanical age. Thus it was that the development of the automobile industry and the things it set in motion were taken almost as a matter of course.

In the chemical industry, however, the problem was a different one. There was not the traditional background of things chemical such as had prevailed in various centers over Western Europe for generations, and the chemical industry is based upon a different pattern of natural resources than is the case of iron and steel and the mechanical industries.

But the very exigencies of the post-War situation, in combination with our natural resources patterns and the available raw materials therefrom, set in motion the forces that have served to build the American chemical industry in the course of only a few years into one of the vital elements of our economic life.

Naturally, these things mentioned in this brief survey do not comprise the full picture, but they do shape the outlines of the larger picture of our economic developments.

We may emphasize again that power-driven machinery, modern methods of transportation and communication, the resulting division of labor, the progress of science, together with the large use of capital, and the appearance of the corporation have created a new world so far as production of wealth is concerned and one which has only a remote resemblance to what existed a century ago. The important point to be given emphasis here is that it was during this period of developments carried out on a world-wide stage that the United States rose to importance as an economic power.

#### ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

(3) The economic perspective though related to the geographic perspective and to the background of historical development is of a different order. If the problems concerned in getting a substantial geographic perspective or of an interpretational historical perspective are difficult and complex, then the difficulties of obtaining a comprehensive economic perspective that is at once authentic and realistic are obviously even more numerous and complex.

A working economic perspective is necessary and fortunately enough of the broader features stand out so prominently that no special dispensation is required to see them. In regard to the United States our economic perspective must embrace two sets of conditions—those internal to the nation's economy, and those external factors that affect our present economy and which likely will affect the course of our economy in the future. Obviously this involves a world view for the external problems affecting us are global in extent and will continue to be world-wide in their consequences. Just

as provincialism, for instance, must be seen as a phase or sector of the national picture, so national interests of necessity have to be viewed comparatively in the wider perspective of world affairs. Can there be any question that isolation today for any section of the world is anything but an anachronism?

Consider the fact, for instance, that those nations which in the past have adhered most closely to strong protective tariff policies have always been keenly concerned with and often had aggressive programs aimed at getting their own exportable surpluses into the markets of the rest of the world, in competition with goods from elsewhere.

These factors take on special meaning and added importance with reference to the world position the United States has come to occupy and will be challenged to fill, both as to the war and in the world reconstruction of the post-war period. And this is so simply because of the outstanding position and responsibilities of leadership in world affairs given the United States because of its advantageous combinations of natural resources patterns, its highly favorable physical environment conditions, and its geographic position and orientation in comparison to other countries of the world.

It is not a matter of manifest destiny but simply a matter of the physical geography of countries in relation to the institutional factors that are dominant in world affairs. And barring cataclysmic upheavals these dominant institutional factors in their larger outlines will continue to be dominant for a long time to come. The United States, occupying the most favored portion of North America, and a great continental economy, dominated in the past by the conquest of its vast continental area, but fronting on two oceans, and these the most strategic of oceans—the North Atlantic and the North Pacific—will necessarily be vitally concerned henceforth with maritime affairs, and therefore with world affairs.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TEXAS

The bases of economic development in Texas have to be considered in relation to the combinations of natural resources and the physical environment of the State as related to the State's chief lines of economic activities, on the one hand and to impacts of economic conditions elsewhere not only in adjacent regions but even in fairly remote areas and regions. The area of the State is so large, its regional environment so diverse, its soils and native grasses and forest resources so extensive, its oil and natural gas so outstanding, and its supplies of numerous nonmetallic minerals so immense that to present their basic features would require volumes; to this variety of highly important natural resources must be added the fact of the State's geographic orientation, particularly with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the consequent ready access to markets outside the State.

#### THE CONSERVATION PROBLEM

In association with a consideration of the bases of economic developments in Texas two other groups of

factors have to be given attention. One of these relates to the permanency or temporary character of the factors which underlie present activities. This is of course the fact of conservation and it involves a careful consideration of those features that may be regarded as permanent and those that have well-defined temporary qualities; and with regard to the latter, it becomes necessary to give careful attention to the factors making for important changes of the temporary features, together with indications of when and how rapidly these changes may be expected to take place.

Obviously, the critical factor in Texas' natural resources is that of petroleum and natural gas. The plain need for long-range studies of the salient factors of our oil and gas resources, of new technologies applied to their utilization, and of the benefits the State of Texas is to derive from them can hardly be over-emphasized.

#### NEW LINES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The other factor to be considered in conjunction with the bases of present economic developments in the State and the degree of permanency or temporary aspects of the factors that underlie present activities is that of potentialities in wholly or partly developed lines of economic activity. This obviously involves careful consideration of the other two factors—the economic bases and the problem of conservation—but it also involves a consideration of the circumstances which must be realized in order to bring the undeveloped lines of economic activities into operation.

To sum up: The bases of climates and geographic geology of Texas, together with its geographic orientation may be considered as unchanging factors so far as human time is concerned. Forests can be reproduced efficiently, the native grasses show a remarkable degree of persistence if grazed properly and even our soil resources can be improved if given adequate care. With reference to its position in the total money income of Texas, the agricultural and timber resources occupy a very important sector, and to say that the fundamentals of the Texas agricultural situation merit careful consideration and scientific studies is putting the matter mildly indeed. Oil and gas the world over are almost evanescent features from the long-time point of view. In its total reserves of these vital resources Texas is exceptionally well off. But from the long-range point of view, the time is coming when the demands for oil and gas will be greater than our capacity to supply them adequately.

The potentialities of Texas' economic activities lie in the greater development of its chemical resources.

This is of course a matter of tremendous importance and one of growing complexities. In a broad sense the growth of pulp manufacture for various uses is to be regarded as a chemical problem, and one which in its processes uses a wide variety of chemicals. And what about our vegetable oil resources and their potentialities as chemical raw materials?

Every important oil refinery in the State may be regarded as a huge chemical plant. Aviation gasoline for instance is a synthesized product, one which does not occur as such in nature. The strategic position of



oil refining plants now brought out in full perspective in producing toluene, butadiene, and industrial alcohol, also reflects their significance as great chemical industries. Here it may be noted that according to recent press dispatches the site for a \$40,000,000 synthetic rubber plant has been selected on a 700-acre tract near Port Arthur, Texas. The utilization of natural gas for providing chemical raw materials has advanced far enough to demonstrate the potentialities in these lines. Furthermore, the use of refinery gases and natural gas by chemical concerns in the manufacture of a full line of synthetic organic chemicals is illustrative of the vast potentialities afforded by this relatively new chemical development.

And lastly, though by no means least, too much emphasis could hardly be placed upon the vast resources of Texas in the field of non-metallics upon which a tremendous chemical industry can be based.

Summing up, the bases of Texas production and the primary sources of Texas income can be grouped into three large categories: the products of the soil and climate, the oil and gas resources, and the wide display of non-metallics which afford the foundation for a great heavy chemicals industry. Each of these categories is large enough, and this is an important item, to form a significant sector in the economy of the nation, and to play a very large part in the national market for the different lines of products they afford.

Naturally, they play an important part in our national production and because of that they are problems not only of national import but also spread over into the wider field of international affairs.

The potentialities of the chemical industry in Texas in transforming older industries and in creating new ones will be the subject of a forthcoming article.

ELMER H. JOHNSON

## The Nation Overlooks Significance of Cotton

The three "F's," Food, Fiber, and Feed, are not only vital sinews in winning a long, total war, but they can be made to have tremendous power in making the peace that follows. Cotton is the one commodity able to yield all three in great abundance in their most useful forms. Cotton lint is the fiber raw material for over seventy per cent of the world's textile manufacturing industry. Cottonseed oil is the best, most valuable, and abundant of all of the vegetable oils; it alone constitutes over twenty per cent of all such oils, and vegetable oils are now the world's most important source of fats. Cottonseed meal and cake are a major source of high protein feed, the annual production in the United States alone being over two million tons; and concentrated protein feeds are basic to modern meat and dairy production. In addition to this, most farmers in the South feed whole cottonseed to their cows. Even all these do not tell the entire story, for cottonseed hulls are used as a substitute for hay and are as good as ordinary hay. Cotton linters, the production of which in a normal crop equals about 1,500,000 bales or 750,000,000 pounds, have no equal as a base for making high explosives.

The point of significance and vital concern is that policy makers are apparently measuring the importance of cotton in terms of only one of its many products, cotton lint, and that in an entirely too restricted sphere. In order that it may render maximum service in this hour of peril, the cotton-growing region insists that the importance of cotton be measured in terms of all its products. Cotton is not only the best yielder of any of the major crops in the South and Southwest, it is the surest crop, farmers are experienced in its production and

handling, and a supply of the types of equipment necessary for its production and processing is already intact.

The Government is urging farmers in the cotton-growing South to plant peanuts and soybeans as sources of increased supplies of the greatly needed vegetable oils, and many farmers are going into the production of these crops without the necessary background of knowledge of the techniques of their successful production and without having the necessary equipment for their production.

This is not to say that farmers in the South should not be encouraged to grow other oil seed bearing crops where they have had experience and know their lands are adapted to the crop, but it does mean to say it is time for all-out production of the most valuable crops and to restrict reform and such experimentation to the limit.

The United States has the land and the developed capacity and facilities to produce more than fifty per cent of all the cotton and cotton products of the world. It is now using its ability to produce this important commodity at about seventy-five per cent of capacity. Not only the rest of the world, but the United States itself, is confronted with a shortage of all the products of cotton; but, notwithstanding this, the National Government continues its policy of restricting production and is thus reducing the nation's capacity to win the war and our economic strength in formulating the peace that follows.

A. B. Cox

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS

March, 1942

	Estimated Number of Workers Employed*		Percentage Change from		Estimated Amount of Weekly Pay Roll		Percentage Change from	
	February 1942 <sup>(1)</sup>	March 1942 <sup>(2)</sup>	February 1942	March 1941	February 1942 <sup>(3)</sup>	March 1942 <sup>(3)</sup>	February 1942	March 1941
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>								
All Manufacturing Industries	154,449	154,332	- 0.1	+ 10.6	3,602,325	3,602,325	- <sup>(4)</sup>	+ 31.9
<i>Food Products</i>								
Baking	6,920	7,043	+ 1.8	+ 11.3	159,183	163,354	+ 2.6	+ 18.4
Carbonated Beverages	2,600	2,559	- 1.6	- 7.3	68,589	66,891	- 2.5	+ 2.8
Confectionery	1,009	991	- 1.8	+ 18.7	10,381	10,456	+ 0.7	+ 24.7
Flour Milling	2,054	1,972	- 4.0	+ 8.1	37,143	37,206	+ 0.2	+ 16.3
Ice Cream	1,004	1,112	+ 10.8	+ 30.6	21,608	22,753	+ 5.3	+ 34.5
Meat Packing	5,573	5,320	- 4.5	+ 15.1	135,075	133,724	- 1.0	+ 40.5
<i>Textiles</i>								
Cotton Textile Mills	7,113	7,192	+ 1.1	+ 7.2	133,162	132,340	- 0.6	+ 33.8
Men's Work Clothing	4,166	4,370	+ 4.9	+ 18.9	57,758	59,841	+ 3.6	+ 42.7
<i>Forest Products</i>								
Furniture	2,227	2,091	- 6.1	- 5.5	38,931	37,221	- 4.4	- 16.0
Planing Mills	2,195	2,187	- 0.4	- 3.5	53,000	50,119	- 5.4	+ 14.6
Saw Mills	17,419	17,698	+ 1.6	+ 8.3	237,093	237,896	+ 0.3	+ 19.3
Paper Boxes	664	645	- 2.8	+ 7.7	13,423	11,907	- 11.3	+ 25.9
<i>Printing and Publishing</i>								
Commercial Printing	2,344	2,354	+ 0.4	+ 3.4	52,770	53,704	+ 1.8	+ 4.1
Newspaper Publishing	4,854	4,940	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	117,466	119,932	+ 2.1	- 3.2
<i>Chemical Products</i>								
Cotton Oil Mills	3,445	3,185	- 7.5	- 1.7	36,152	31,876	- 11.8	+ 6.0
Petroleum Refining	22,194	22,213	+ 0.1	+ 10.8	905,177	903,602	- 0.2	+ 39.5
<i>Stone and Clay Products</i>								
Brick and Tile	2,064	2,116	+ 2.5	- 4.7	27,846	29,273	+ 5.1	+ 11.1
Cement	1,313	1,346	+ 2.5	+ 46.8	42,813	45,156	+ 5.5	+ 67.6
<i>Iron and Steel Products</i>								
Structural and Ornamental Iron	2,551	2,530	- 0.8	+ 7.2	56,988	59,147	+ 3.8	+ 31.2
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>								
Crude Petroleum Production	30,925	29,742	- 3.8	+ 2.3	1,126,787	1,097,854	- 2.6	+ 15.3
Quarrying	<sup>(5)</sup>	<sup>(5)</sup>	+ 1.7	+ 22.1	<sup>(5)</sup>	<sup>(5)</sup>	+ 14.1	+ 69.4
Public Utilities	<sup>(5)</sup>	<sup>(5)</sup>	+ 0.6	+ 7.6	<sup>(5)</sup>	<sup>(5)</sup>	+ 4.1	+ 16.6
Retail Trade	183,276	185,107	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	3,618,734	3,587,034	- 0.9	+ 7.7
Wholesale Trade	63,917	63,740	- 0.3	+ 5.5	2,018,298	1,983,442	- 1.7	+ 10.7
Dyeing and Cleaning	2,628	2,555	- 2.8	+ 12.1	39,290	39,047	- 0.6	+ 24.9
Hotels	15,595	15,825	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	197,657	201,425	+ 1.9	+ 7.7
Power Laundries	11,633	11,600	- 0.3	+ 6.9	153,252	154,321	+ 0.7	+ 14.9

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN SELECTED CITIES<sup>(6)</sup>

	Employment		Pay Rolls		Employment		Pay Rolls	
	Percentage Change		Percentage Change		Percentage Change		Percentage Change	
	Feb., 1942	March, 1941	Feb., 1942	March, 1941	Feb., 1942	March, 1941	Feb., 1942	March, 1941
Abilene	+ 6.7	+ 12.0	+ 2.2	+ 22.5	+ 13.5	+ 37.1	+ 22.7	+ 76.5
Amarillo	- 2.3	- 3.9	- 4.5	+ 15.9	- 1.2	+ 17.2	+ 1.4	+ 28.7
Austin	- 1.8	+ 14.7	- 1.3	+ 11.9	- 4.8	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 35.3
Beaumont	+ 4.3	+ 118.9	- 2.1	+ 189.0	+ 1.4	+ 9.0	+ 0.4	+ 20.4
Dallas	- 0.3	+ 6.8	- 1.3	+ 20.9	+ 1.5	- 1.4	- 0.3	+ 15.8
El Paso	+ 0.5	+ 7.3	- <sup>(7)</sup>	+ 19.9	+ 3.4	+ 8.6	+ 4.4	+ 18.5
Fort Worth	- 0.2	+ 14.2	+ 0.3	+ 34.0	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	- 1.0	+ 33.1
Galveston	+ 13.5	+ 37.1	+ 22.7	+ 76.5	+ 0.2	+ 19.1	+ 0.8	+ 45.6
Houston	- 1.2	+ 17.2	+ 1.4	+ 28.7				
Port Arthur	- 4.8	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 35.3				
San Antonio	+ 1.4	+ 9.0	+ 0.4	+ 20.4				
Sherman	+ 1.5	- 1.4	- 0.3	+ 15.8				
Waco	+ 3.4	+ 8.6	+ 4.4	+ 18.5				
Wichita Falls	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	- 1.0	+ 33.1				
STATE	+ 0.2	+ 19.1	+ 0.8	+ 45.6				

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>(8)</sup>

	1940 <sup>(9)</sup>	1941 <sup>(9)</sup>	1942		1940 <sup>(9)</sup>	1941 <sup>(9)</sup>	1942
January	944,000	1,052,000	1,115,000 <sup>(10)</sup>	July	983,000	1,101,000	
February	943,000	1,092,000	1,111,000 <sup>(10)</sup>	August	988,000	1,113,000	
March	965,000	1,086,000		September	1,009,000	1,134,000	
April	963,000	1,097,000		October	1,022,000	1,141,000	
May	983,000	1,077,000		November	1,048,000	1,161,000	
June	982,000	1,064,000		December	1,084,000	1,177,000	

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

<sup>(1)</sup>Revised.

<sup>(2)</sup>Subject to revision.

<sup>(3)</sup>Less than 1/10 of one per cent.

<sup>(4)</sup>Not available.

<sup>(5)</sup>Based on unweighted figures.

<sup>(6)</sup>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.

MARCH 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	57	64.0	66.0	40.8	40.8	1.0	1.0
Stores Grouped by Cities:							
Abilene	3	56.2	51.9	38.2	39.3	1.4	1.4
Austin	5	57.4	59.9	48.3	48.0	1.1	1.1
Beaumont	3	67.3	70.1	43.3	39.1	0.8	1.1
Dallas	9	72.8	74.3	41.6	42.0	0.7	0.7
El Paso	3	55.3	56.8	40.1	40.5	1.3	0.9
Fort Worth	5	63.8	64.4	40.0	38.5	1.0	1.1
Houston	5	62.4	64.2	40.8	40.6	1.3	1.4
San Antonio	4	53.3	58.7	41.2	46.1	1.5	1.2
Waco	5	61.6	63.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	1.4
All Others	15	55.8	59.5	39.9	37.9	1.2	1.7
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:							
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over \$500,000)	17	63.6	65.6	41.5	41.9	1.0	1.0
Department Stores (Annual Volume under \$500,000)	10	54.1	57.4	37.8	34.9	1.4	1.3
Dry-Goods-Apparel Stores	4	58.8	62.2	39.4	38.4	1.3	1.8
Women's Specialty Shops	14	67.2	69.6	38.5	39.0	0.6	0.7
Men's Clothing Stores	12	66.0	66.7	42.8	40.4	1.2	1.5
Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1941:							
Over \$2,500,000	11	63.7	66.9	41.0	42.5	0.9	0.9
\$2,500,000 down to \$1,000,000	8	64.1	65.7	41.9	38.9	1.1	1.2
\$1,000,000 down to \$500,000	8	58.7	60.0	43.4	42.1	1.2	1.3
\$500,000 down to \$100,000	26	55.4	58.2	40.6	39.5	1.4	1.5
Less than \$100,000	4	56.1	61.5	38.7	31.7	2.4	5.2

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.

MARCH 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†	3,520	2,254	708	736	1,094	1,006	639	385	5,961	4,381
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	383	162	111	54	8	20	8	37	510	273
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	3,903	2,416	819	790	1,102	1,026	647	422	6,471	4,654

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

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth†	9,601	6,982	2,218	2,357	2,907	2,790	1,413	967	16,139	13,096
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	1,148	575	330	335	35	55	45	51	1,558	1,016
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	10,749	7,557	2,548	2,692	2,942	2,845	1,458	1,018	17,697	14,112

\*Rail-car Basis: Cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 30; 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.



## POSTAL RECEIPTS

	March, 1942		March, 1941		Feb., 1942		1942		First Quarter 1941	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Abilene	35,042		26,353		29,379		94,684		67,103	
Austin	79,049		75,316		75,168		233,088		216,690	
Beaumont	31,743		27,474		28,841		92,944		83,344	
Big Spring	6,450		6,227		5,930		19,903		18,851	
Brownsville	7,240		7,121		6,773		21,887		20,499	
Brownwood	27,406		15,017		20,396		64,125		44,500	
Childress	2,820		2,602		2,479		8,691		7,895	
Cleburne	3,518		3,186		3,545		†		†	
Coleman	3,269		2,669		2,957		9,223		7,492	
Corpus Christi	45,218		32,708		40,687		129,469		98,026	
Corsicana	6,534		5,437		5,984		19,454		17,259	
Dallas	414,790		396,608		373,988		1,189,388		1,189,595	
Del Rio	3,510		7,047		2,881		10,228		19,647	
Denton	8,494		7,650		8,215		26,215		24,590	
El Paso	66,999		60,712		60,807		192,970		176,385	
Fort Worth	170,254		160,289		157,086		483,823		467,835	
Galveston	40,996		33,663		33,992		110,922		97,412	
Graham	2,268		2,152		2,244		7,139		6,915	
Harlingen	7,956		6,954		6,884		20,545		20,465	
Houston	292,651		271,385		263,189		844,104		799,925	
Jacksonville	3,208		3,040		3,012		9,883		9,788	
Kenedy	1,247		1,222		1,264		4,198		4,147	
Kilgore	6,241		5,753		5,701		19,104		18,340	
Longview	9,323		10,029		9,289		30,342		29,037	
Lubbock	23,832		19,726		21,544		70,537		60,866	
Lufkin	5,444*		4,266*		†		†		13,984*	
McAllen	4,891		4,793		5,097		16,485		16,194	
Marshall	7,861		6,674		6,072		21,490		18,904	
Palestine	5,800		5,169		5,168		18,228		16,816	
Pampa	6,853		6,799		6,212		20,961		19,674	
Plainview	4,570		3,910		3,566		13,082		12,183	
Port Arthur	16,143		13,699		15,654		48,675		41,131	
San Angelo	14,314		13,541		13,187		43,037		39,003	
San Antonio	168,440		145,482		155,136		487,863		426,250	
Texarkana	25,120		15,127		23,030		†		†	
Sherman	9,390		7,553		7,843		26,592		22,950	
Snyder	1,693*		1,445*		†		†		4,529*	
Sweetwater	5,674		4,514		4,460		16,791		14,459	
Temple	7,647		7,011		6,557		21,583*		†	
Tyler	16,318		16,405		15,363		49,091		48,103	
Waco	36,490		35,576		32,143		105,365		105,166	
Wichita Falls	49,951		26,556		42,623		141,518		75,156	
TOTAL	\$ 1,681,213		\$ 1,503,149		\$ 1,514,346		\$ 4,722,044		\$ 4,362,595	

\*Not included in total.

†Not available.

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

## COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF APRIL 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to Apr. 1*	Final Ginnings	Total	Consump- tion to Apr. 1	Exports to April 1*	Total	Balance Apr. 1
1932-1933	9,268	88	12,710	22,480	3,749	6,085	9,834	12,646
1933-1934	8,176	100	12,664	20,940	3,945	6,098	10,043	10,897
1934-1935	7,746	74	9,472	17,292	3,034	3,573	6,607	10,685
1935-1936	7,138	90	10,420	17,648	4,081	4,814	8,895	8,753
1936-1937	5,397	139	12,130	17,666	5,298	4,389	9,687	7,979
1937-1938	4,498	80	18,242	22,820	4,017	4,657	8,674	14,146
1938-1939	11,533	95	11,621	23,249	4,609	2,786	7,395	15,854
1939-1940	13,083	112	11,481	24,626	5,331	5,350	10,681	13,945
1940-1941	10,596	100	12,298	22,994	6,071	811	6,882	16,112
1941-1942	12,367	†	10,489	22,856	7,247	†	7,247	15,609

\*In 500-pound bales.

†Figures not available.

Cotton Year begins August 1.

BANKING STATISTICS

(In Millions of Dollars)

	March, 1942		March, 1941		Feb., 1942	
	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States
DEBITS to individual accounts	\$ 1,507*	\$57,018*	\$ 1,215*	\$51,929*	\$ 1,156	\$41,331
Condition of reporting member banks on—	April 1, 1942		April 2, 1941		February 25, 1942	
<b>ASSETS:</b>						
Loans and investments—total	693	30,494	598	26,952	697	30,943
Loans—total	359	11,394	321	9,828	360	11,392
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans	256	7,003	219	5,465	253	6,902
Open market paper	3	424	2	347	2	422
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	4	408	4	504	4	471
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	12	407	12	454	14	410
Real estate loans	22	1,245	24	1,228	22	1,250
Loans to banks	—	29	1	52	—	37
Other loans	62	1,878	59	1,778	65	1,900
Treasury Bills	33	680	30	742	35	1,206
Treasury Notes	42	2,354	36	2,183	42	2,337
U.S. Bonds	156	9,671	109	7,653	158	9,589
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov't	38	2,684	39	2,753	39	2,723
Other securities	65	3,711	63	3,793	63	3,696
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	188	9,951	149	11,315	188	10,001
Cash in vault	14	491	12	491	15	547
Balances with domestic banks	280	3,367	294	3,588	302	3,267
Other assets—net	32	1,153	31	1,174	32	1,214
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>						
Demand deposits—adjusted	628	24,197	542	23,093	635	24,712
Time deposits	130	5,120	137	5,441	129	5,188
U.S. Government deposits	48	1,886	27	420	44	1,688
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	302	8,885	284	9,343	327	9,033
Foreign banks	1	639	1	633	1	653
Borrowings	—	6	—	—	—	1
Other liabilities	5	786	4	751	5	768
Capital account	93	3,937	89	3,839	93	3,929

\*Five weeks.

NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

MARCH, 1942, CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Shipments from Texas Stations

Destination*	Cars of Poultry						Cars of Eggs					
	Dressed		Turkeys	Shell	Shell	Frozen	Dried	Shell Equivalent†				
	Chickens	March						1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941		
TOTAL	13.5	42§	4.5	6	9	23	158	84	122.5	7	1,305	247
Intrastate	0.0	0	0.0	0	4	11	96	15	24.5	0	392	41
Interstate	13.5	42§	4.5	6	5	12	62	69	98.0	7	913	206

Receipts at Texas Stations

Origin	Chickens	Turkeys	Shell	Frozen	Dried	Shell Equivalent†
TOTAL	.5	.5	21	1	68	20
Intrastate	.5	.5	14	1	60	20
Interstate	0.0	0.0	7	0	8	20

\*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 = 3 carloads of shell eggs, and 1 carload of frozen eggs = 2 carloads of shell eggs.

§Includes 2 carloads of live chickens.

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.

MARCH RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	No. of Firms Reporting	Percentage Changes in Dollar Sales		
		March, 1941	March, 1942	Year 1942 from Year 1941
<b>TEXAS</b>	1,136	+11	+20	+7
<b>STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:</b>				
<b>APPAREL</b>	123	+31	+35	+23
Family Clothing Stores	31	+31	+45	+28
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	44	+48	+44	+26
Shoe Stores	14	+28	+57	+26
Women's Specialty Shops	34	+21	+24	+20
<b>AUTOMOTIVE*</b>	79	-73	+9	-68
Motor Vehicle Dealers	75	-75	+9	-70
<b>COUNTRY GENERAL</b>	109	+24	+19	+22
<b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b>	57	+16	+32	+17
<b>DRUG STORES</b>	147	+13	+8	+11
<b>DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE</b>	24	+23	+22	+26
<b>FILLING STATIONS</b>	51	+4	+7	+13
<b>FLORISTS</b>	23	-2	+10	-10
<b>FOOD*</b>	169	+23	+6	+26
Grocery Stores	52	+30	+6	+24
Grocery and Meat Stores	109	+20	+6	+26
<b>FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD*</b>	74	+18	+23	+11
Furniture Stores	62	+19	+22	+12
<b>JEWELRY</b>	31	+3	+2	+14
<b>LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE*</b>	214	+38	+24	+22
Farm Implement Dealers	9	+39	+22	+34
Hardware Stores	73	+37	+14	+31
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	128	+36	+29	+16
<b>RESTAURANTS</b>	25	+10	+10	+12
<b>ALL OTHER STORES</b>	10	+49	+19	+52
<b>TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:</b>				
All Stores in Cities of--				
Over 100,000 Population	177	+9	+26	+5
50,000-100,000 Population	126	+8	+24	+3
2,500-50,000 Population	559	+3	+19	-4
Less than 2,500 Population	274	+21	+16	+15

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

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

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

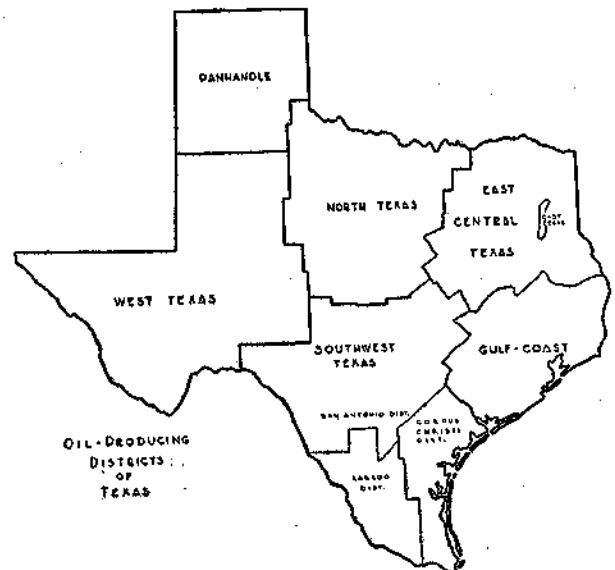
	March 1942	March 1941	Feb. 1942
Coastal Texas*	262,000	255,800	308,900
East Central Texas	86,000	76,150	91,850
East Texas	312,300	392,100	386,000
North Texas	146,450	132,100	147,800
Panhandle	84,800	74,000	87,900
Southwest Texas	187,450	209,500	230,000
West Texas	213,250	239,750	313,350
State	1,292,250	1,379,400	1,565,800
United States	3,740,300	3,680,850	4,127,100

\*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: February, 1942, 106,415,000 gallons; February, 1941, 107,671,000 gallons; January, 1942, 122,555,000 gallons.





MARCH RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales		
		March, 1942 from March, 1941	March, 1942 from Feb., 1942	Year-to-date 1942 from Year-to-date 1941
TOTAL TEXAS	1,136	+11	+20	+7
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:				
District 1-N	83	+17	+25	+8
Amarillo	23	-6	+23	-11
Pampa	18	+18	+23	+8
Plainview	16	+23	+25	+ <sup>ω</sup>
All Others	26	+10	+22	+24
District 1-S	34	+19	+18	+13
Lubbock	11	+2	+39	+5
All Others	23	+45	+ <sup>ω</sup>	+22
District 2	82	+17	+21	+22
Abilene	10	+13	+45	+6
Wichita Falls	14	+28	+12	+22
All Others	58	+12	+16	+30
District 3	41	+4	+21	- <sup>ω</sup>
District 4	238	+13	+24	+13
Dallas	39	+4	+21	+2
Denton	13	+6	+24	+3
Fort Worth	35	+8	+26	+3
Sherman	17	+32	+29	+27
Waco	24	+12	+34	+2
All Others	111	+5	+18	+12
District 5	106	+15	+20	+9
Tyler	13	+16	+29	-7
All Others	93	+11	+14	+13
District 6	48	+4	+21	+5
El Paso	23	-5	+23	-4
All Others	25	+16	-3	+21
District 7	66	+26	+21	+23
San Angelo	12	+22	+25	+21
All Others	54	+30	+18	+25
District 8	169	+24	+27	+20
Austin	15	+26	+29	+22
Corpus Christi	10	+53	+9	+40
San Antonio	53	+16	+28	+11
All Others	91	+8	+19	+10
District 9	132	+26	+32	+19
Beaumont	17	+68	+30	+46
Galveston	12	+9	+28	+16
Houston	50	+13	+34	+6
All Others	53	+15	+20	+10
District 10	37	+12	+17	+10
District 10-A	49	+3	+12	+10
Brownsville	15	+15	+15	+16
All Others	34	-2	+10	+7

<sup>ω</sup>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.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	March 1942	March 1941	Feb. 1942	First Quarter 1942	1941
Domestic Corporations:					
Capitalization*	\$742	\$1,358	\$685	\$3,208	\$3,632
Number	89	109	102	295	261
Classification of new corporations:					
Banking-Finance	1	5	0	2	16
Manufacturing	4	7	5	19	28
Merchandising	11	30	9	29	62
Oil	4	14	2	17	34
Public Service	0	0	0	1	1
Real Estate Building	55	18	56	162	35
Transportation	4	2	5	14	9
All Others	10	33	25	51	76
Number capitalized at less than \$5,000	54	43	53	160	108
Number capitalized at \$100,000 or more	2	1	1	6	4
Foreign Corporations (Number)	8	23	14	37	53

\*In thousands.

NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

COMMODITY PRICES

	March, 1942	March, 1941	Feb., 1941
Wholesale Prices:			
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%)	97.6	81.5	96.7
Farm Prices:			
U.S. Dep't of Agriculture (1910-1914=100%)	146.0*	103.0	145.0
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100%)	102.8	71.6	101.3
Retail Prices:			
Food (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935-1939=100%)	118.6	98.4	116.8
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications, January, 1931=100%)	112.5	94.8	111.9

\*Preliminary.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	March 1942	March 1941	Feb. 1942
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production per unit	298,315	329,689	315,757
Average Weekly Shipments per unit	346,648	294,667	359,879
Average Unfilled Orders per unit, end of month	1,762,344	1,091,433	1,828,114

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.



## BUILDING PERMITS

	March, 1942		March, 1941		Feb., 1942		1942		First Quarter 1941	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Abilene	84,535		119,117		101,744		284,654		249,730	
Amarillo	183,660*		175,697*		†		†		547,182*	
Austin	447,425		441,444		288,301		984,947		1,602,790	
Beaumont	1,370,767		151,556		318,527		1,856,936		547,319	
Big Spring	7,750		17,670		3,850		20,835		37,545	
Brownsville	5,774		13,526		5,130		22,376		48,497	
Brownwood	147,715		76,075		39,125		202,735*		†	
Cleburne	2,400*		†		1,650*		†		†	
Coleman	3,700		1,300		14,150		100,750		69,240	
Corpus Christi	262,382		925,880		1,189,417		1,487,963		3,584,302	
Corsicana	99,775		10,650		8,000		112,025		50,676	
Dallas	659,894		1,068,405		904,952		3,998,630		3,088,653	
Del Rio	19,430		12,383		3,195		30,715		15,675	
Denton	3,100		48,805		15,005		23,005		78,930	
El Paso	933,758		208,395		76,032		1,132,417		717,209	
Fort Worth	834,094		570,839		447,720		1,775,021		1,422,380	
Galveston	237,715		591,997 <sup>(1)</sup>		153,336		580,338		799,822	
Gladewater	1,500		1,700		610		4,610		5,500	
Graham	12,578		4,904		250		13,068		16,835	
Harlingen	36,900		13,215		15,200		55,975		54,115	
Houston	1,486,210		2,854,000		1,400,890		4,367,635		5,974,715	
Jacksonville	5,300		7,000		6,200		11,800		28,800	
Kenedy	0		2,700		390		1,040		5,850	
Longview	9,777		18,275		5,023		23,150		34,025	
Lubbock	851,453		225,071		563,894		1,600,031		817,305	
Lufkin	50,101		86,166		8,496†		66,206		133,945	
McAllen	43,346		7,790		31,522		90,823		40,810	
Marshall	45,010		50,678		56,887		124,758		142,886	
Midland	82,130		22,375		54,600		215,020		90,915	
New Braunfels	5,295*		†		7,359*		21,604*		†	
Palestine	3,480		16,265		7,825		11,669		43,027	
Pampa	14,050		27,505		8,300		135,550		370,700	
Plainview	1,757		26,050		0		5,757		33,325	
Port Arthur	14,347		74,823		69,118		148,020		265,677	
San Angelo	24,227		69,490		110,332		189,656		191,547	
San Antonio	776,225		476,384		727,429		2,079,798		1,938,832	
Sherman	82,234		35,226		34,065		137,356		72,250	
Snyder	7,000*		†		1,725*		13,350*		†	
Sweetwater	13,930		20,145		10,285		37,887		49,270	
Tyler	55,718		90,640		57,107		148,735		180,233	
Texarkana	77,680		17,125		47,900		168,155		770,834	
Waco	172,388		239,278		219,858		469,709		555,929	
Wichita Falls	144,155		203,468		55,339		224,251		344,217	
TOTAL	\$ 9,122,310		\$ 8,848,315		\$ 7,060,004		\$ 22,741,271		\$ 24,474,310	

\*Not included in total.

†Not available.

‡Does not include public works.

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes buildings at Fort Crockett of \$337,000 value.

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

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