

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas

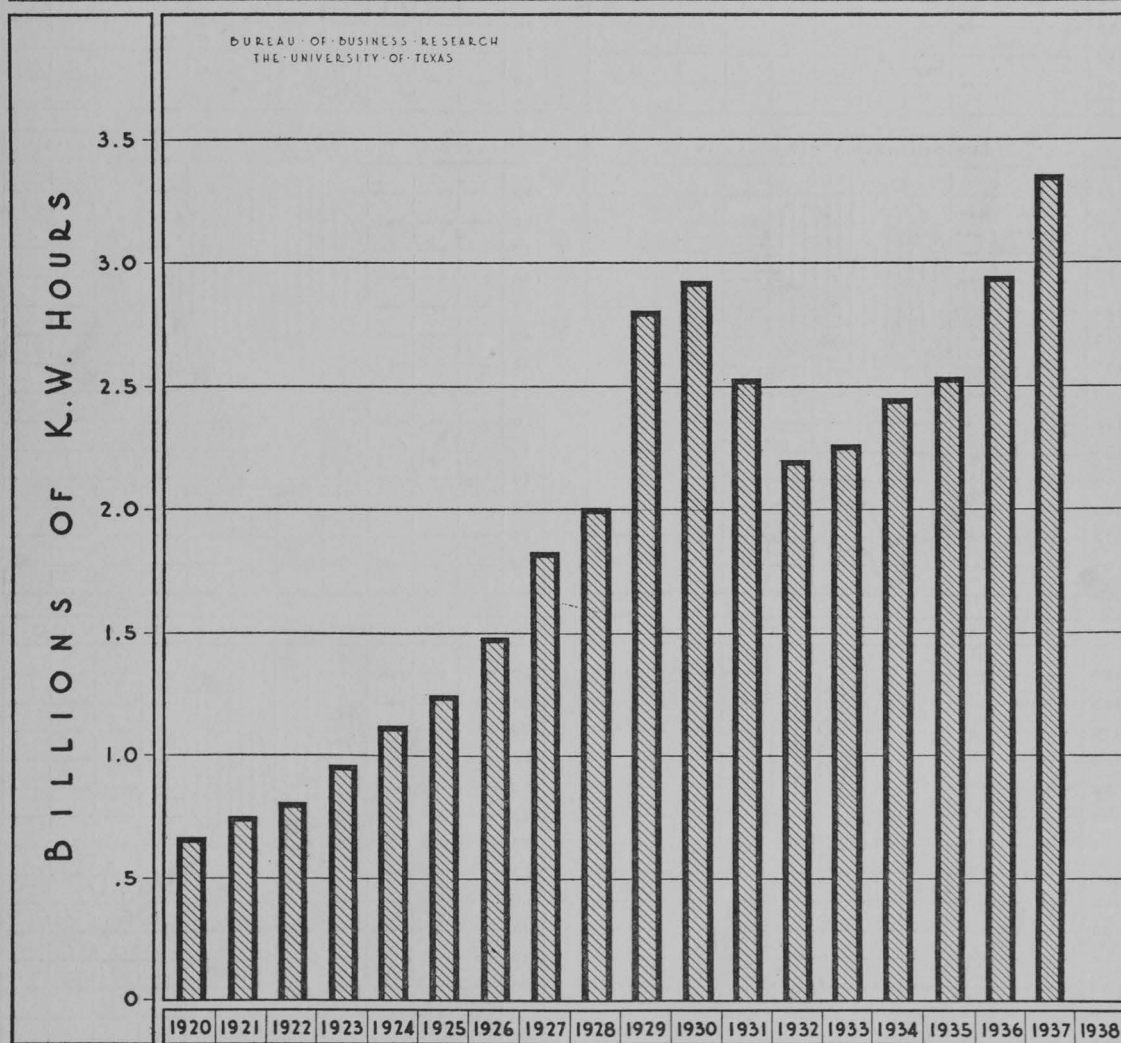
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March 28, 1938

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CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS SINCE 1920



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INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100 %

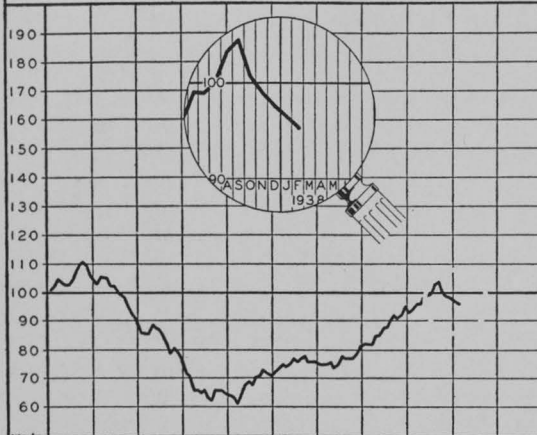
WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX.
 EMPLOYMENT — 25%
 PAY ROLLS — 25%
 DEPARTMENT STORE SALES — 10%

FREIGHT CARLOADINGS — 20%
 CRUDE OIL RUNS — 5%
 ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION — 15%

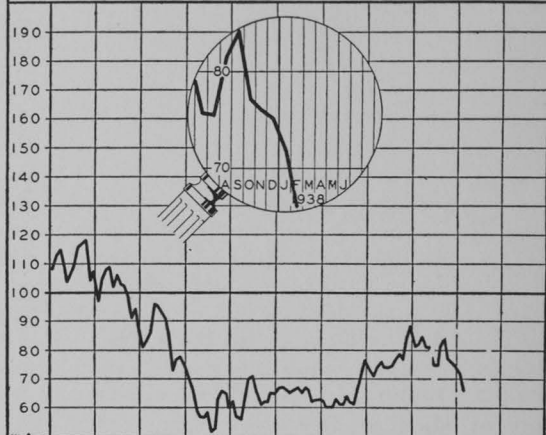
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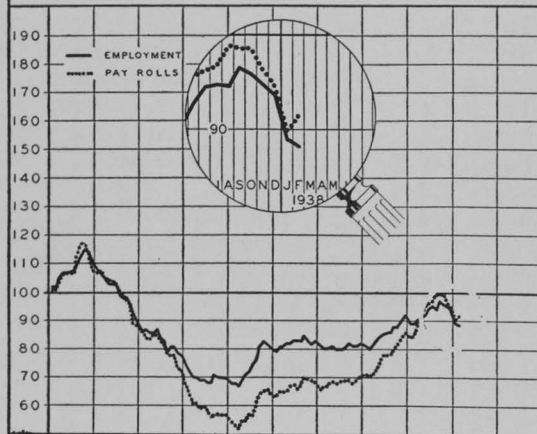
COMPOSITE INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS



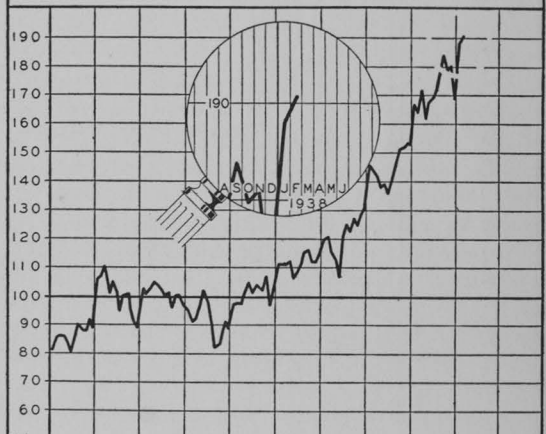
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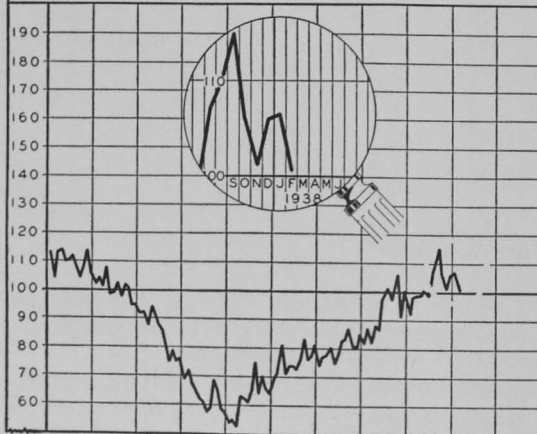
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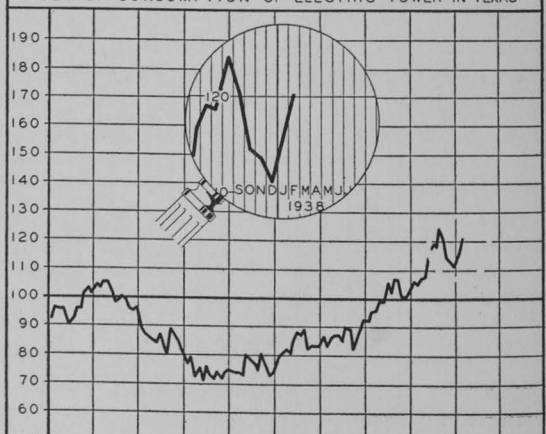
INDEX OF RUNS OF CRUDE OIL TO STILL IN TEXAS



INDEX OF SALES OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT STORES



INDEX OF CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS



YEAR 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

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Business Review and Prospect

Slightly better than normal seasonal improvement in industry and trade occurred in the nation at large during the week ending March 21. Barron's business index for the week ending March 21 was 57.7, compared with 57.0 the week before and nearly 90.0 a year ago. Practically all of the decline from last year has occurred since last August when the index stood at 88.6, the drop since that time having been 35 per cent. The index is now only about 12 per cent above the 1932 low point.

A bright spot is beginning to appear in the dark business cloud as a result of the building-insurance program sponsored by the federal government. It now seems that the success of this program may exceed the expectations of all but the most optimistic, since all records of F.H.A. loans are reported to have been broken during the past two weeks. More than \$100,000,000 of loans have been approved since the President signed the amended F.H.A. law early in February. Translating this into building prospects, Dr. Ernest Fisher, former professor at the University of Michigan, who now heads the F.H.A.'s division of economics and research, predicts a 500,000 living-unit year in 1938 as compared with approximately 285,000 in 1937, 70,000 in 1932, 500,000 in 1929, and 900,000 in 1925.

Since the construction industry affects not only the large numbers of workers directly engaged in the building trades but also the workers in a multitude of auxiliary industries, including transportation, it is clear that even an approximation to the estimates ascribed to Dr. Fisher should soon be reflected in increased employment and pay rolls throughout the country and in a renewal of the upward trend in business activity all along the line. Although the improved outlook for the construction industry seems to offer the most concrete evidence that the depression of the past eight months may have about run its course, there are faint indications from other sources pointing in a similar direction. Both the steel and motor industries show signs of improvement, and there are grounds for belief that the railroads will benefit more from the recent rate increase granted them than appears at present. Had the increase in rates been greater it might have had the effect of diverting traffic and thus defeated its purpose.

An early change for the better in the national business picture is of vital importance to Texas citizens at this time, for if the deep depression, which now prevails in the industrial and commercial regions of the North and East, should be prolonged, it could not help but ultimately affect business and agriculture in Texas to a much greater extent than it has to date.

TEXAS BUSINESS

The composite index of business activity in Texas receded a fraction of one per cent from January to February but still remains 2.1 per cent above February last year.

With the average month of 1930 used as a base, and with adjustment for seasonal variation (but not for trend), the indexes for February and the two comparable months are as follows:

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Composite (all factors combined).....	95.59	93.61	96.48
Employment	88.24	88.63	89.04
Pay Rolls	91.59	85.10	89.79
Miscellaneous Carloadings	65.05	82.20	71.85
Runs of Crude Oil to Stills.....	190.69	163.96	187.72
Department Store Sales.....	100.55	97.62	106.74
Electric Power Consumption.....	120.22	105.16	115.62

It will be noted that the indexes of pay rolls, runs of crude oil to stills, and electric power consumption during February are all well above those for the preceding month and for February last year; while the indexes of employment and miscellaneous freight car loadings are below those of both comparable months. The index of department store sales is above that of February last year but below the January figure of the current year.

FARM CASH INCOME

Farm cash income in Texas during February, as computed by this Bureau and estimated to represent about 90 per cent of the actual farm cash income, totalled \$14,235,000 compared with \$15,175,000 during February last year—a decline of more than six per cent. The decline from the January farm cash income of \$19,450,000 was nearly 27 per cent, whereas the normal seasonal decline between these two months is 45 per cent. This relatively favorable comparison with the January index is a result of the fact that the average January farm cash income during the base period, 1928-'32, was approximately \$21,812,000, and the average February income during this period was about \$12,054,000.

Converted to index numbers for each of the crop reporting districts and for the State as a whole, the comparisons between February of this year with the month before and with the corresponding month last year are:

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME			
District	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
1-N	113.4	97.2	99.4
1-S	148.1	107.9	144.4
2	98.8	94.7	73.2
3	137.5	165.5	123.9
4	95.3	106.4	67.1
5	115.4	110.6	67.6
6	110.2	122.0	158.6
7	96.1	97.5	105.1
8	107.4	134.1	95.9
9	176.8	223.1	167.2
10	173.4	222.2	191.6
10-A*	184.5	245.8	214.9
STATE	117.8	125.5	97.8

*Included in district 10.

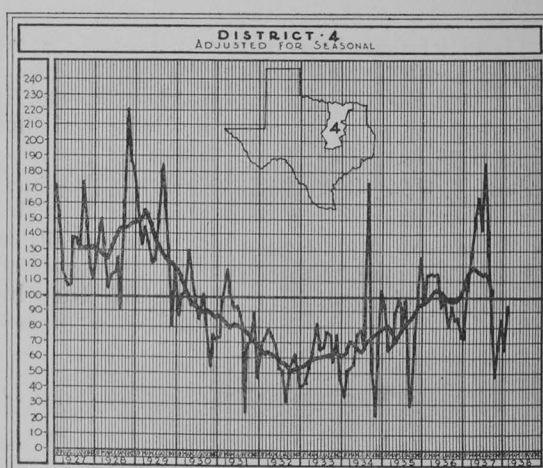
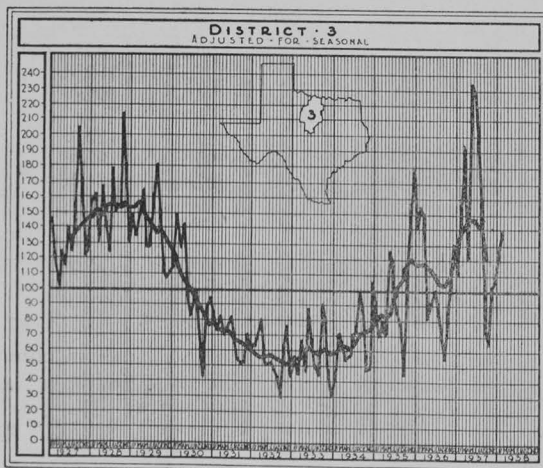
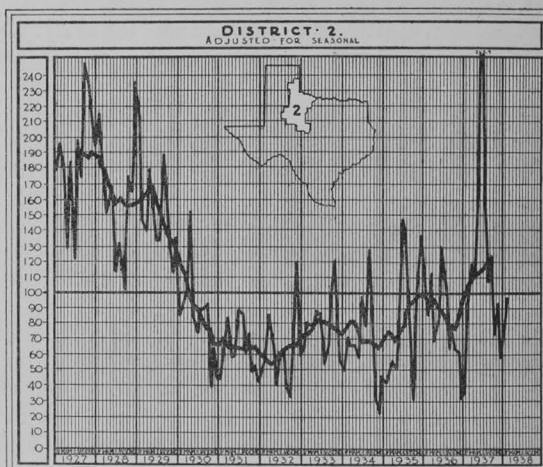
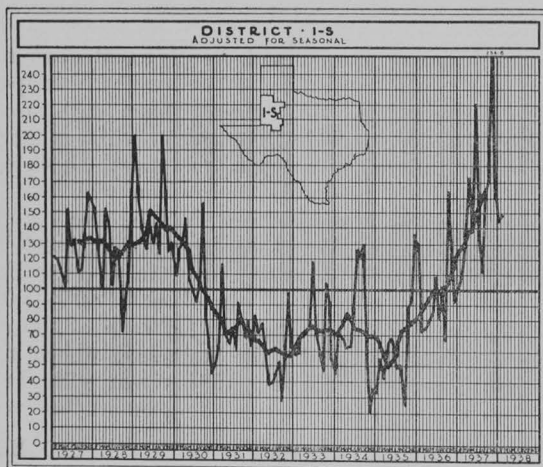
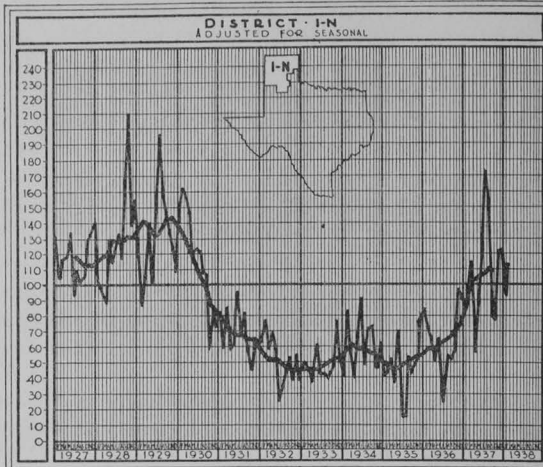
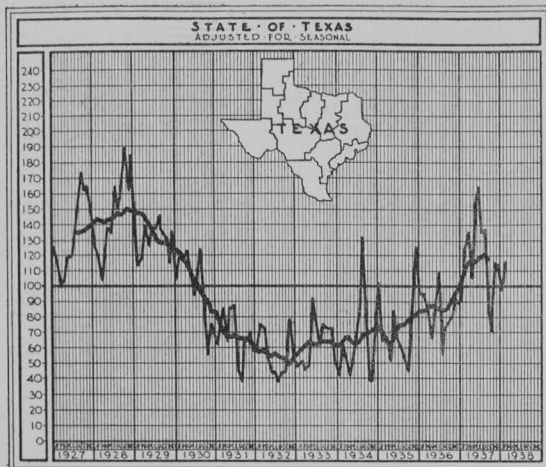
NOTE: For crop reporting districts turn to page 4.

It will be noted that the most favorable comparisons between February and the two comparable months were made by crop reporting district 1-N (The North High Plains), district 1-S (The South High Plains), district 2 (Permian Plains), and district 5 (Eastern Texas Timbered Plains). The larger wheat marketings in district 1-N and cotton marketings in districts 1-S and 2 accounted largely for the more favorable showing in these districts. The larger income from milk was mainly responsible for the increase in district 5.

F. A. BUECHEL.

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

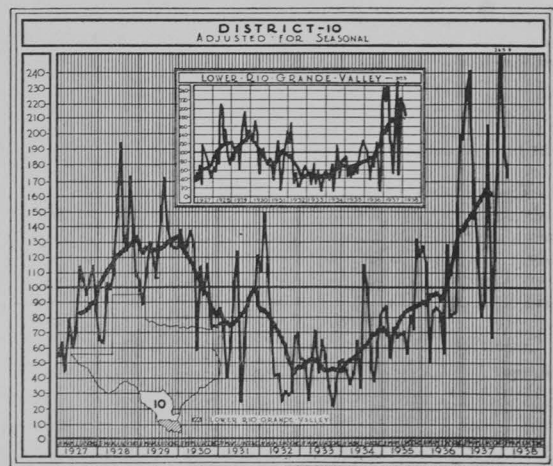
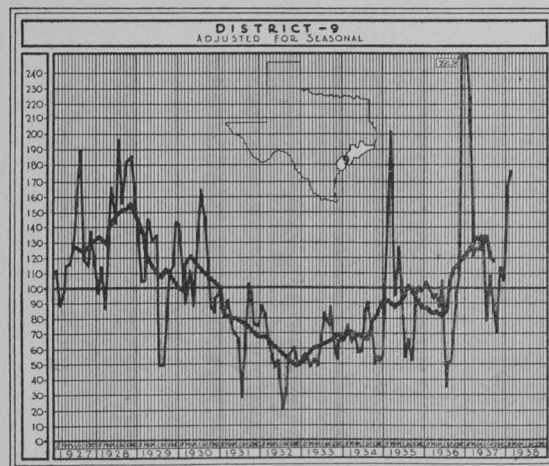
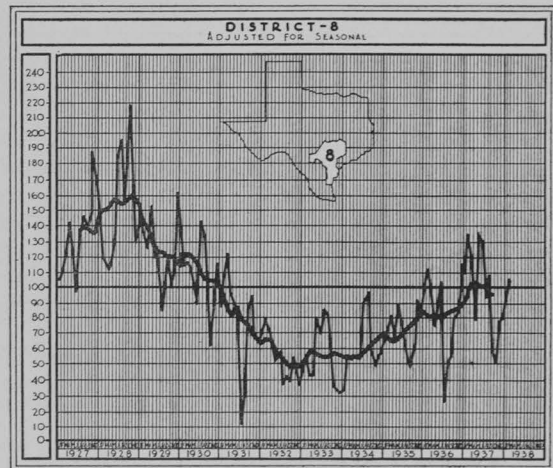
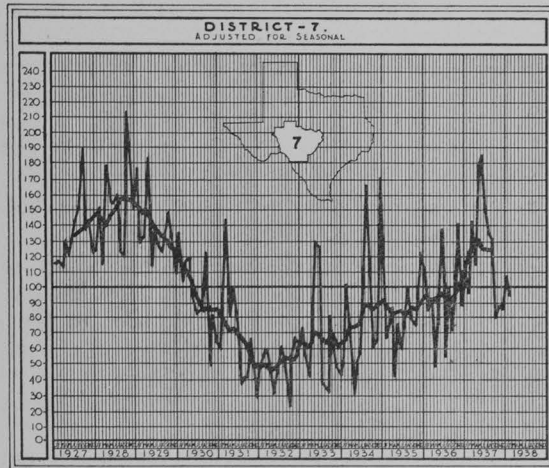
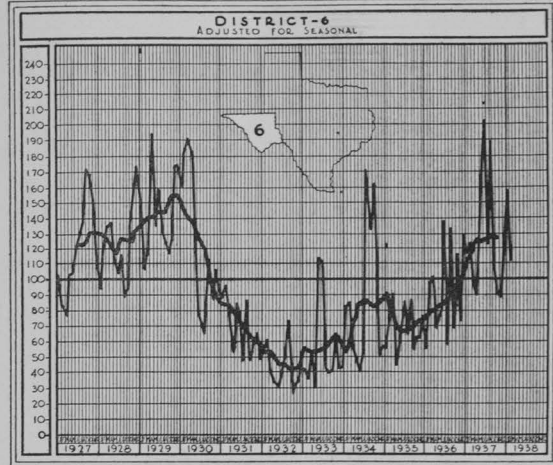
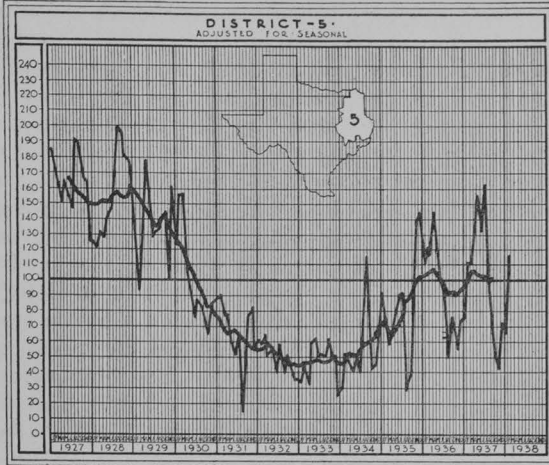
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS BY DISTRICTS



· LEGEND ·
MONTHLY INDEX —
TWELVE MONTHS MOVING AVERAGE —
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1928 - 1932 = 100%

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH

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Qualities of World Cotton Crops

Cotton prices are determined in world markets and all growths are directly competitive on a quality basis. Since the United States still exports about 5,000,000 bales annually, it is of great interest to American cotton growers and merchants to know the qualities of foreign crops. It is of special significance to know the qualities of crops where rapid expansion of production is taking place, if production in the United States is to be most effectively planned.

Cotton is grown commercially in over fifty countries. More than fifty per cent of the earth's land area lies between the northern and southern limits of cotton production. The Russian, Manchurian, and North China cotton fields extend above forty degrees north latitude and the fields in Southern Africa, Australia, and South America extend as far south as thirty degrees south latitude. In spite of this seemingly large potential cotton growing area, the facts remain that the United States produces in times of uncontrolled production over fifty per cent of the world's supply of cotton and the United States and India combined produce over two-thirds of the normal supply. Cotton production in the six largest cotton growing countries—United States, India, China, Russia, Brazil, and Egypt—accounts for over 90 per cent of world production. If production in Peru, Argentine, Sudan, Mexico, and Uganda is added to the above six, the eleven countries account for above 96 per cent of world production; and if we add four more—Turkey, Chosen (Japanese Korea), Belgian Congo, and Nigeria—the fifteen account for about 98 per cent of the world's cotton production.

It is significant to note that the largest increases of production outside of China have occurred in those

countries which are producing medium staple cotton predominantly, or varieties producing 15/16 to 1 1/8 inch staple. This new production then is in direct competition with these staples produced in the United States. It is significant to note also that most other countries are taking more aggressive measures to improve the quality of their cotton than the United States.

Both India and China, the major short staple producing areas, are making strong efforts to improve the staple length of their cotton to at least 7/8 inch and better. Egypt predominates in the production of long staple cotton but is systematically reducing the average staple length of its cotton by increasing the production of "Ashmouni" and other varieties producing mainly 1 1/8 inch staple. These data indicate that the United States will find increasing competition in world markets for 7/8 to 1 1/8 inch cotton.

Importance of increasing competition in the production of 15/16 to 1 1/8 inch cotton is shown most clearly by taking into consideration only that cotton which enters into international trade. The most rapid increases in production in recent years have taken place in Brazil, Argentina, Belgian Congo, Uganda, the Sudan, and some other minor cotton growing countries which export a large share of their production. Moreover, the cotton grown in them is mainly competitive with the medium-to-better cotton of the United States.

The table presented herewith gives the approximate cotton production of each of the fifteen leading cotton producing countries of the world prior to the depression, present production, and the approximate staple lengths being produced at present.

VOLUME AND QUALITY OF THE WORLD'S COTTON CROPS

Country	Production		Staple Length 1935-36				
	1929-1930	1937-1938	Per Cent Under 7/8	Per Cent 7/8 and 15/16	Per Cent 1 to 1 1/32	Per Cent 1 1/8 to 1 1/2	Per Cent Over 1 1/2
India	4,402,000	5,100,000	70.5	28.4	1.1	—	—
China	1,960,000	4,257,000*	97.7	2.3	—	—	—
Russia	1,310,000	3,500,000	—	30.0	70.0	—	—
Egypt	1,725,000	2,250,000	—	—	—	67.0	33.0
Brazil	549,997	1,950,000	—	15.0	50.0	30.0	5.0
Peru	210,000	357,000†	—	—	3.0	90.0	7.0
Argentina	150,000	332,000	—	25.0	74.0	1.0	—
Mexico	246,029	359,000†	—	45.0	55.0	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	142,191	268,000†	—	—	—	23.3	76.7
Uganda	100,417	305,000	—	—	40.0	60.0	—
Chosen	139,451	216,000	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	100,433	157,000†	75.0	25.0	—	—	—
Belgian Congo	30,821	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Nigeria	36,492	—	—	—	40.0	60.0	—
Total 15 Countries	11,102,831	19,051,000	—	—	—	—	—
United States	14,828,000	18,000,000	12.7	56.4	24.5	5.3	0.1
World	25,930,831	37,051,000	—	—	—	—	—

*Estimate prior to War.
†1936-37 Production.

Many spinners consider uniformity of length, strength of fiber, and other spinning qualities to be as important as staple length. A number of factors enter into the determination of these qualities, but the mixing of varie-

ties has been the most important cause of deterioration in these qualities. In a survey conducted sometime ago in Texas it was found that there were a few farmers who planted as many as four varieties on one farm,

and over fifty per cent of the farmers reported as many as two varieties. It was found that many gin communities had as many as five to seven varieties of widely varying staple lengths.

In addition to this promiscuous mixing of varieties on individual farms and in gin communities, many of which varieties are poor and irregular within themselves, such things as root rot and other plant diseases, insect pests, poor ginning, the planting of varieties in different areas ill-adapted to the prevailing regional environments, declining soil productivity, and increasing damage to staple because of drought intensified by declining water-holding ability of the soil are all factors contributing to the decline of the spinning qualities of Texas cotton.

Different cotton consuming countries of the world demand widely different qualities of cotton. It is essential then in planning a cotton improvement program to take into account the qualities of cotton demanded in those markets in which we have relative advantages in the sale of our cotton. Data on this phase of demand are now very inadequate.

A. B. Cox.

Financial

From a financial viewpoint, probably the most significant development of the past months has been the effect of the most recent European war scare on American security prices and foreign exchange rates. The approaching Fascist conquest of Spain coupled with the German seizure of Austria and Poland's ultimatum to Lithuania induced a war psychology resulting in a heavy liquidation of securities, especially in London, and a renewed capital flight from Europe. Meanwhile, the Mexican Government's sudden expropriation of foreign owned oil properties in that country has produced, temporarily at least, chaotic conditions as to Mexican exchange.

On March 16, stock prices broke sharply on the London Stock Market, *The Financial Times* industrial average dropping 5.3 points and the rail average 2.4 points. Similar reactions were experienced on the Amsterdam and Paris bourses. In New York the Dow-Jones average of industrial prices declined 4.37 points during the day, the rail average 1.47 points, and the utility average .64 point. At the close, the Dow-Jones average of 70 stock prices was approximately at the lowest level of the past three years.

Bond prices were similarly affected but to a much lesser extent, the Dow-Jones average of 40 high grade bond prices declining .52 point on the day's trading and closing at 87.16. This level compares with 91.79 on February 25, 101.79 on July 26, 1937, and the all time high record of 106.01 reached December 12, 1936.

This recent security liquidation, especially on European markets, reflects a renewal of capital flight. "Fear money" again is seeking the safest apparent haven which just at present is believed to be New York. As a result foreign exchange rates in terms of dollars have dropped precipitately during the past week. For example, sterling dropped from \$5.007 $\frac{7}{8}$ on March 12 to \$4.947 $\frac{7}{8}$ on March 18, the Dutch guilder from \$.5586 to \$.5512,

COTTON BALANCE SHEET

Indicated supplies of cotton in the United States, March 1, 1938, were 15,061,000 bales, compared with 9,210,000 bales last year on March 1, 9,713,000 bales two years ago, and an all-time previous high on this date of 14,337,000 bales in 1932. The net increases of supplies of cotton in the United States and American cotton in European ports and afloat to Europe was 6,375,000 bales—an increase of over 2,000,000 bales larger than for any previous year.

Price calculations based on the above changes in supply, the changes in index prices, and the spinners margin indicate a New Orleans spot price of between 7.50 cents and nine cents.

SPINNERS MARGIN

Spinners ratio margin on 32's twist yarn in Manchester to middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch American cotton in Liverpool averaged 214 during February compared with 223 for January and 179 for February last year.

The pence margin averaged 5.80d during February compared with 6.07d during January and 5.65d during February last year.

and the French franc from \$.032 to \$.0307. Foreign exchange rates would have dropped much lower had it not been for the active intervention of the stabilization funds. It is believed that the American fund has bought foreign currencies heavily during the week, promptly converting the balances thus acquired into gold.

The tripartite monetary agreement has thus far weathered its most severe test. The feeling grows, however, that France in the near future will be compelled to impose foreign exchange control, a move which would necessitate revision or abandonment of the agreement.

Should the capital flight to the United States continue, it is inevitable that a substantial inflow of gold into New York would be resumed. Already small shipments of the metal have been engaged from London. It will be recalled that, under the Treasury's modified inactive gold fund policy, imported gold up to \$100,000,000 each quarter is to be sold to the Federal Reserve System thus adding to the supply of excess reserves.

The condition of the commercial banking system in general has changed but slightly since the first of the year. Total loans of the reporting member banks dropped from \$9,387,000,000 on December 29 to \$9,020,000,000 on March 9, continuing a trend which has been in evidence since September of last year. The recent shrinkage has been chiefly in loans for "commercial industrial, and agricultural" purposes. This category of lending decreased from \$4,601,000,000 on December 29 to \$4,342,000,000 on March 9. Over the same period loans to brokers and individuals for the purpose of carrying securities declined slightly from \$1,529,000,000 to \$1,497,000,000. This type of lending, however, in the five weeks ending March 9 expanded by approximately \$118,000,000.

A definite increase in the volume of investment securities carried by the reporting member banks has been

recorded since the end of last year. Holdings of government bonds increased from \$9,134,000,000 on December 29 to \$9,233,000,000 on March 9. Over the same period holdings of other securities rose from \$2,881,000,000 to \$3,009,000,000. Both increases reflect an attempt by commercial banks to offset the loss in revenue from shrinking loan and discount portfolios through the acquisition of investment securities.

The shrinkage in demand deposit volume which has been in process throughout most of last year has been at least temporarily checked. Adjusted demand deposits of the reporting member banks expanded from \$14,431,000,000 on December 29 to \$14,514,000,000 on March 9, an increase of some \$83,000,000. This gain is the result chiefly of the normal seasonal return flow of currency from circulation, which return has been more than sufficient to offset an accompanying shrinkage in earning assets. Further expansion of deposits could be expected from any revival of commercial bank lending or a resumption of gold inflow.

Excess reserve balances of the member banks continue to be huge, being estimated at approximately \$1,460,000,000 on March 16. This figure is approximately \$500,000,000 higher than the level which obtained last May following the last increase in legal reserve requirements of the member banks. According to a recent survey made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, excess reserves of the member banks are better distributed than was the case last spring. The recent growth in excess reserves has been almost entirely at metropolitan banks, which institutions formerly held the lowest such reserves and which also hold the bulk of bankers' balances. Only some six per cent of the member banks of the country now hold a limited supply of loanable funds. Partly because of this situation but chiefly because of the Administration's announced easy money policy, a continuation of low money market interest rates appears to be assured for sometime to come.

J. C. DOLLEY.

Some Changing Trends in Texas Industries

OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES

Texas in 1900 according to the United States Census had a population of 3,048,710. Of the total employed in that year 62 per cent were engaged in agriculture (including forestry), 8 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and the remainder in the broad group of service occupations. Texas at the turn of the century was primarily agricultural, and in 1900 the only important commercial groups of agricultural enterprises were cotton and livestock.

Since the turn of the century the population of Texas has doubled; the proportion of the population classed as urban has risen rapidly; and as reflected in the census data pertaining to occupations the structure of economic life in the State has changed markedly since historic Spindletop in 1901 began to focus the eyes of Texas and the Nation upon a great new resource in a State already famous for its cotton and range livestock.

The growth of the oil industry in Texas in 1901 has been marked by a steady acceleration except for a five-year period of recession from 1906 to 1910. During the World War there occurred an expansion of the Texas oil industry to a considerable magnitude; the period of attainment to vast proportions of the oil industry in the State, however, has come mainly during the past dozen years, and a very large part of this expansion has come since 1929, and much during a period of intense depression for the Nation as a whole.

By 1930, however, the marked changes in the structure of Texas economic life were readily apparent from the proportional distribution of occupations in the State.

The total employed in 1930, now nearly a decade ago, were double the number in 1900. But of these agriculture accounted for only 38.1 per cent—and that in spite of the almost continuous farm expansion in Western Texas, in the Coastal Prairies, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Winter Garden section which had been taking place during these three decades since the turn of the century.

Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits accounted for 17.5 per cent of the total employed in 1930; these occupations had 20 per cent of the total number of males employed in 1930.

The number engaged in agriculture in 1930 was greater than in 1900; however, the proportion in agriculture had decreased since the turn of the century from 62 per cent to 38 per cent of the total employed in the State. Furthermore, it should be noted that the maximum number of people in agriculture in Texas was reached in 1910.

TEXAS IN AN INDUSTRIAL NATION

The proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits in 1930 had more than doubled what it had been at the turn of the century—the actual increase was nearly four times the number thus engaged in 1900. In 1930 some 43 per cent of the gainfully employed in Texas were in the various types of service occupations, including domestic and personal, clerical, trade, professional, transportation, and communication.

These changes in the structure of the economic life of Texas are comparable to changes that previously had been occurring in the Nation as a whole. For a variety of good reasons New England and the Middle Atlantic states early turned to manufacturing, and thus secured the outstanding advantages associated with the momentum of an early start. The great changes, however, in the national picture have been wrought since 1870, for at that time the Nation was dominantly agricultural. As late as 1880 nearly half of the gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; but by 1930 this proportion had fallen to 22 per cent. Nearly a third of the Nation's gainfully employed in 1930 were in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and 46 per cent were accounted for by the entire group of service occupations.

The United States is predominantly an industrial Nation; not only has its agriculture been pretty well

mechanized, but agriculture has come to be farming or ranching in an industrialized economy.

The reasons for our national predominance are associated with the diversity and extensiveness of our natural resources and their geographic distribution within the various natural regions of the Nation. The applications of an advancing technology to the production of an almost endless variety of commodities from these rich and varied resources provide the key for an understanding of the dominant movements in the historical development of the Nation. An understanding of the swiftly moving scenes in the economic life of Texas or of the Gulf Southwest or of the entire South must consider the facts of the availability of the great variety of rich natural resources of these regions in relation to the larger aspects of national integration; this integration in turn is based essentially upon the inter-dependence of the various regions and their industries of the Nation as a whole. Briefly, the regional economy of any large portion of this country is an integral and essential part of the regional economics of the Nation.

Since 1900 the Texas scene has witnessed an extensive expansion of farming westward and southward within the State. But agriculturally, Texas is mainly a raw materials producing region, or rather it comprises a number of very important raw materials producing regions. To a considerable degree agricultural processing industries are expanding in the State, and indications exist which point to a further expansion of the more recently established enterprises, such as canning, dairy products, poultry products, cotton seed oil refining and processing, and even of the older processing industries such as meat packing and flour milling. The necessary readjustments in the alignment of agricultural policies already taking place point unmistakably to a widening of the base of Texas agriculture; these adjustments in line with developments of a broader economic nature that are taking place in the national picture will include a further expansion of agricultural processing industries in the State.

Texas has too often been considered from the point of view of just what raw materials it has to sell elsewhere—which is the basic feature of a colonial economy, with all the inherent disadvantages of such a system.

The vastness of the potentialities—agricultural, industrial, and otherwise—which a kind nature has bestowed

upon Texas will necessarily bring about a changed point of view—that Texas from the broader level of economic development be not considered merely as a gigantic boarding house for other regions of the Nation, but that it be given the quality of recognition it must have if these other regions are themselves to prosper to their best advantage. From the standpoint of progress of the Nation as a whole regional inter-dependence in the United States has to be considered more as a 50-50 type of arrangement rather than as a 70-30 or even a 90-10 sort of thing.

The highly favorable position of Texas with reference to the low-cost water transportation made possible by the proximity of so much of the State to the Gulf of Mexico is highly significant to the general development of Texas and especially of certain industries on the Gulf Coast; this favorable situation is accentuated by the presence of vast mineral resources along the coast and interiorward. However, the tremendous mileage of Texas railways reflects one aspect of the great costs of transportation the interior portions of the State must bear. Texas might well be considered as an "experiment in transportation"; certainly the inter-regional aspects of freight rates based upon the concept of Texas being a raw materials granary for other regions of the United States must be considered as important items in any study concerned with future industrialization in Texas.

RISE TO IMPORTANCE OF TEXAS MINERALS

The changes in the economic structure of Texas which have been so outstanding since 1910 are based upon the wider utilization of the mineral resources of the State, of which the primary one has been and is oil. In 1900 when oil was of little importance in Texas the value of Texas mineral products was less than 5 million dollars. A quarter of a century later, when Texas had become an outstanding oil producer, though its oil production at that time was exceeded both by California and Oklahoma, the value of Texas mineral products had risen to 326.4 million dollars. In 1928 the value of Texas mineral products was exceeded by that of only three other States: Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and California. In 1935 the last year for which these data of the Bureau of Mines are available, the value of Texas mineral products gave to the State the leading position in the Nation.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

State	1928	1932	1934	1935
Texas	\$378,616,955	\$390,141,325	\$509,521,286	\$528,069,238
Pennsylvania	881,490,033	424,734,073	546,932,552	520,575,611
California	434,261,175	286,683,332	331,255,652	360,178,680
Oklahoma	486,634,347	185,120,909	237,208,583	251,700,898
Louisiana	56,810,403	61,097,004	85,210,783	107,544,710
Arkansas	45,009,780	15,540,325	16,081,642	17,608,569
New Mexico	30,426,840	20,263,883	30,079,469	33,502,362

In 1900 the two big groups of Texas minerals were coal and lignite and clay and clay products. In 1935 petroleum was of course the big item; the value of natural gas, however, was surprisingly high; moreover, a number of other non-metallics had a value ranging from a half million to 24 million dollars.

According to the Bureau of Mines the value of the more important Texas minerals in 1935 was as follows:

Petroleum	\$367,820,000	Sand and gravel	\$ 2,839,513
Natural Gas	101,046,000	Gypsum	1,812,605
Sulphur	24,373,818	Clay products	1,736,529
Natural gasoline	17,050,000	Stone	1,403,754
Cement	6,422,807	Salt	563,514

Large industrialization whether in Germany or Pennsylvania or anywhere else is necessarily based upon the utilization of mineral resources. Briefly, the groups of mineral resources of today that are outstanding in the industrial world are: (a) fuels and energy resources; (b) machine metals; and (c) chemical raw materials. It is apparent that the future of Texas industrialization rests primarily upon the fuel and energy group (oil and natural gas) and the State's varied chemical raw materials. Large industrial developments must be consid-

ered not only as producing agencies but also as creators of active markets. The growth of manufacturing industries using Texas mineral resources in Texas is the central problem in the further industrialization of Texas. As these industries grow, there will necessarily be a growing demand for the products of other industries such as those of agricultural processing and of a wide group of service and "population-following" industries.

ELMER H. JOHNSON.

Current Manufacturing Developments in Texas

The building of additional oil refineries and the location in the State of concerns established to serve the oil industry account for the principal manufacturing activities in Texas during the month of February. The Humble Oil and Refining Company has completed its new refinery at Bloomington, and the Amsco Refining Corporation has built an electrically operated plant at Corpus Christi.

The new industries include: Bakoring, Inc., Houston, manufacturing piston rings; C. F. Ryan Tool Company, Houston, reconditioning oil field tools; and the Ralph Pierce Sheet Metal Company, Dallas.

Broadcast Recordings, Inc., Dallas, which began operation in February is the only concern in the State producing electrical transcriptions for radio broadcasting, according to our present information.

Among other industries beginning operation during the past month are: Gilbert E. Olson Company, Houston, air conditioning equipment; Clyde E. Ponder, Dallas, commercial uniforms; Service Operating Company, Dallas, bakery; Morgan Brothers Planing Mill, Dallas; and the new plant of the Gulf Portland Cement Company at Houston.

A total of twenty canning plants in the Lower Rio Grande Valley reported the sum of \$172,000 spent for citrus fruit to be used in canning during February. An additional \$14,000 was spent for vegetables by this group of canneries, most of which was paid to producers of spinach.

Besides the list of twelve new industries which began operation during February, others, including a new can-

ning plant at Jacksonville and a packing house at Lufkin, are reported under construction.

Some of the following list of concerns to which charters were granted since February first are already in operation:

Silveston Clay Products Corp., Fort Worth, mining; Barber Asphalt Corporation, Dallas, home office New York, asphalt; Permian Clay Company, Pecos, mining and manufacturing; Atlantic Lumber Company, Houston; Shilstone Testing Laboratory, Inc., Houston; No-Spring Shade Company, Dallas, shades; Texas Nu-Wall and Manufacturing Company, Dallas; Air Associates, Inc., Dallas, home office Garden City, N.Y., air conditioning; U. C. Murcell, Inc., Houston, home office in California, steel and iron; Kenneth Franzheim, Houston, steel and iron; Barnett Printing and Stationery Company, Houston, printing and publishing; Texas Printing House, Inc., Dallas, printing and publishing; The Talco Times-News, Talco; Wilkinson Gin Company, Robinsonville; Smith and Griffith Gin Company, Crosbyton; Magnolia Macaroni Manufacturing Company, Inc., Houston; Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company, Wichita Falls; Becker Cheese Company, Inc., Houston; Liquid Sunshine Company, Houston, beverages; E. R. Adams Canning Company, Jacksonville; Profita-Mannequins, Inc., Dallas, Superior Manufacturing Company, Amarillo; Bakoring, Inc., Houston, piston rings; and Pi-Lo-Ra Company, Denison.

CLARA H. LEWIS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONVENTION DATES

Texas Cotton Ginners Association, April 6-8, Dallas.
National Cotton Ginners Association, April 6-8, Dallas.
Retail Furniture Association of Texas, April 11-13, Dallas.
Texas Retail Jewelers Association, April 21-23, San Antonio.
Texas Lumbermans Association, April 12-14.
American Chemical Society, April 18-22, Dallas.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Domestic Corporations—			
Capitalization	\$1,804	\$2,135	\$2,266
Number	120	130	139
Classification of new corporations:			
Banking-Finance	2	6	5
Manufacturing	20	20	19
Merchandising	38	40	42
Oil	22	30	41
Public Service	—	1	—
Real Estate-Building	9	9	10
Transportation	2	4	2
All Others	27	20	20
Number capitalized at less than \$5,000	49	44	47
Number capitalized at \$100,000 or more	4	4	6
Foreign Corporations (Number)	20	30	38

||In thousands.

NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Number	13	14	20†
Liabilities	\$146	\$159	\$140†
Assets	\$ 72	\$ 93	\$ 83†
Average Liabilities per Failure	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 7†

†Revised.

||In thousands.

NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

BUILDING PERMITS

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Abilene	\$ 17,724	\$ 20,982	\$ 27,150
Austin	725,807	266,254	277,723
Beaumont	68,730	117,800	81,079
Big Spring	21,022	17,370	12,330¶
Brownwood	1,000	900	175
Cleburne	7,050	5,220	9,235
Corpus Christi	384,453	247,726	204,085
Corsicana	26,280	4,765	5,781
Dallas	812,558	857,814	965,643
Del Rio	2,900	5,043	13,335¶
Denison	27,150	7,700	7,254
El Paso	118,711	117,998	50,039
Fort Worth	320,272	275,805	720,289
Galveston	243,471	99,937	121,548
Graham	23,510	22,330	6,800
Harlingen	10,018	31,560	8,702
Houston	1,606,270	1,347,210	1,167,795
Jacksonville	1,165	61,150	5,000
Laredo	6,855	675	7,095
Lubbock	184,045	60,710	117,666
McAllen	31,310	16,600	28,545
Marshall	23,044	34,990	23,595
New Braunfels	15,650	40,600	8,215
Palestine	27,656	13,745	3,790
Pampa	12,950	31,090	21,000
Paris	19,665	3,265	9,733
Plainview	5,100	1,345	2,250
Port Arthur	450,093	82,465	82,328
San Angelo	15,225	12,270	29,375
San Antonio	172,371¶	578,339	244,222
Sherman	26,800	15,404	19,091
Snyder	2,500		700
Sweetwater	9,515	5,350	21,265
Tyler	250,955	122,925	127,677
Waco	97,575	51,695	40,110
Wichita Falls	36,351	24,870	37,811
TOTAL	\$5,805,751	\$4,603,902	\$4,508,431

¶Does not include public works.

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

POSTAL RECEIPTS

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Abilene	\$ 15,904	\$ 14,696	\$ 18,720
Amarillo	31,477	25,993	28,317
Austin	53,111	55,025	67,578
Beaumont	23,788	20,207	25,588
Big Spring	5,393	4,169	6,277
Brownsville	6,233	5,471	5,886
Brownwood	5,894	5,180	6,012
Cleburne	2,602	3,167	3,169
Corpus Christi	22,633	18,403	23,389
Corsicana	4,967	4,740	5,259
Dallas	312,817	331,864	331,074
Del Rio	4,783	4,265	5,721
Denison	4,570	4,214	4,939
El Paso	35,694	39,927	37,139
Fort Worth	136,576	131,260	128,850
Galveston	26,990	24,456	24,896
Graham	2,136	1,934	2,168
Harlingen	5,510	4,659	5,868
Houston	212,677	198,904	217,285
Jacksonville	2,941	2,616	3,413
Longview	8,963	8,252	11,312
Lubbock	15,529	12,567	16,718
McAllen	4,131	3,541	5,846
Marshall	5,182	5,050	5,877
Palestine	4,388	7,427	8,474
Pampa	5,912	5,809	6,993
Paris	5,333	5,802	5,575
Plainview	3,631	2,963	4,303
Port Arthur	11,436	10,842	13,368
San Angelo	9,842	9,669	11,577
San Antonio	112,802	104,646	118,964
Sherman	6,457	6,537	7,102
Snyder	1,215	1,254	1,560
Sweetwater	4,607	4,506	4,576
Tyler	15,266	15,101	17,038
Waco	29,314	26,124	35,425
Wichita Falls	20,797	18,011	25,065
TOTAL	\$1,181,501	\$1,149,251	\$1,251,321

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

FEBRUARY 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	
		1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
All Stores	72	65.5	64.4	37.8	38.5	1.5	1.4
Stores Grouped by Cities:							
Abilene	4	60.6	60.7	31.3	33.5	2.8	2.2
Amarillo	3	59.1	58.5	40.9	40.6	3.0	3.0
Austin	6	60.3	58.3	40.4	39.9	1.6	1.5
Beaumont	3	63.4	63.5	38.0	38.5	1.9	1.8
Dallas	8	75.2	69.6	38.2	40.1	1.2	1.3
Fort Worth	7	65.3	63.3	34.4	31.3	1.5	1.5
Galveston	3	68.4	69.0	39.8	39.0	3.2	4.6
Houston	9	64.1	64.1	41.2	42.1	2.0	1.7
San Antonio	6	58.6	58.6	42.0	42.6	1.0	1.0
Waco	4	65.3	63.2	29.5	32.9	1.8	1.5
All Others	19	55.9	57.3	35.7	37.2	1.9	1.9
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:							
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over \$500,000)	19	65.5	64.9	39.6	38.7	1.5	1.3
Department Stores (Annual Volume Under \$500,000)	12	58.7	61.3	31.9	34.2	2.5	2.3
Dry Goods-Apparel Stores	5	59.8	59.5	36.1	29.6	2.4	2.4
Women's Specialty Shops	14	67.5	62.3	34.0	39.9	1.0	1.1
Men's Clothing Stores	22	65.2	66.5	37.9	38.1	2.4	2.3
Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1937:							
Over \$2,500,000	9	67.7	62.0	42.3	42.3	1.3	1.2
\$2,500,000 down to \$1,000,000	11	60.3	60.5	36.0	36.4	1.5	1.5
\$1,000,000 down to \$500,000	10	60.6	59.6	40.6	42.1	2.2	1.6
\$500,000 down to \$100,000	32	60.4	59.7	34.5	35.8	2.3	2.5
Less than \$100,000	10	56.9	55.4	35.8	40.2	5.7	4.5

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.

CEMENT

(In Thousands of Barrels)

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Texas Plants			
Production	444	469	334
Shipments	532	491	530
Stocks	664	889	752
United States			
Production	3,916	5,837	4,534
Shipments	4,575	5,163	4,390
Stocks	24,364	25,059	25,023†
Capacity Operated	19.8%	29.6%	20.7%

†Revised.

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

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS

Power Consumed

(In Thousands of K.W.H.)

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Commercial	40,299	36,253	43,132
Industrial	89,153	79,489	93,140
Residential	30,669	27,479	33,918
All Other	26,143	22,197	24,109
TOTAL	186,264	165,418	194,299

NOTE: Prepared from reports from 14 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

COMMODITY PRICES

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
WHOLESALE PRICES:			
U. S. Bureau of Labor			
Statistics (1926 = 100)	79.8	86.3	80.9
The Annalist (1926 = 100)	82.8	92.2	84.2
FARM PRICES:			
U. S. Department of Agriculture (1910-14 = 100)	97.0*	127.0	102.0*
U. S. Bureau of Labor			
Statistics (1926 = 100)	69.8	91.4	71.6
RETAIL PRICES:			
Food (U. S. Bureau of Labor			
Statistics, 1923-25 = 100)	78.4*	84.5	80.3
Department Stores (Fairchild's			
Publications, Jan. 1931 = 100)	91.2	93.7	92.4

*Preliminary.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production			
per Unit	266,161	320,289	260,241
Average Weekly Shipments			
per Unit	274,420	365,602	276,284
Average Unfilled Orders per			
Unit, End of Month	653,372	943,184	659,781

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

FEBRUARY RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	February, 1938				Year 1938			
	Number of Firms Re- porting	Dollar Sales	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from Feb. 1937	from Jan. 1938	Number of Firms Re- porting	Dollar Sales	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from Year 1937	
TEXAS	1,272	\$12,941,592	- 2.2	- 4.2	1,103	\$24,330,897	0.0	
STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:								
APPAREL	139	1,752,863	+ 4.5	- 12.9	128	3,630,113	+ 7.0	
Family Clothing Stores	33	176,475	+ 6.0	- 5.8	30	343,801	+ 4.8	
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	54	593,126	+ 3.5	- 27.3	48	1,308,831	+ 9.0	
Shoe Stores	20	108,093	+ 7.5	+ 15.1	20	202,018	+ 6.0	
Women's Specialty Shops	32	875,169	+ 4.5	- 4.4	30	1,775,463	+ 6.2	
AUTOMOTIVE	156	3,350,416	- 3.7	- 4.7	126	6,085,141	- 6.3	
Filling Stations	51	154,118	- 3.2	- 9.2	37	229,075	+ 1.0	
Motor Vehicle Dealers	105	3,196,298	- 3.8	- 4.5	89	5,856,076	- 6.5	
COUNTRY GENERAL AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES	112	545,241	- 9.5	- 3.2	105	1,061,429	- 5.7	
DEPARTMENT STORES	62	3,442,430	+ 3.5	- 1.8	59	6,951,265	+ 6.9	
DRUG STORES	178	549,962	- 1.5	- 6.4	158	1,013,982	+ 2.6	
FLORISTS	39	56,418	- 10.3	+ 3.3	26	79,201	- 0.2	
FOOD	183	996,164	- 3.3	- 8.4	157	1,799,380	- 0.3	
Grocery Stores	52	197,399	- 6.5	- 5.3	47	396,805	- 5.2	
Grocery and Meat Stores	131	798,765	- 2.5	- 9.1	110	1,402,575	+ 1.1	
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD	63	682,298	- 10.4	+ 2.5	50	1,178,868	- 6.6	
Furniture Stores	49	563,405	- 11.4	+ 1.8	38	989,870	- 6.9	
Household Appliance Stores	8	67,608	- 16.0	- 4.4	7	120,569	- 10.3	
Other Home Furnishings Stores	6	51,285	+ 13.1	+ 23.7	5	68,429	+ 5.4	
JEWELRY	56	159,044	+ 2.4	- 18.3	41	213,892	+ 0.8	
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE	245	1,228,140	- 12.3	+ 8.1	220	2,009,641	- 7.4	
Farm Implement Dealers	11	59,960	- 25.2	+ 4.6	10	113,691	- 11.0	
Hardware Stores	83	333,710	- 15.7	+ 8.6	69	548,217	- 13.7	
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	151	834,470	- 9.7	+ 8.1	141	1,347,733	- 4.2	
RESTAURANTS	25	99,526	- 0.7	- 10.0	20	169,806	+ 3.5	
ALL OTHER STORES	14	79,090	- 3.3	+ 9.3	13	138,166	- 5.3	
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:								
All Stores in Cities of—								
OVER 100,000 POPULATION	295	6,593,931	- 3.6	- 4.7	239	12,955,263	- 1.4	
50,000-100,000 POPULATION	120	1,256,608	+ 2.0	- 2.9	101	2,069,618	+ 1.4	
2,500-50,000 POPULATION	536	3,784,929	+ 0.8	- 4.9	464	6,895,805	+ 3.4	
LESS THAN 2,500 POPULATION	321	1,306,124	- 7.3	- 0.8	298	2,398,737	- 2.9	

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

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

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	1,911	2,500	463	461	541	803	285	238	3,200	4,002
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	453	387	100	93	38	58	48	38	639	576
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	2,364	2,887	563	554	579	861	333	276	3,839	4,578

TEXAS CAR-LOT[§] SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, YEAR 1938

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	5,540	5,920	1,179	1,237	1,089	1,539	743	608	8,551	9,304
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	887	916	241	301	76	128	136	102	1,340	1,447
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	6,427	6,836	1,420	1,538	1,165	1,667	879	710	9,891	10,751

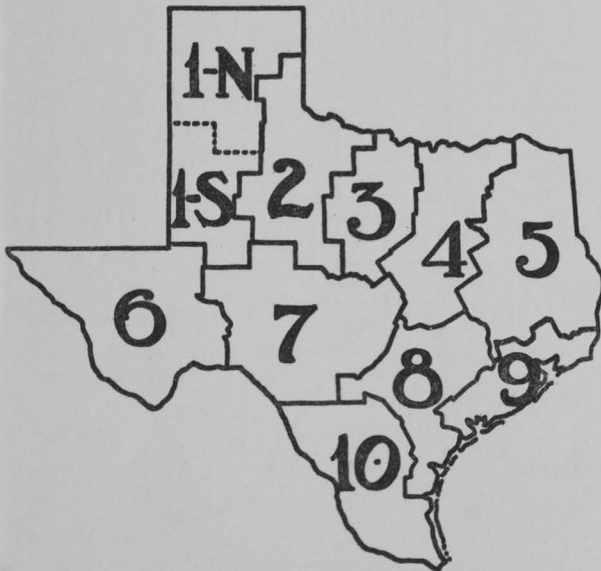
§Rail-car Basis: Cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 80; and sheep, 250.

¶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 livestock shipping point in the State. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

FEBRUARY RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Total Number of Firms Re- porting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales			Total Number of Firms Re- porting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales	
		Feb. 1938 from Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938 from Jan. 1938			Feb. 1938 from Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938 from Jan. 1938
TOTAL TEXAS	1,272	- 2.2	- 4.2	DISTRICT 4	309	- 9.3	- 3.0
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:				Cleburne	7	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
DISTRICT 1-N	70	- 4.3	- 10.1	Commerce	5	- 4.9	- 12.7
Amarillo	16	- 4.3	- 7.3	Corsicana	8	+ 0.8	+ 26.1
Pampa	13	- 7.4	- 19.0	Dallas	54	- 6.3	- 1.3
Plainview	10	- 3.6	- 10.0	Denison	8	- 25.4	+ 1.6
All Others	31	- 0.2	- 0.8	Ennis	6	+ 20.9	+ 16.1
DISTRICT 1-S	26	+ 14.1	- 8.9	Fort Worth	67	- 11.3	- 6.0
Big Spring	9	- 2.4	- 8.8	Gainesville	5	- 12.7	- 3.8
Lubbock	13	+ 23.5	- 10.7	Sherman	8	- 0.5	- 3.2
All Others	4	- 24.0	+ 13.1	Taylor	8	- 15.2	- 7.4
DISTRICT 2	114	+ 7.5	- 8.9	Temple	12	- 11.4	- 10.4
Abilene	17	- 7.1	- 7.1	Waco	31	- 9.9	- 3.3
Snyder	7	+ 7.2	- 13.9	All Others	90	- 18.3	- 4.9
Vernon	6	- 6.1	- 15.6	DISTRICT 5	134	- 2.7	+ 1.8
Wichita Falls	17	+ 27.2	- 6.4	Bryan	10	- 5.7	+ 6.4
All Others	67	+ 7.9	- 10.6	Longview	10	+ 16.7	- 2.0
DISTRICT 3	37	- 7.1	- 10.7	Marshall	12	- 5.7	- 7.0
Brownwood	5	- 34.7	+ 7.6	Nacogdoches	5	+ 11.4	+ 14.6
Eastland	6	- 0.2	- 8.8	Tyler	25	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Stephenville	6	- 0.6	- 0.3	All Others	72	- 8.1	+ 1.4
All Others	20	+ 2.3	- 17.4	DISTRICT 6	43	+ 2.5	- 4.3
				El Paso	31	+ 4.5	- 3.8
				All Others	12	- 12.4	- 8.2
				DISTRICT 7	69	- 10.6	- 4.7
				Brady	10	- 22.9	- 18.2
				San Angelo	17	- 6.9	- 10.8
				All Others	42	- 10.7	+ 5.9
				DISTRICT 8	217	- 2.5	- 7.5
				Austin	21	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
				Corpus Christi	13	+ 0.4	- 7.3
				Cuero	10	+ 20.2	+ 13.6
				Lockhart	9	+ 11.0	- 13.7
				San Antonio	78	- 5.1	- 12.6
				San Marcos	7	- 1.6	- 14.6
				Yoakum	5	- 33.6	- 7.9
				All Others	74	+ 2.2	+ 3.5
				DISTRICT 9	179	+ 4.7	- 2.1
				Beaumont	26	+ 0.7	- 8.0
				Galveston	19	+ 5.0	+ 0.9
				Houston	65	+ 2.8	- 2.1
				Port Arthur	23	+ 15.5	- 5.2
				Victoria	6	+ 16.8	+ 27.1
				All Others	40	+ 10.5	+ 1.3
				DISTRICT 10	74	+ 5.1	- 5.7
				Brownsville	15	- 1.4	- 12.6
				Harlingen	14	- 6.1	- 8.6
				Laredo	6	+ 4.7	- 5.4
				Weslaco	5	+ 55.9	- 2.8
				All Others	34	+ 8.0	- 0.9



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

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF MARCH 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to Mar. 1†	Final Ginnings Report Mar. 20	Total	Consumption to Mar. 1	Exports to Mar. 1	Total	Balance Mar. 1
1928-1929	2,536	246	14,297	17,079	4,042	6,190	10,232	6,847
1929-1930	2,313	215	14,548	17,076	3,809	5,293	9,102	7,974
1930-1931	4,530	41	13,756	18,327	2,894	4,912	7,806	10,521
1931-1932	6,369	56	16,629	23,054	3,077	5,925	9,002	14,052
1932-1933	9,682	75	12,710	22,467	3,253	5,597	8,850	13,617
1933-1934	8,176	81	12,664	20,921	3,400	5,548	8,948	11,973
1934-1935	7,746	65	9,472	17,280	3,255	3,165	6,420	10,860
1935-1936	7,138	74	10,420	17,632	3,530	4,410	7,940	9,692
1936-1937	5,397	94	12,130	17,621	4,521	3,921	8,442	9,179
1937-1938	4,498	65	18,242	22,805	3,513	4,231	7,744	15,061

The cotton year begins August 1. †In 500-pound bales.

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

FEBRUARY CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY
AND EGGS

	Cars of Poultry				Cars of Eggs			
	Live		Dressed					
	Chickens	Turkeys	Chickens	Turkeys	1938	1937	1938	1937
1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Shipments from Texas Stations								
TOTAL	7	8	59	69	10	21	17	23
Intrastate							3	3
Interstate	7	8	59	69	10	21	14	20
Interstate Shipments Classified								
New York	3	5	31	31	5	6	5	1
Illinois	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	3
Massachusetts	2		1	9		4		
New Jersey	2		11	6	1	3		
Pennsylvania			4	14	3	4		2
Louisiana							2	1
Connecticut			3					
Missouri								1
Georgia				1		1		1
California	1		2			2		
Alabama						1		2
Florida						1		3
Rhode Island			1			1		
Tennessee				1				
Maryland				1				1
Oklahoma								5
Nebraska			4					
Kansas							1	
Dist of Col.			2					

Receipts at Texas Stations								
TOTAL							1	2
Intrastate								2
Interstate							1	

Interstate Receipts Classified								
Kansas							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.

STOCK PRICES

Standard Indexes of the Securities	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Markets:			
419 Stocks Combined	80.7	129.5	81.6
347 Industrials	95.7	151.7	95.7
32 Rails	28.3	57.9	29.0
40 Utilities	71.2	110.7	75.7

NOTE: From Standards Statistics Co., Inc.

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

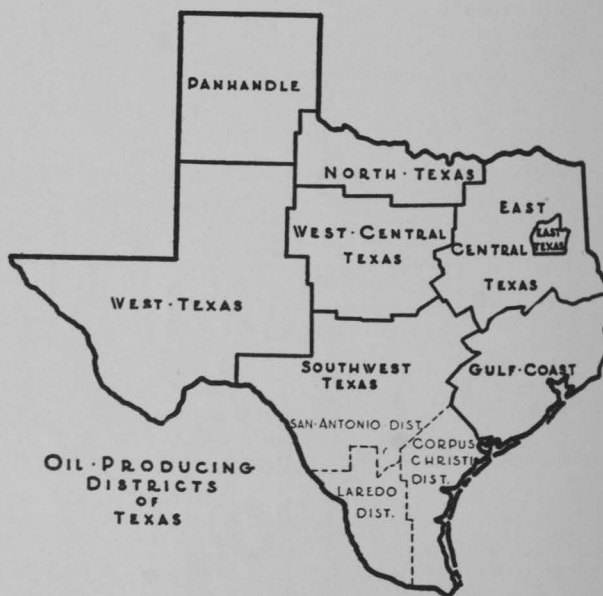
	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938
Gulf Coast†	182,850	189,800	194,300
East Central Texas	89,950	107,600	85,400
East Texas	424,900	450,950	475,150
North Texas	63,850	67,000	70,300
Panhandle	62,700	74,150	70,200
Southwest Texas	210,450	215,050	231,650
West Central Texas	26,600	32,350	32,000
West Texas	178,200	185,400	193,200
STATE	1,239,500	2,322,300	2,352,200
UNITED STATES	3,333,250	3,274,700	3,444,450
Imports	135,286	98,000	128,929

†Includes Conroe.

NOTE: From American Petroleum Institute.

See accompanying map showing oil producing districts of Texas.

Gasoline sales as indicated by taxes collected by the State Comptroller were: January 1938, 93,764,000 gallons; January 1937, 79,939,000 gallons; December 1937, 96,982,000 gallons.



EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND SELECTED CITIES, FEBRUARY, 1938

Pay Rolls for One Week Ending Nearest Fifteenth of Month

Industry	Number of Estab-lishments Re- porting	Number of Employees Feb. 1938	Percentage Change from		Amount of Pay Roll Feb. 1938	Percentage Change from		Average Weekly Wage per Employee*		
			Jan. 1938	Feb. 1937		Jan. 1938	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938	Jan. 1938	Feb. 1937
<i>All Manufacturing Industries</i>	704	52,112	- 0.4	+ 0.9	\$1,286,163	+ 3.5	+ 10.1	\$24.68	\$23.74	\$23.63
<i>Food Products</i>										
Bakery Goods.....	35	710	+ 2.5	- 0.6	14,609	+ 3.2	+ 4.7	20.58	20.44	19.16
Beverages, Carbonated.....	35	473	+ 4.9	+ 33.1	10,045	+ 9.1	+ 31.8	21.24	20.42	20.51
Confectionery.....	6	230	+ 0.9	+ 8.8	3,061	- 2.2	+ 2.8	13.31	13.72	13.10
Flour Milling.....	8	503	- 5.8	+ 5.0	11,168	- 9.9	+ 21.9	22.20	23.21	20.34
Ice, Manufactured.....	72	607	+ 2.9	- 14.2	11,080	+ 5.5	- 13.1	18.25	17.80	18.12
Ice Cream.....	7	272	+ 2.6	- 10.3	5,274	- 2.3	- 13.9	19.39	20.37	19.54
Meat Packing.....	12	3,034	- 9.7	- 15.1	73,801	- 12.0	- 6.3	24.32	24.96	22.74
<i>Textiles</i>										
Cotton Textile Mills.....	10	2,711	- 6.6	+ 17.7	35,608	- 2.3	- 5.2	13.13	12.55	13.43
Men's Work Clothing.....	14	1,327	+ 9.2	- 32.9	13,289	+ 21.6	- 47.1	10.01	9.00	10.48
<i>Forest Products</i>										
Furniture.....	10	491	+ 3.4	- 14.9	8,658	+ 17.2	- 20.2	17.63	15.55	18.49
Lumber: Planing Mills.....	20	573	+ 0.5	- 10.6	12,375	+ 21.0	+ 3.1	21.60	17.95	18.85
Lumber: Saw Mills.....	21	3,395	- 2.8	- 9.5	49,177	+ 3.9	- 7.0	14.49	13.55	15.48
Paper Products.....	12	503	0.0	+ 1.4	10,601	+ 5.7	+ 8.7	21.08	19.94	19.82
<i>Printing and Publishing</i>										
Commercial Printing.....	33	630	+ 0.5	+ 3.8	19,151	+ 3.4	+ 14.0	30.40	29.55	24.14
Newspaper Publishing.....	17	1,133	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	38,083	+ 0.9	+ 5.6	33.61	33.36	34.50
<i>Chemical and Allied Products</i>										
Cottonseed Oil Products.....	31	1,426	- 8.4	+ 35.8	20,658	- 15.4	+ 61.0	14.49	15.69	13.58
Petroleum Refining.....	41	18,243	- 0.7	+ 0.6	607,030	+ 4.5	+ 18.0	33.27	31.62	30.45
<i>Stone and Clay Products</i>										
Brick and Tile.....	16	639	+ 13.3	- 19.5	8,063	+ 38.3	- 13.2	12.62	10.34	12.85
Cement.....	8	1,220	+ 10.7	- 16.9	26,731	+ 17.6	+ 5.5	21.91	20.63	18.00
<i>Iron and Steel Products</i>										
Foundries, Machine Shops.....	33	2,854	- 0.3	+ 5.4	73,233	+ 3.9	+ 16.5	25.66	24.63	24.02
Steam Railroad Repair Shops.....	16	2,071	- 4.0	- 12.7	58,782	- 1.7	- 10.5	28.38	27.70	27.84
Structural and Ornamental Iron.....	14	733	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	15,028	+ 8.2	+ 4.7	20.50	19.45	22.28
<i>Unclassified</i>										
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	233	8,334	+ 4.9	+ 19.3	160,658	+ 9.6	+ 23.6	19.28	18.44	21.07
<i>Nonmanufacturing Industries</i>										
Crude Petroleum Production†.....	49	9,157	- 0.3	+ 12.4	332,032	+ 1.6	+ 9.8	36.26	35.61	36.17
Quarrying and Nonmetallic Mining.....	33	1,623	- 0.1	+ 4.1	38,436	+ 4.0	0.0	23.68	22.76	25.16
Public Utilities.....	974	19,349	- 2.0	- 0.1	510,956	+ 1.4	+ 9.1	26.41	25.53	28.79
Retail Trade.....	621	13,628	- 0.8	- 0.8	258,580	- 1.8	- 4.1	18.97	19.18	18.29
Wholesale Trade.....	273	5,512	+ 1.3	+ 10.2	136,937	+ 2.4	+ 9.4	24.84	24.58	25.83
Cotton Compresses.....	17	1,192	- 18.7	+ 16.8	18,332	- 23.7	+ 29.3	15.38	16.39	16.95
Dyeing and Cleaning.....	12	281	+ 0.7	+ 9.8	5,641	- 1.7	+ 11.2	20.07	20.57	17.26
Hotels‡.....	27	2,528	- 0.2	+ 4.9	33,538	+ 2.4	+ 15.3	13.27	12.93	11.16
Laundries.....	25	1,501	- 0.9	+ 0.3	18,794	+ 2.2	+ 4.4	12.52	12.14	12.27
Miscellaneous Nonmanufacturing.....	61	761	- 0.9	- 16.0	17,985	- 0.2	- 10.7	23.63	23.46	23.90
STATE.....	2,796	107,644	- 0.9	+ 2.3	\$2,657,394	+ 2.0	+ 9.7	\$24.69	\$24.00	\$23.72
<i>Cities</i>										
Abilene.....	25	385	+ 5.5	+ 0.9	7,268	+ 0.9	+ 5.8			
Amarillo.....	36	1,082	- 3.0	+ 4.0	29,868	+ 1.5	+ 19.2			
Austin.....	31	675	- 1.5	+ 5.6	12,359	+ 2.6	+ 11.4			
Beaumont.....	34	3,027	- 3.0	- 1.7	83,821	+ 4.9	+ 10.9			
Dallas.....	253	16,277	- 0.7	- 2.3	391,510		+ 3.8			
El Paso.....	101	2,956	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	56,583	+ 0.6	+ 10.9			
Fort Worth.....	108	6,307	- 3.6	- 5.5	150,914	- 3.6	+ 0.7			
Galveston.....	22	588	- 2.2	+ 17.8	16,527	+ 1.4	+ 20.0			
Houston.....	240	15,286	- 0.6	+ 8.2	377,362	+ 1.5	+ 12.3			
Port Arthur.....	14	7,063	- 0.8	- 9.5	224,747	+ 3.0	+ 7.3			
San Antonio.....	173	5,759	+ 2.6	+ 1.5	117,748	+ 2.4	+ 7.9			
Sherman.....	20	847	+ 1.2	- 4.2	14,597	+ 5.2	+ 12.3			
Waco.....	62	1,681	+ 0.4	- 5.2	30,632	+ 6.2	+ 1.5			
Wichita Falls.....	33	967	+ 0.3	+ 32.8	21,866	+ 1.4	+ 57.0			

*Not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample.

†Crude petroleum and natural gas production, including natural gasoline.

‡Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room and tips cannot be computed.

§Decrease of less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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

BANKING STATISTICS

(In Millions of Dollars)

	Feb. 1938		Feb. 1937		Jan. 1938	
	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States
DEBITS to individual accounts.....	723	27,933	754	37,236	1,050*	41,538
Condition of reporting member banks on—	March 2, 1938		March 3, 1937		Jan. 26, 1938	
ASSETS:						
Loans and investments—total.....	486	21,231	482	22,718	490	21,275
Loans—total.....	232	8,933	692	31,839	236	9,038
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans:						
On securities.....	10	559	†	†	10	563
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	139	3,798	†	†	140	3,832
Open market paper.....	2	431	†	†	3	459
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities.....	2	769	3	1,263	3	806
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	14	616	†	†	14	617
Real estate loans.....	20	1,158	23	1,149	21	1,162
Loans to banks.....	—	82	—	86	—	67
Other loans:						
On securities.....	10	713	†	†	10	718
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	35	807	†	†	35	814
U.S. Government obligations.....	174	8,137	184	9,067	173	8,176
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Government.....	29	1,159	30	1,208	30	1,139
Other securities.....	51	3,002	58	3,322	51	2,922
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	113	5,627	111	5,171	110	5,735
Cash in vault.....	9	279	10	374	11	305
Balances with domestic banks.....	184	2,039	169	2,055	188	2,046
Other assets—net.....	27	1,330	28	1,367	27	1,283
LIABILITIES:						
Demand deposits—adjusted.....	400	14,381	386	15,501	402	14,583
Time deposits.....	130	5,260	120	5,167	128	5,213
U.S. Government deposits.....	21	673	18	340	21	653
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks.....	182	5,384	193	5,815	187	5,322
Foreign banks.....	—	368	—	422	1	425
Borrowings.....	—	5	—	2	—	1
Other liabilities.....	5	805	5	860	6	821
Capital account.....	81	3,630	78	3,578	81	3,626

*Five weeks.

†Not available.

NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Announcements.....	10
<i>Business Review and Prospect</i> , F. A. Buechel.....	3
<i>Current Manufacturing Developments in Texas</i> , Clara H. Lewis.....	10
<i>Financial</i> , J. C. Dolley.....	7
<i>Qualities of World Cotton Crops</i> , A. B. Cox.....	6
<i>Some Changing Trends in Texas Industries</i> , Elmer H. Johnson.....	8

LIST OF CHARTS

Consumption of Electric Power in Texas Since 1920.....	1
Index of Agricultural Cash Income in Texas by Districts.....	4
Indexes of Business Activity in Texas.....	2

LIST OF TABLES

Banking Statistics.....	16
Building Permits.....	11
Carload Movement of Poultry and Eggs.....	14
Cement.....	12
Charters.....	10
Commercial Failures.....	10
Commodity Prices.....	12
Consumption of Electric Power.....	12
Cotton Balance Sheet.....	14
Credit Ratios of Retail Stores.....	11
Employment and Pay Rolls in Texas, Classified by Industries and Selected Cities.....	15
Lumber.....	12
Petroleum.....	14
Postal Receipts.....	11
Retail Sales of Independent Stores.....	12, 13
Shipments of Livestock Converted to a Rail-Car Basis.....	13
Stock Prices.....	14