

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas and the Southwest

Bureau of Business Research

The University of Texas

Volume X, No. 4

Entered as second-class matter on May 7, 1928, at the post office at Austin, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

May 28, 1936

Business Review and Prospect

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY throughout the country continues well above the level of a year ago. Seasonal influences however are beginning to make themselves felt, and it is expected that there will be a moderate downward tendency at least until the middle of July. Because of the sharp upturn in industrial activity during the summer and fall of 1935, moreover, it is doubtful if the wide margin of improvement in industrial activity which now prevails in comparison with last year will be maintained after mid-summer. Retail trade, however, may continue to make the prevailing favorable year-to-year comparisons for at least several more months as a result of the forthcoming large Government disbursements—for relief, farmers' subsidies, and soldiers' bonus—and the favorable agricultural income during the remainder of the year.

From the longer term point of view, further improvement in business and industry will depend upon substantially greater progress toward full recovery in such industries as steel, construction, and railroads as well as the continuation of the high rate of activity already attained by the automobile industry. There can be no doubt about the great potential demand for the products of these industries, but it is impossible to predict when this demand will become fully effective.

Significant as progress has been in the construction industry when compared with the depression low, the industry still has a long way to go before it reaches anything like normal proportions. In spite of the gains registered in housing last year, the value of new residences was only about one-sixth of what it was ten years ago, when the population of the country was over 10,000,000 less than it is now. Moreover, construction began to decline several years before the general decline began in 1929, and continued until 1934.

Residential construction in 1935 was double that of 1934, and it was confidently expected that building this year would be twice that of last year; but the figures for April were somewhat disappointing since there was

an increase of only 58 per cent. Should the more optimistic estimates earlier in the year actually be realized and this year's new housing double that of a year ago, the total value would still be only about one-third of what it was in 1926.

There is a growing belief that the primary cause of tardiness in the pickup of residential construction is the high costs of building in relation to incomes. Even at the low point of the depression the decline in building costs from 1929 amounted to only 24 per cent while the decrease in national income was more than 40 per cent. In May 1933, the index of building materials prices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 70.8 per cent on the 1922-25 base. A year later it was 87.4 per cent (as a result of N.R.A.); and now it is 85.6 per cent, which is still relatively high as compared with the national income. As a result of the sharp rise in building costs during the second half of 1933 and through 1934, residential building reached the lowest point in the depression during the latter year.

It is significant that the United States Chamber of Commerce and many individual business men have lately been advocating progressive price reduction where mass production permits. Should this sound advice be adopted and practiced throughout the building industry, extending the benefits to the actual prospective home owner, there can be little question that the earlier forecasts of doubling last year's construction would be realized by the end of this year. Home financing has made marked progress during the past year in the interest of home owners, both as a result of government and private effort. There remains, still, the problem of reducing building costs, bringing and keeping them more nearly in line with the prevailing income of the rank and file of the people.

The persistence of the relatively low ebb in activity of the construction industry is emphasized in this article as well as in previous issues of the REVIEW, because it

"The Directory of Texas Manufacturers," listing the manufacturers of the State alphabetically by cities and by product manufactured, is being distributed by the Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas. The price is one dollar (\$1.00) per copy, or five or more copies for fifty cents (50c) each.

is believed that the restoration of this industry to normal activity would be the greatest single factor in reducing unemployment. There are a number of other industries, however, which have considerable potentiality for absorbing labor. For example, production in the railway equipment industry is still only 19.0 per cent of normal; that of the cement industry, 37.3 per cent; the silk industry, 47.3 per cent; the lead industry, 54.2 per cent; the anthracite coal industry, 54.3 per cent; the pig iron industry, 62.3 per cent; the rubber industry, 64.2 per cent; the lumber industry, 66.4 per cent; the bituminous coal industry, 69.0 per cent; and the wool industry, 70.0 per cent.

If we may assume that per capita consumption will again reach at least that of pre-depression days, it is obvious that industrial activity must expand far beyond

what it is at present. Should per capita consumption resume the upward trend which prevailed with only minor interruptions for many decades prior to the present depression as a result of scientific and mechanical improvements, even the industrial output during the boom years of the twenties would soon seem small in comparison. Our present economic problem is, therefore, to bring about a resumption of the upward trend in per capita consumption through the lowering of production costs resulting from technical improvements, and to pass the benefits on to the ultimate consumer so that he may be able to buy an increasing amount of goods from his income. In this way real income will be increased for the rank and file, and normal employment conditions will be restored.

F. A. BUECHEL.

For Texas Data, See Statistical Tables at the End of this Publication.

Financial

The French financial crisis and the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Bill in the House of Representatives featured the monetary news of the month. Capital has been moving out of France more or less steadily for considerably more than a year. Since January, however, the flight from the franc has been almost continuous, occasioned by a growing belief in the inevitability of franc revaluation. This belief was greatly intensified by the general elections of April 26 and May 3 which placed the more radical parties definitely in control of the new Chamber of Deputies. Fear as to the monetary policy which would be adopted by the new government when it takes office in early June induced a wild scramble to convert francs into foreign currencies or gold. This panic was temporarily allayed on May 10 when Leon Blum, the recently elected premier, in a public address indicated that the new government would not attempt currency tinkering.

The gravity of the French situation is indicated by official statistics. Savings and demand deposits of commercial banks have decreased sharply as funds have been withdrawn for hoarding. Gold coins, chiefly the American eagle and the British sovereign, are in keen demand. Borrowing from the Bank of France has almost tripled within the year. Gold exports, chiefly to New York, have been enormous. From March 29, 1935, to May 8, 1936, the gold holdings of the Bank of France have dropped from about 83,000,000,000 francs to approximately 59,000,000,000 francs. Although the gold reserve ratio of 62 per cent on the latter date is still relatively high, it is obvious that the position of the franc is now quite vulnerable. In response to sharp raises in the central bank's rediscount rate, the French money market has markedly tightened, the high borrowing rates increasing materially the difficulty in financing the Treasury deficit.

It is believed by many commentators that the position of the franc is all but desperate and that an overnight devaluation similar to Belgium's in 1935 is imminent.

Such a step would undoubtedly remove one of the greatest obstacles to international currency stabilization, but would involve the possibility of further competitive currency debasement by other countries.

The highly inflationary Frazier-Lemke Bill providing for Federal refinancing of distressed farm mortgages went down to decisive defeat in the House of Representatives in mid-May. This bill required the Treasury to refinance distressed farm mortgages up to a total of \$3,000,000,000. Refinancing was to be on the basis of lending 75 per cent (originally 100 per cent) of the appraised value of the land at 1½ per cent interest, the loans to be amortized over a period of 47 years. Funds for the refinancing were to be provided by the sale of long-term treasury bonds carrying a 1½ per cent interest rate. Should it prove impossible to sell such bonds in the open market, as it assuredly would, the funds were to be supplied by the simple device of printing \$3,000,000,000 in paper money.

The defeat of this thoroughly unsound measure should be credited to Administration opposition. The significance of the three to two adverse vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill lies in that it points definitely to the waning popular demand for fiat currency inflation. It seems evident that the movement for inflation by monetary manipulation reached its peak in 1933 and since then has been steadily losing ground. As evidence of this fact, the changed attitude of the American Federation of Labor might be cited. It is much to be hoped that this trend in public opinion will continue, and at an accelerated pace.

The Administration Tax Bill was passed by the House in virtually its original form, but has encountered difficulties in the Senate. It now seems probable that the measure will be largely rewritten by that body. Instead of the proposed prohibitive tax on undistributed corporate income, there is in prospect a sharp increase in the present corporation income tax rates, perhaps to 18 per cent, a flat additional tax of 7 per cent on undistributed corporate income, and possibly but improbably,

an increase in the normal income tax rate on individual earnings from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. Such a measure seems certain to provide greater revenues than the original Administration-sponsored bill, but, of course, it would largely defeat the President's objective of compelling corporations to distribute net earnings to stockholders.

Except for a resumption of expanding demand deposits, commercial banking trends reveal little change during the past month. Aggregate deposits of all banks in the United States as of December 31, 1935, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board at \$48,960,000,000. This figure compares with \$38,000,000,000 on June 30, 1933, and with \$56,770,000,000 on December 31, 1928, the pre-depression peak. The bulk of the increase of almost \$11,000,000,000, from the 1933 low point, occurred during 1934 and 1935 resulting from heavy gold imports and from huge government expenditures. During the first four months of 1936, aggregate demand deposits changed but little, as gold imports were small, and the Treasury held its balances practically unchanged.

With the resumption of gold imports from France, however, demand deposit totals have resumed their ex-

pansion. Adjusted demand deposits of the reporting member banks have grown from \$13,890,000,000 on April 8 to \$14,260,000,000 on May 6. With the payment of huge sums in the form of the soldiers' bonus in the near future, these deposit totals can be expected to increase sharply.

Utilization of loanable funds by commercial banks has shown little improvement during the month. Secured loans have increased slightly: "other loans" have remained almost unchanged at their seasonal peak; and bank holdings of government obligations and "other securities" have expanded somewhat. Excess reserve balances of member banks have increased steadily and rapidly since early April. From the recent low point in late March of \$2,300,000,000, the total has advanced to \$2,770,000,000 on May 13. Soldiers' bonus payments in June and July can be expected to swell this already immense total sharply. As excess reserves approach the three billion mark the Board of Governors will probably consider again the desirability of taking steps involving some reduction in such balances. Meanwhile, the money market continues to be extremely easy with interest rates at absurdly low levels.

JAMES C. DOLLEY.

Petroleum

Current problems of capacity to "over produce" crude oil should not be allowed to blind us to current readjustments that are occurring in the world's oil industry. These readjustments in conjunction with facts of supply of crude oil reserves, and the increasing consumption of oil products, point unmistakably to certain fairly well defined conclusions:

(1) That oil production outside the United States is growing at a faster rate than production in this country; and

(2) That the consumption of oil products, already on a high level in the United States, is advancing rapidly in other parts of the world, particularly in Canada, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan. The absolute necessity of oil products in modern industrial and commercial nations is reflected in the post-War oil policies in countries of Western Europe and Japan—in policies of securing a wider control of oil reserves, of intensive research in, and the application of, industrial chemistry to the development of synthetic gasolines from coal (by hydrogenation or by carbonization—as in England, Germany, and Japan), and by the stimulation, through one means or another, of refining operations in these countries.

These readjustments necessarily take place relatively slowly—but considering their progress during the past fifteen years, the effects of the post-War readjustments in the aggregate are quite impressive. Furthermore, these readjustments are expressions not only of the fact that oil products have become absolute necessities of modern life, but that oil has become a world problem of the first magnitude: and that the oil industry is more than a business of oil companies. In brief, it is an

expression of the fact that possession and control of oil products have become inherent factors in policies of nations.

The history of the inception of post-War policies with references to oil supplies and the part such policies play in the British Empire, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan might well serve to cause us in the United States to take stock of our situation with respect to oil. It should be emphasized, of course, that the United States will not be lacking in oil products—for long after our oil reserves have been depleted, the United States can secure such products from its vast reserves of coal and of oil shale.

But how do we stand as to oil supplies in this country? At the current rate of oil production in the United States, our estimated reserves in sight would last less than fifteen years. New reserves will be discovered, but how rapidly and how extensive is largely a matter of opinion. Even if no new reserves remain to be discovered, we would not deplete our estimated supplies in fifteen years, as in such case, the rate of depletion of our reserves would be reduced year by year.

The problem of oil in the future in the United States still remains: how long will it be until our lessened supply will bring about a reduction in production? This problem is quite naturally a fundamental problem to Texas. Currently, Texas is producing nearly 40 per cent of the oil output of the United States. In 1935 Texas accounted for nearly 21 per cent of the world's output of oil—a figure as great as the output of Russia, Rumania, Iran, Iraq, and the Dutch East Indies all put together!

The oil industry has become one of the largest factors—and perhaps the most significant element in the

economic life of Texas. Oil has been a factor of increasing significance in Texas since the discovery of large production at Spindletop in 1901. Corsicana, as is well known, has had an oil production and refining industry of more than local significance since the middle of the 1890's.

In conclusion, it may be stated that possibilities of oil supplies in deep strata in the Gulf Coast, in North-

east Texas, and in sections of West Texas, while apparently promising, belong to the realm of conjecture until explored by deep drilling. And, furthermore, it is important to note that however widely competent geologists may differ as to the possibilities of discovering new reserves, they are generally of the opinion that Texas will be the last stand of large oil production in the United States.

ELMER H. JOHNSON.

Cotton

There are three outstanding uncertainties confronting the cotton industry at the present. The most pressing problem of merchants, and especially of spinning mills which have bought cotton on call, relates to July futures: what will the Cotton Producers' Pool do with its long 300,000 bales of July futures contracts? It is undoubtedly in position to squeeze the people who owe these contracts. It is probable that a large share of these outstanding contracts represent cotton which merchants have sold to mills in this country on call based on July. To the extent that this is the case, mills will suffer as a result of any squeeze operations. The result will be the reduction of consumption to the minimum in the United States until after July is liquidated; that will tend to increase the carryover above what it would otherwise have been and thus injure the cotton growers.

There are no official figures available to indicate the extent to which cotton growers are coöperating with the Government in its soil conservation program. The first official figure on acreage planted to cotton will be issued by the Crop Reporting Board, July 8. In the meantime, private reports indicate an increase in acreage over last year of between 12 and 15 per cent. Probable foreign production of cotton has become of increased importance in recent years, because of the greatly increased percentage this production bears to the world's total production, and to its importance in making cotton prices. All reports and other indications point to increases in cotton acreage abroad, but this does not necessarily mean increased production.

If world business conditions continue to improve, the market will be able to absorb at least a two-million-bale increase in world production of cotton this year, without a decrease in price.

A. B. Cox.

SPINNERS MARGIN Spinners ratio margins declined during April, from 168 in March to 163 in April. During April, 1935, the ratio margin was 163 also. The pence margin averaged 4.16 d for April as compared with 4.26 d for March, which, plus the persistent tendency to narrow, indicates declining consumption.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET Total supplies of cotton in the United States May 1 were 7,841,000 bales as compared with 9,305,000 bales last year, and 10,005,000 bales two years ago. The total decrease in supplies of cotton in the United States and of American cotton in European ports and afloat to Europe during the past twelve months, April 1, 1935, to April 1, 1936, was 1,345,000 bales.

Calculated changes in the index price of cotton based on these changes in supply indicate an advance of 266 points in the index price over this date last year. When changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index number and the spinners' margin are taken into account, the calculated price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch spot cotton in New Orleans becomes 15.00 cents. When the price is calculated on the basis of percentage changes, it is 14.43 cents.

Current Manufacturing Developments

Evidence of improved conditions in industry and general confidence in the future of manufacturing in Texas is reflected in the number of plants established in the State since the publication of the Directory of Texas Manufacturers as of January 1, 1936. Reports from various sections indicate that this industrial activity is represented by a large variety of types of industries.

At Midland, Texas, the American Chemical Company has established a plant for the manufacture of chemicals for water purification, with West Texas and New Mexico as the prospective market for much of the output of the plant. Other factories producing chemicals are the Tide-water Chemical Company, Houston, manufacturing agricultural dusting powders; Capital Chemical and Minerals Company, Texas City, non-metallic mineral products;

Hytone Products Company, Houston, and Melville Laboratories, Houston, toilet preparations; and the American Glycerin Company, Stanton, manufacturing nitroglycerin.

It is expected that the Riona Products Company of McAllen will begin construction next month on a new canning plant to cost \$140,000, and have a yearly capacity of 500,000 cases of canned goods. Both fruits and vegetables will be processed. It is also planned to establish a can factory in conjunction with the Riona Products Company's plant to furnish the necessary supply of cans.

The new factory of the Louisiana Pickle Company in Odem, San Patricio County, is expected to consume the output of 600 acres planted to cucumbers this season.

It is reported that in Nacogdoches a new plant for the canning of peas will be put into operation within a short time.

Dallas lists eight new manufacturing establishments for the month ending April 15. These include Blanco Bleach and Products Company, manufacturing household chemicals, and the new plant of the Texas Oxygen Company. Other new Dallas plants include Highland Manufacturing Company's clothing factory; J. H. Bichel Pattern and Machine Shop; and the storage battery plant of Globe-Union Manufacturing Company.

Julius Reinberg, New York manufacturer, has opened a neckwear factory in Greenville, Texas, making a total of four clothing factories in Greenville.

New manufacturing plants in Houston include five manufacturers of pipe line and oil field equipment, four metal working plants and two furniture factories. Activ-

ity in the packing industry is represented by the Houston Cattle Company, Inc.

It is reported that, although paper pulp will be the principal product of the Champion Fibre Company mill to be built in Houston, other manufactured by-products will include turpentine, tanning material, hydrogen, caustic soda, and chlorine. Further activity of the paper and pulp industry in Texas is shown in the recent establishment of a paper bag factory at Orange, to be operated in connection with the Commercial Pulp and Paper Company.

In anticipation of increased demand for dairy products during the Centennial celebration, the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation has announced plans for enlarging its Denison plant immediately. The manufacture of a new cheese confection will be featured by the Denison plant.

CLARA H. LEWIS.

Retail Trade and Credit

In Cooperation with the Associated Retail Credit Men of Texas

ANALYSIS OF TEXAS RETAILING BY DISTRICTS

From a retail point of view, the question of major interest concerning the eleven districts of Texas is: "How do they compare in total sales volume?" The following table, prepared from the *Census of American Business*, answers this question:

	Sales	Percentage of Total
District 4 (Dallas, Fort Worth).....	\$249,623,000	25.9
District 9 (Houston, Beaumont).....	180,032,000	18.7
District 8 (San Antonio, Austin).....	145,999,000	15.1
District 5 (Tyler, Longview).....	115,541,000	12.0
District 2 (Wichita Falls, Abilene).....	72,567,000	7.5
District 1-N (Amarillo).....	40,359,000	4.2
District 10 (Harlingen, Brownsville, Laredo).....	37,569,000	3.9
District 3 (Brownwood, Mineral Wells).....	35,019,000	3.6
District 7 (San Angelo).....	33,935,000	3.5
District 6 (El Paso).....	31,884,000	3.3
District 1-S (Lubbock).....	24,269,000	2.5
ENTIRE STATE.....	\$965,561,000*	100.0

*State total does not completely agree with the total of the subordinate divisions because of certain variations in the census material.

The above table summarizes readily on a geographical basis because all four high sales districts happen to be located together in the eastern part of the State. The division line between the eastern and western areas suggested above is a line running north and south, just west of Fort Worth, Waco, Austin, and San Antonio, and swinging over to the Gulf southwest of Corpus Christi.

The following table shows the extent of the concentration of retail sales volume in the eastern area:

	Sales	Percentage of Total
Eastern Section (Districts 4, 9, 8, 5).....	\$691,195,000	71.6
Western Section (Districts 2, 1-N, 10, 3, 6, 7, 1-S).....	275,602,000	28.4
ENTIRE STATE.....	\$965,561,000	100.0

Basically, people make retail sales so that the distribution of population between these two areas should show some correlation with retail sales volume. The following table is somewhat confirmatory:

	Population	Percentage of Total
Eastern Section (Districts 4, 9, 8, 5).....	4,016,000	68.9
Western Section (Districts 2, 1-N, 10, 3, 6, 7, 1-S).....	1,808,700	31.1
ENTIRE STATE.....	5,824,700	100.0

It is reasonable to expect this concentration of population in the eastern section of Texas, considering the fact that nine of the ten Texas cities of over 50,000 population are in this eastern area. The one exception is El Paso.

While the relationship between population and sales is not perfect, it is recognizable, and, expressed in terms of "sales per capita," shows only about twenty dollars (\$20) per capita difference. The "sales per capita" figures are summarized by the following table:

Eastern Section (Districts 4, 9, 8, 5).....	\$172.10
Western Section (Districts 2, 1-N, 10, 3, 6, 7, 1-S).....	152.37
ENTIRE STATE.....	\$160.00

Studying Texas retail sales figures, it is interesting to observe how the sales volume in the eleven Texas districts changed from 1929 to 1933, two significant years for which we have census figures. From 1929 to 1933 the sales for the entire State fell off 52.0 per cent.

1929.....	\$2,043,020,000.00
1933.....	965,561,000.00

In this same period, the individual districts suffered sales decreases ranging from 44.0 per cent to 62.7 per cent. The following table summarizes these decreases

in order, from the lowest to the highest percentage of change:

Percentage Sales Decrease of Texas Districts from 1929 to 1933	
	Percentage Decrease
District 5 (Tyler, Longview).....	44.0
District 9 (Houston).....	46.0
District 8 (San Antonio, Austin).....	49.4
District 4 (Dallas, Fort Worth).....	54.1
District 1-S (Lubbock).....	55.6
District 10 (Brownsville, Harlingen, Laredo).....	57.2
District 2 (Wichita Falls, Abilene).....	57.4
District 7 (San Angelo).....	58.2
District 3 (Brownwood).....	59.4
District 6 (El Paso).....	61.0
District 1-N (Amarillo).....	62.7

The above table indicates, in general, that the four eastern districts suffered less than the western group, and improved their sales position relatively. The summarized figures are as follows:

Percentage Sales Decrease of Texas Areas from 1929 to 1933	
	Percentage Decrease
Eastern Area (Districts 4, 9, 8, 5).....	49.6
Western Area (Districts 2, 1-N, 10, 3, 6, 7, 1-S).....	58.8
ENTIRE STATE.....	52.0

Generalized deductions, based on the above table, would be unwarranted without a detailed study of each individual district for both of the years involved.

The further consideration of retail statistics by districts suggests an inspection of the figures for "Number of Stores" and "Average Sales per Store." The break-down on a percentage basis is as follows:

1933 Texas Retailing		
	Number of Stores (In percentage of Total)	Sales (In percentage of Total)
District 4.....	24.2	25.9
District 9.....	14.1	18.7
District 8.....	15.5	15.1
District 5.....	13.1	12.0
District 2.....	7.8	7.5
District 1-N.....	3.9	4.2
District 10.....	5.5	3.9
District 3.....	5.4	3.6
District 7.....	4.2	3.5
District 6.....	3.5	3.3
District 1-S.....	2.8	2.5
ENTIRE STATE.....	100.0	100.0

It is quite obvious that the distribution of stores in Texas by crop reporting districts correlates very well with the distribution of sales, except for districts 3, 7, 9, 10. In the case of district 9, there are fewer stores than average in the district, and hence the "average sales per store" is high; in the case of districts 10, 3 and 7, there are more stores than average in the districts, and hence the "average sales per store" is lower. The average retail sales for each one of the 67,914 stores in Texas for 1933 was \$14,217. In district 9, this average rose to \$18,835; in district 10, it dropped to \$10,072.

With this factor, as with the others we have considered, there is a variation between the eastern and western areas, which is summarized as follows:

1933 Texas Number of Stores and Average Sales per Store

	Number of Stores Actual Number	In Percentage of Total	Average Sales per Store
Eastern Area.....	45,510	67	\$15,187
Western Area.....	22,404	33	12,300
ENTIRE STATE.....	67,914	100	\$14,217

The "Average Sales per Store" factor indicates that, on the whole, the stores in the four eastern districts are larger than the stores in the seven western districts. Any discussion of "Average Sales per Store" calls for a break-down classification by sizes of stores, because the extremes from large to small are so great. In 1933 Texas boasted of 24 stores each with an average sale volume of \$2,044.183. At the other extreme, not to be boasted about, Texas supported 46,643 stores with only \$3,287 sales per store during the entire year.

Retail Stores by Sales Volume Groups, 1933	Number of Stores Actual Number	In Percentage of Total	Sales Actual Sales	In Percentage of Total	Average Sales per Store
Over \$100,000.....	1,177	1.7	\$277,434,000	28.7	\$235,687.00
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	10,053	15.2	392,787,000	40.7	39,070.00
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	10,041	14.8	140,995,000	14.6	14,041.00
Under \$10,000.....	46,643	68.7	153,345,000	15.9	3,287.00
ENTIRE STATE.....	67,914	100.0	\$965,561,000*	100.0	\$ 14,217.00

*State total does not completely agree with the total of the subordinate divisions because of certain variations in the census material.

In checking "Average Sales per Store" by size of town, it is interesting to note that the stores in all Texas cities over 2,500 had average sales of \$18,024 each in 1933, and that the stores in the balance of the State had sales of less than one-half that figure—\$8,955. The following simplified table summarizes these figures:

Retail Stores by Size of Town	Number of Stores Actual Number	In Per- centage of Total	Sales Actual Sales	In Per- centage of Total	Average Sales per Store
Towns of more than 2,500 population.....	39,405	58.0	\$710,250,000	73.6	\$18,024.00
Balance of State.....	28,509	41.9	255,311,000	26.4	8,955.00
ENTIRE STATE.....	67,914	100.0	\$965,561,000	100.0	\$14,217.00

E. G. SMITH.

ANALYSIS OF TEXAS RETAIL SALES FOR APRIL 1936

Generally improved conditions prevailed in retail sales of Texas independent stores in April. Further encouragement comes from the probability that the usual summer lull will not be felt in its full force this year. Bolstered by the impetus of the Texas Centennial and the soldiers' bonus payments, the first of which is scheduled to be made on June 15, improvement should continue for at least several months.

Sales during April 1936 increased materially over those of April 1935, despite the fact that more Easter shopping was done during last April than during this. Inasmuch as Easter fell on April 21 last year and on April 12 this year, there were nine fewer days of Easter purchasing this April. Because there was the same number of working days and the same number of Saturdays in April of both years, the sometimes distorting influ-

ence of those factors is not present in the current comparison.

Percentage changes in Texas retail sales during 1936 are presented in the following table:

	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales	
	Texas Department Stores	Other Texas Independent Stores
January 1936, from January 1935.....	+ 11.1	+ 14.0
February 1936, from February 1935.....	+ 14.9	+ 19.1
March 1936, from March 1935.....	+ 7.7	+ 16.0
April 1936, from April 1935.....	+ 10.0	+ 13.1

The detailed April report will be found in the tables on pages seven and eight.

That the size of a city has little to do with its ability to improve the retail picture is apparent from this month's report. Large increases are registered by the first and third population groups, while the second and fourth groups show only modest gains.

Comment on Analysis by Types of Stores

More and more, people are coming to realize that while thrift is a virtue, there is a time when utilization of spending power is wise. This statement is borne out by the substantial increases in sales of durable goods—automobiles, furniture and household appliances, hardware, and lumber and building materials—which increases are becoming more pronounced each month. The

decline from March in automobile sales was to be expected, as was the smaller increase in those sales from April last year. The explanation is that the 1936 models were put on the market earlier this year than last; and, as a result, the seasonal decline makes itself felt just that much earlier.

The only decrease in sales from April 1935 is shown by the staple, food, and its decline is negligible. Chain grocery sales for the entire United States showed only a two per cent increase.

The increases registered by department stores and apparel stores are particularly wholesome. It should be noted that it is on the sales of these goods that the

RETAIL SALES OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT STORES

	Number of Stores Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from April 1935	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from March 1936	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales Year-to-date 1936 from Year-to-date 1935
Abilene.....	3	+ 15.8	+ 6.2	+ 18.5
Austin.....	3	+ 6.3	+ 5.9	+ 8.9
Beaumont.....	4	+ 13.4	+ 18.6	+ 15.6
Dallas.....	3	+ 10.1	+ 9.6	+ 12.9
Fort Worth.....	5	+ 15.4	+ 4.5	+ 15.3
Houston.....	5	+ 6.0	+ 11.3	+ 7.8
All Others.....	23	+ 9.9	+ 4.3	+ 8.7
STATE.....	46	+ 10.0	+ 3.7	+ 10.8

NOTE: Prepared from reports from Texas department stores to the Bureau of Business Research.

RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES[†] IN NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS

	Number of Firms Reporting Change in Sales From April 1935						Total Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales	
	Increase	Decrease	Less Than 1% Change	Increase	Decrease	Less Than 1% Change		Apr. 1936 from Apr. 1935	Apr. 1936 from Mar. 1936
TOTAL (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas Combined).....	585	300	28	441	434	38	913	+ 13.0	+ 2.4
NEW MEXICO.....	27	27	1	34	20	1	55	+ 17.0	+ 8.8
OKLAHOMA.....	150	60	4	114	88	12	214	+ 11.3	+ 1.0
TEXAS.....	408	213	23	293	326	25	644	+ 13.1	+ 3.6
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:									
APPAREL.....	66	18	3	74	11	2	87	+ 10.7	+ 13.9
Family Clothing Stores.....	17	2	2	20	1	—	21	+ 9.9	+ 10.4
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores.....	30	6	—	35	1	—	36	+ 10.0	+ 39.7
Shoe Stores.....	5	2	—	5	1	1	7	+ 7.8	+ 7.3
Women's Specialty Shops.....	14	8	1	14	8	1	23	+ 12.0	+ 2.7
AUTOMOTIVE.....	59	31	4	22	71	1	94	+ 12.6	+ 15.8
Filling Stations.....	18	9	3	10	10	1	30	+ 10.6	+ 7.3
Motor Vehicle Dealers.....	41	22	1	12	52	—	64	+ 12.7	+ 16.1
COUNTRY GENERAL AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES.....	40	50	3	45	45	3	93	+ 3.2	+ 4.8
DRUG STORES.....	121	31	3	41	106	8	155	+ 14.5	+ 3.5
FOOD.....	58	63	8	73	46	10	129	+ 1.9	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores.....	9	22	2	15	15	3	33	+ 7.3	+ 0.6
Grocery-and-Meat Stores.....	49	41	6	58	31	7	96	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD.....	20	3	1	9	15	—	24	+ 39.5	+ 1.0
Furniture Stores.....	14	—	—	5	9	—	14	+ 41.6	+ 2.9
Household Appliance Stores.....	3	2	1	2	4	—	6	+ 29.6	+ 8.5
Other Home Furnishings Stores.....	3	1	—	2	2	—	4	+ 50.4	+ 25.8
JEWELRY STORES.....	4	3	—	3	4	—	7	+ 28.9	+ 16.3
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE.....	30	6	1	22	14	1	37	+ 45.3	+ 6.8
Hardware Stores.....	15	3	—	9	9	—	18	+ 31.5	+ 3.5
Lumber and Building Material Dealers.....	15	3	1	13	5	1	19	+ 55.4	+ 9.0
RESTAURANTS.....	8	8	—	3	13	—	16	+ 11.1	+ 6.4
ALL OTHER STORES.....	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	+ 46.8	+ 56.6
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:									
All Stores in Cities of—									
OVER 100,000 POPULATION.....	107	32	3	79	57	6	142	+ 16.6	+ 0.6
50,000-100,000 POPULATION.....	37	19	2	28	26	4	58	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
2,500-50,000 POPULATION.....	161	89	12	113	143	6	262	+ 14.3	+ 8.7
LESS THAN 2,500 POPULATION.....	103	73	6	73	100	9	182	+ 6.8	+ 7.5

[†]Retail sales other than those of department stores.

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

influence of spring and Easter shopping is most directly felt.

Improvement is not "taking" as well in Texas country general stores as in rural stores for the whole United States. The latter group reported an increase of eight and five-tenths per cent from April 1935; Texas stores showed only a three and two-tenths per cent increase.

The most encouraging features of the April sales report are the large increases in jewelry and drug store sales. While sales of drug stores were formerly considered as sales of staple goods, a changing drug store business has transformed a great part of them into the class of luxury sales, such as cold drinks; and jewelry is exclusively a luxury item. Increases in these groups reflect not only an increasing spending power, but also an increasing willingness to spend.

Comment on Analysis by Districts

An array of the producing districts of Texas according to percentage changes in dollar sales, April 1936 from April 1935, shows them to be ranked as follows:

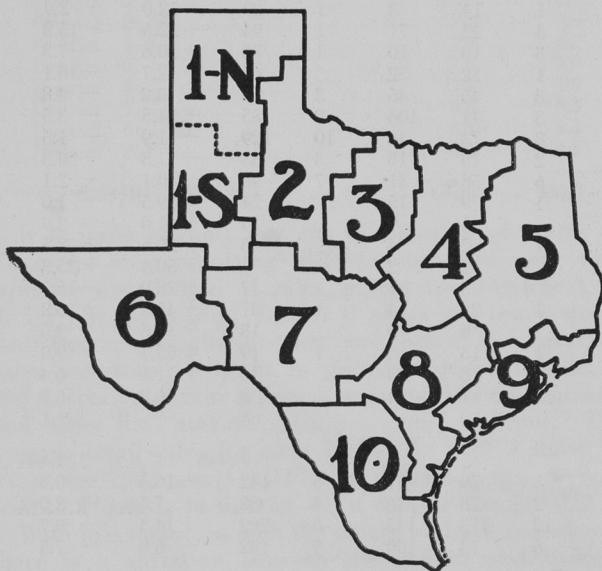
District	Percentage Change April 1936, from April 1935
1-S	+ 29.7
6	+ 24.7
2	+ 17.6
7	+ 17.1
5	+ 16.6
8	+ 14.9
9	+ 13.2
ENTIRE STATE	+ 13.1
4	+ 9.8
1-N	+ 9.6
10	+ 5.1
3	- 3.1

In the coming months the effects of the Centennial will be felt primarily in district four; but its benefits should also extend to many of the other districts, especially districts eight and nine. The effects of the soldiers' bonus payments will be quite general throughout all the districts. On the whole, the outlook for retail trade seems bright for at least several months.

STERLING WILLIAMS.

RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES[†] IN TEXAS

	Total Number of Firms Re- porting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales	
		Apr. 1936 from Apr. 1935	Apr. 1936 from Mar. 1936
TOTAL TEXAS	644	+ 13.1	- 3.6
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:			
DISTRICT 1-N	41	+ 9.6	- 10.7
Amarillo	11	+ 21.5	- 12.4
Pampa	3	- 7.8	- 18.0
Plainview	9	+ 8.4	- 6.1
All Others	18	+ 9.4	+ 1.5
DISTRICT 1-S	16	+ 29.7	- 23.1
Big Spring	4	+ 35.5	- 22.4
Lubbock	8	+ 37.4	- 21.5
All Others	4	- 6.4	- 31.6
DISTRICT 2	57	+ 17.6	- 14.3
Abilene	5	- 5.0	+ 9.6
Wichita Falls	6	- 1.5	- 30.2
All Others	46	+ 26.8	- 9.5



	Total Number of Firms Re- porting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales	
		Apr. 1936 from Apr. 1935	Apr. 1936 from Mar. 1936
DISTRICT 3	19	- 3.1	- 16.4
Brownwood	3	- 6.7	- 30.3
All Others	16	- 1.2	- 6.8
DISTRICT 4	159	+ 9.8	- 5.0
Cleburne	9	+ 7.5	+ 5.8
Corsicana	7	- 11.1	- 29.1
Dallas	40	+ 19.1	- 1.0
Fort Worth	14	+ 7.6	- 12.0
Greenville	6	- 12.4	+ 1.9
Paris	3	+ 17.0	- 15.2
Temple	7	+ 11.0	+ 14.9
Waco	13	- 21.9	- 7.6
All Others	60	- 4.1	- 11.6
DISTRICT 5	71	+ 16.6	- 6.2
Longview	4	- 28.9	- 4.5
Marshall	4	+ 23.8	+ 8.0
Tyler	6	+ 68.4	+ 3.4
All Others	57	+ 10.3	- 8.9
DISTRICT 6	32	+ 24.7	+ 13.0
El Paso	21	+ 27.8	+ 16.6
All Others	11	+ 13.8	+ 0.8
DISTRICT 7	18	+ 17.1	+ 3.8
San Angelo	6	+ 32.1	+ 2.9
All Others	12	+ 1.4	+ 5.0
DISTRICT 8	107	+ 14.9	- 2.7
Austin	17	+ 9.2	- 0.9
Corpus Christi	9	+ 49.6	- 12.5
San Antonio	29	+ 14.4	- 2.7
All Others	52	+ 6.4	+ 2.1
DISTRICT 9	91	+ 13.2	+ 7.3
Beaumont	6	- 3.9	+ 11.8
Galveston	8	+ 3.4	+ 3.2
Houston	38	+ 13.4	+ 8.4
Port Arthur	12	+ 15.0	+ 11.2
All Others	27	+ 20.2	+ 2.2
DISTRICT 10	33	+ 5.1	- 7.3
Brownsville	4	+ 1.9	- 8.1
Harlingen	5	- 6.1	- 1.1
All Others	24	+ 7.9	- 8.1

[†]Retail sales other than those of department stores.

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

APRIL CREDIT RATIOS IN TEXAS RETAIL STORES

(Expressed in Per Cent)

	Number of Stores Reporting		Ratio of Credit Sales to Net Sales		Ratio of Collections to Outstandings		Ratio of Credit Salaries to Credit Sales	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
All Stores	54	54	61.4	60.5	38.3	37.2	1.3	1.4
Stores Grouped by Cities:								
Abilene	3	3	61.1	58.2	35.4	25.7	1.6	1.7
Austin	3	3	58.9	58.1	42.1	40.7	1.0	1.1
Beaumont	3	3	61.4	60.4	41.3	39.4	1.4	1.4
Dallas	8	8	67.4	66.6	37.8	38.0	1.3	1.4
Fort Worth	6	6	59.2	56.3	35.0	32.2	1.3	1.3
Houston	7	7	59.9	59.7	43.0	41.9	1.5	1.5
San Antonio	3	3	56.6	57.2	35.4	36.8	0.7	0.9
Waco	4	4	61.9	60.7	37.5	33.9	1.1	1.4
All Others	17	17	58.4	57.8	38.2	36.5	1.5	1.7
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:								
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over \$500,000)	17	17	60.3	59.4	38.7	37.3	1.2	1.3
Department Stores (Annual Volume Under \$500,000)	14	14	60.0	59.1	37.8	32.4	1.7	1.8
Dry Goods-Apparel Stores	4	4	60.4	60.3	29.1	32.6	1.9	1.9
Women's Specialty Shops	9	9	65.6	64.3	36.3	38.0	1.0	1.1
Men's Clothing Stores	10	10	64.1	65.4	41.0	40.7	1.5	1.4
Stores grouped according to Volume of Net Sales during 1935:								
\$3,750,000 down to \$2,250,000	7	7	62.0	62.3	42.9	39.5	1.0	1.1
\$2,250,000 down to \$1,000,000	10	10	59.8	60.3	38.5	39.5	1.2	1.2
\$1,000,000 down to \$275,000	16	16	56.1	55.0	42.5	38.7	1.3	1.3
Less than \$275,000	21	21	66.7	61.8	42.1	39.9	2.0	2.3

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 of accounts unpaid on the first of the month. (3) Salaries of the credit department divided by credit sales.

The data are reported to the Bureau of Business Research by Texas retail stores.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936†
Domestic Corporations:			
Capitalization 	\$1,304	\$2,069	\$2,581
Number	138	166	173
Classification of new corporations:			
Banking-Finance	3	5	10
Manufacturing	16	27	21
Merchandising	36	39	47
Oil	26	42	43
Public Service	1	1	1
Real Estate-Building	19	20	8
Transportation	7	5	3
All Others	30	27	40
Number capitalized at less than \$5,000	59	71	69
Number capitalized at \$100,000 or more	2	4	8
Foreign Corporations (Number)	29	39	27

†Revised.

||In thousands.

NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	April 1936§	April 1935	March 1936*
Number	14	23	21
Average Weekly Number	4	6	4
Liabilities 	\$463	\$249	\$225
Assets 	\$317	\$107	\$ 51
Average Liabilities per Failure 	\$ 33	\$ 11	\$ 11

*Five weeks.

||In thousands.

§The unusually large liabilities and assets are attributable to the failure of one large firm.

NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

COMMODITY PRICES

WHOLESALE PRICES:

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100)	79.7	80.1	79.6
The Annalist (1913 = 100)	123.9	125.8	124.9
	73.5¶	74.9¶	73.6¶
Dun's	\$173.49	\$176.23	\$173.65
Bradstreet's	\$ 9.82	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.85

FARM PRICES:

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
U. S. Department of Agriculture (1910-1914 = 100)	105.0	111.0	104.0
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100)	76.9	80.4	76.5

RETAIL PRICES:

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
Food (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1923-25 = 100))	79.7	81.2	79.5
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications, Jan. 1931 = 100)	88.1	86.3	88.1

*On gold basis based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland, Holland.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production per Unit	306,156	238,190	306,197
Average Weekly Shipments per Unit	336,946	247,636	330,446
Average Unfilled Orders per Unit, End of Month	816,615	577,688	873,312

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS

	Power Consumed (In Thousands of K.W.H.)			Percentage Change	
	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936	April 1936 from April 1935	April 1936 from March 1936
Commercial	16,127	14,516	15,668	+ 11.1	+ 2.9
Industrial	32,689	30,361	31,354	+ 7.7	+ 4.3
Residential	11,616	9,884	11,053	+ 17.5	+ 5.1
All Other	1,031	872	937	+ 18.2	+ 10.0
TOTAL	61,463	55,633	59,012	+ 10.5	+ 4.2

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

CEMENT

(In Thousands of Barrels)

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
Texas Plants—			
Production	655	347	535
Shipments	683	331	557
Stocks	636	682	565
United States—			
Production	8,519	6,136	5,263
Shipments	9,089	6,198	7,138
Stocks	20,556	21,219	21,126†
Capacity Operated	39.2%	27.9%	23.4%

†Revised.

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

APRIL CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Shipments from Texas Stations

	Cars of Poultry				Cars of Eggs			
	Live		Dressed		Chickens		Turkeys	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
TOTAL	6½	8	65½	62	1	4	88	74
Intrastate	1½	1	—	—	—	—	32	29
Interstate	5	7	65½	62	1	4	56	45

Interstate Shipments Classified

	Chickens	Turkeys	Chickens	Turkeys
	1936	1935	1936	1935
New York	2	6	15	16
Illinois	—	—	5	5
Massachusetts	1	—	8	4
New Jersey	1	—	7	10
Pennsylvania	—	—	14	7
Louisiana	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	6½	15
Missouri	—	—	—	1
Georgia	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	1	—
California	1	—	1	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	1	—	3	3
Tennessee	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	3	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—
D. of Columbia	—	—	3	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—

Receipts at Texas Stations

TOTAL	52	54
Intrastate	28	32
Interstate	24	22

Interstate Receipts Classified

Kansas	22	22
Missouri	1	—
Illinois	1	—

NOTE: These data are furnished the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, by railway 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.

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
Coastal Texas†	247,000	179,450	227,650
East Central Texas	50,450	49,850	49,650
East Texas	446,900	443,950	440,200
North Texas	59,300	58,100	57,100
Panhandle	62,250	60,100	63,050
Southwest Texas	78,600	61,650	73,050
West Central Texas	25,050	23,900	24,950
West Texas	180,450	152,700	174,600
STATE	1,150,000	1,029,700	1,110,250
UNITED STATES	2,919,100	2,567,450	2,819,800
Imports	165,500	177,643	147,179

†Includes Conroe.

NOTE: From American Petroleum Institute.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN TEXAS

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
Bales of Cotton Used	3,059	1,346	2,935
Yards of Cloth:			
Produced	3,208,332	1,477,227	3,321,705
Sold	2,658,028	1,433,925	3,267,119
Unfilled Orders	3,387,275	2,405,096	3,847,754
Active Spindles	94,202	93,202	95,048
Spindle Hours	27,583	14,704	27,594

‡In thousands.

NOTE: Reported to the Bureau of Business Research by 11 Texas cotton mills.

BUILDING PERMITS

	April 1936	April 1935	March 1936
Abilene	\$ 92,985	\$ 4,620†	\$ 18,942
Amarillo	144,471	20,039	54,111
Austin	342,107	293,196	241,230
Beaumont	69,663	46,008	112,784
Big Spring	11,870	5,329	12,540
Brownsville	14,630	6,255	6,545
Brownwood	350	2,837	250
Cleburne	3,220	283	2,320
Corpus Christi	161,005	29,185	134,542
Corsicana	14,897	17,460	10,835
Dallas	1,494,861	529,736	1,465,167
Del Rio	7,690	5,696	9,168
El Paso	117,370	36,491†	37,303
Fort Worth	584,610	556,208	660,848
Galveston	69,805	51,384	143,240
Harlingen	4,570	5,970	4,659
Houston	1,240,205	503,580	2,570,890
Jacksonville	3,600	200	7,725
Laredo	22,080	3,900	1,010
Longview	49,485	148,543†	45,330
Lubbock	19,686	6,258	70,117
McAllen	49,850	6,500	9,025
Marshall	13,143	8,625	16,925
Palestine	18,313	16,903	28,364
Pampa	18,450	25,300	23,950
Paris	8,905	20,865	6,445
Port Arthur	78,847	24,481	135,501
San Angelo	5,530	14,630	15,670
San Antonio	299,951	375,070	223,780
Sherman	18,502	3,715	10,500
Sweetwater	6,210	3,800	5,255
Tyler	180,011	102,368	423,692
Waco	31,269	33,647	54,938
Wichita Falls	53,020	26,509	12,858
TOTAL	\$5,251,160	\$2,935,591	\$6,576,559

†Does not include public works.

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

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to May 1 [¶]	Final Ginnings Report March 20 [§]	Total	Consumption to May 1 [§]	Exports to May 1	Total	Balance May 1
1928-1929	2,536	368	14,297	17,201	5,306	7,194	12,500	4,701
1929-1930	2,313	311	14,548	17,172	4,848	6,121	10,969	6,203
1930-1931	4,530	69	13,756	18,355	3,893	5,910	9,803	8,552
1931-1932	6,369	82	16,629	23,080	3,932	7,397	11,329	11,751
1932-1933	9,682	96	12,710	24,488	4,219	6,521	10,740	13,748
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	4,650	5,167	9,817	7,840

The cotton year begins August 1.

[¶]In 500-pound bales.[§]Running bales, counting round bales as half bales.

NOTE: The figures have been revised in accordance with the revisions made by the United States Bureau of the Census.

BANKING STATISTICS

(In Millions of Dollars)

	April 1936		April 1935		March 1936	
	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States
DEBITS to individual accounts	637	33,865	567	31,201 [†]	859*	46,377*
Condition of reporting member banks on—	April 29, 1936		May 1, 1935		April 1, 1936	
ASSETS:						
Loans and investments—total	442	21,795	421	19,959	445	21,621
Loans to brokers and dealers:						
In New York City		1,032		881		990
Outside New York City	2	209	1	192	2	220
Loans on securities to others (except banks)	41	2,063	‡	2,146	41	2,103
Acceptances and commercial paper bought	2	346	3	403	2	352
Loans on real estate	22	1,141	25	1,119	21	1,144
Loans to banks	1	67	‡	114	1	88
Other loans	123	3,485	‡	3,300	124	3,495
U. S. Government direct obligations	167	8,802	158	7,902	172	8,643
Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Government	37	1,281	40	782	35	1,265
Other securities	47	3,369	41	3,120	47	3,321
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	83	4,416	65	3,741	77	3,866
Cash in vault	10	382	8	287	9	356
Due from Domestic banks	170	2,252	‡	2,095	162	2,198
Other assets—net	27	1,393	‡	1,460	27	1,353
LIABILITIES:						
Demand deposits—adjusted	337	14,258	‡	12,231	324	13,578
Time deposits	118	5,047	‡	4,991	118	4,909
U. S. Government deposits	27	752	48	1,020	27	774
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	169	5,431	‡	4,884	171	5,430
Foreign banks		353	‡	196		374
Borrowings			‡			22
Other liabilities	4	865	‡	722	4	789
Capital account	77	3,532	‡	3,489	76	3,518

*Five weeks.

[†]Revised.[‡]Not available.

NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

APRIL SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK CONVERTED TO A RAIL-CAR BASIS[§]

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth [¶]	7,134	5,739	579	721	768	347	570	367	9,051	7,174
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	535	873	134	159	45	14	29	15	743	1,061
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	7,669	6,612	713	880	813	361	599	382	9,794	8,235

TEXAS CAR-LOT[§] SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK JANUARY 1, 1936, TO MAY 1, 1936

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth [¶]	15,960	12,846	2,158	2,404	2,879	1,557	1,199	803	22,196	17,610
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	2,441	3,366	480	698	105	78	96	126	3,122	4,268
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	18,401	16,212	2,638	3,102	2,984	1,635	1,295	929	25,318	21,878

[§]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 United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics 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.

MAY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS CLASSIFIED BY CITIES AND EMPLOYMENT GROUPS:

Pay Rolls Ending Nearest Fifteenth of Month

	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Workers			Percentage from May 1935	Change from April 1936	Average Weekly Wage per Worker		
		May 1936	May 1935	April 1936			May 1936	May 1935	April 1936
Abilene	23	1,339	1,276	1,300	+ 4.9	+ 3.0			
Amarillo	50	564	549	598	+ 2.7	+ 5.7			
Austin	16	373	373	365	0.0	+ 2.2			
Beaumont	30	1,250	1,109	1,201	+ 12.7	+ 4.1			
Brownsville	14	127	133	119	- 4.5	+ 6.7			
Corpus Christi	6	240	226	235	+ 6.2	+ 2.1			
Dallas	183	10,764	11,131	10,582	- 3.3	+ 1.7			
Denison	14	1,014	762	981	+ 33.1	+ 3.4			
El Paso	68	2,025	1,870	2,014	+ 8.3	+ 0.5			
Fort Worth	73	3,659	3,428	3,525	+ 6.7	+ 3.8			
Galveston	14	582	571	572	+ 1.9	+ 1.7			
Houston	159	9,857	9,556	9,749	+ 3.1	+ 1.1			
Laredo	11	145	141	145	+ 2.8	0.0			
Lubbock	8	506	281	322	+ 8.9	- 5.0			
Port Arthur	8	3,805	3,244	3,914	+ 17.3	- 2.8			
San Angelo	7	111	111	112	0.0	- 0.9			
San Antonio	130	3,886	3,818	3,879	+ 1.8	+ 0.2			
Sherman	15	737	707	734	+ 4.2	+ 0.4			
Waco	31	1,335	1,254	1,323	+ 6.5	+ 0.9			
Wichita Falls	38	931	856	881	+ 8.8	+ 5.7			
All Other Cities	567	20,370	18,713	19,848	+ 8.9	+ 2.6			
STATE	1,465	63,420	60,109	62,399	+ 5.5	+ 1.6			
BUILDING MATERIALS	96	7,751	6,654	7,453	+ 16.5	+ 4.0	\$18.90	\$16.95	\$18.86
Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta	11	628	380	581	+ 65.3	+ 8.1	11.55	9.17	10.66
Cement	8	1,259	1,029	1,171	+ 22.4	+ 7.5	22.79	19.58	22.51
Foundries, Machine Shops	27	1,290	1,167	1,292	+ 10.5	- 0.2	23.15	20.67	23.15
Millwork	15	542	409	507	+ 32.5	+ 6.9	19.34	17.51	20.12
Quarrying	14	366	479	374	- 23.6	- 2.1	21.46	24.92	21.24
Saw Mills	12	2,697	2,384	2,582	+ 13.1	+ 4.5	14.54	12.90	14.44
Structural Iron Works	9	969	806	946	+ 20.2	+ 2.4	23.84	18.84	23.97
CHEMICALS	13	430	494	452	- 13.0	- 4.9	17.97	16.12	18.59
CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	21	2,177	1,824	2,123	+ 19.4	+ 2.5	10.86	11.41	10.58
Cotton Textile Mills	5	790	482	775	+ 63.9	+ 1.9	12.57	11.25	11.43
Men's Clothing Manufacturing	11	1,220	1,215	1,189	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	9.68	11.41	9.93
Women's Clothing Manufacturing	5	167	127	159	+ 31.5	+ 5.0	11.37	11.95	11.21
COTTON	21	861	1,021	1,035	- 15.7	- 16.8	18.39	13.70	17.91
Cotton Compresses	7	578	678	675	- 14.7	- 14.4	18.72	13.38	17.83
Cotton Oil Mills	14	283	343	360	- 17.5	- 21.4	17.73	14.32	18.07
DISTRIBUTION	546	13,843	13,560	13,643	+ 2.1	+ 1.5	22.42	21.22	22.14
Retail Trade	348	9,520	9,490	9,376	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	20.54	19.40	20.22
Wholesale Trade	198	4,323	4,070	4,267	+ 6.2	+ 1.3	26.57	25.45	26.36
FOOD PRODUCTS	67	4,210	4,100	4,194	+ 2.7	+ 0.4	19.77	18.75	20.09
Bakeries	22	750	727	746	+ 3.2	+ 0.5	18.93	18.17	19.00
Beverages	5	145	109	132	+ 33.0	+ 9.8	22.57	22.40	23.88
Confectioneries	7	168	169	213	- 0.6	- 21.1	13.69	13.18	13.13
Flour Mills	6	329	415	330	- 20.7	- 0.3	18.78	17.73	18.68
Meat Packing, Slaughtering	8	1,773	1,690	1,759	+ 4.9	+ 0.8	21.08	20.08	21.36
All Other Food Products	19	1,045	990	1,014	+ 5.6	+ 3.1	19.05	17.88	20.13
FOREST PRODUCTS	18	830	835	836	- 0.6	- 0.7	17.95	15.85	17.20
Paper Box Manufacturing	5	194	205	192	- 5.4	+ 1.0	16.44	15.13	16.86
Other Paper Products	5	215	207	208	+ 3.9	+ 3.4	22.13	20.46	21.00
All Other Forest Products	8	421	423	436	- 0.5	- 3.4	16.50	13.94	15.54
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING	6	177	148	172	+ 19.6	+ 2.9	19.51	17.17	20.17
PETROLEUM	43	11,284	10,117	11,178	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	29.70	28.66	28.94
Crude Petroleum Producing	16	495	670	493	- 26.1	+ 0.4	29.35	26.50	29.34
Petroleum Refining	27	10,789	9,447	10,685	+ 14.2	+ 1.0	29.71	28.81	28.92
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	41	1,993	1,857	1,947	+ 7.3	+ 2.4	29.78	29.48	29.73
Commercial Printing	26	549	530	523	+ 3.6	+ 5.0	26.19	27.04	24.94
Newspaper Publishing	15	1,444	1,327	1,424	+ 8.8	+ 1.4	31.15	30.45	31.49
PUBLIC UTILITIES	356	11,264	10,677	11,072	+ 5.5	+ 1.7	27.94	27.38	27.77
Electric Railway Car Shops	7	146	142	146	+ 2.8	0.0	27.58	25.63	27.62
Electric Railway and Motor Bus Maintenance and Operation	9	1,343	1,211	1,315	+ 10.9	+ 2.1	24.15	23.79	23.80
Natural Gas	36	1,396	1,648	1,361	- 15.3	+ 2.6	26.41	24.37	26.19
Power and Light	292	6,729	6,208	6,610	+ 8.4	+ 1.8	29.10	29.47	28.99
Steam Railroad Car Shops	12	1,650	1,468	1,640	+ 12.4	+ 0.6	27.61	25.04	27.38
SERVICE	121	4,415	4,227	4,141	+ 4.4	+ 6.6	15.17	15.16	15.50
Business and Personal Service	23	644	601	560	+ 7.2	+ 15.0	17.27	17.95	19.26
Hotels	25	2,064	2,016	2,058	+ 2.4	+ 0.3	12.84	12.71	12.91
Ice	51	859	843	705	+ 1.9	+ 21.8	18.74	18.46	20.22
Insurance	6	55	49	53	+ 12.2	+ 3.8	25.58	25.39	25.55
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning	16	793	718	765	+ 10.4	+ 3.7	14.96	15.12	14.66
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	116	4,185	4,595	4,153	- 8.9	+ 0.8	27.29	27.68	25.02
STATE	1,465	63,420	60,109	62,399	+ 5.5	+ 1.6	\$23.59	\$22.69	\$23.26
TOTAL WEEKLY PAY ROLL		\$ 1,496	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,451	+ 9.7	+ 3.1			

||In Thousands.

*Chemical and Allied Industries not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Prepared from reports from Texas industrial establishments to the Bureau of Business Research, cooperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.