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THE TEXAS CITRUS INDUSTRY

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The rapid growth of the citrus industry in the United States and in Texas has been an outstanding and spectacular agricultural development of recent years. United States production of citrus has increased nearly 15-fold in the past 35 years, and continued sharp increases are in prospect as existing groves mature and attain their most productive stage. Commercial production of citrus was developed much later in Texas than in other major producing areas, but production in the State has increased 50-fold during the past 20 years and now accounts for about 15 per cent of the United States crop. The expansion of markets generally has kept pace with this increase in production, but from time to time price-depressing surpluses have occurred. The threat of surplus production was removed, at least temporarily, by the sharp increase in demand between 1940 and 1945 due to wartime conditions, and citrus prices rose to a very high level. The value of the United States citrus crop increased from \$104,079,000 in the 1939-40 season to \$418,812,000 in the 1945-46 season, and the value of the Texas crop rose from \$6,730,000 to \$41,664,000. The return of peacetime conditions, the curtailment of military and lend-lease demands, and the production of a record crop brought a sharp decline in citrus prices in the fall of 1946 which suggests that, as a result of reduction in demand and a further increase in production, the citrus industry again may encounter periodic and price-depressing surpluses. Such surpluses may have a profound effect upon such communities as the Lower Rio Grande Valley where the sale of citrus accounts for well over one-third of the total farm income. A fall in the price of citrus due to a surplus supply would not only cause a decline in the total income of such an area but might also precipitate a fall in property values which would disturb the economic stability of the community.

A consideration of future prospects and problems will confront the industry with several questions: (1) What is the present and potential supply of citrus fruits? (2) What are the present market outlets for citrus and the prospects of expanding these outlets? (3) What plan might be adopted to implement the expansion of markets? (4) Can costs be lowered and the market expanded through the establishment of improved cultural, processing, and marketing techniques? Unpredictable variations in weather, national income, and consumer demand, as well as uncertainty regarding government farm policy, the movement of foreign trade, and the development of competing commodities, make it impossible to form definitive answers to these questions. However, data pertaining to trends in production, extent and age distribution of present groves, average yields, and recent rates of new plantings will be helpful in indicating the course which production may follow. Trends in per capita consumption, population growth, and exports, and recent developments in processing citrus fruits may disclose the possible extent of future markets and suggest methods of expanding outlets.

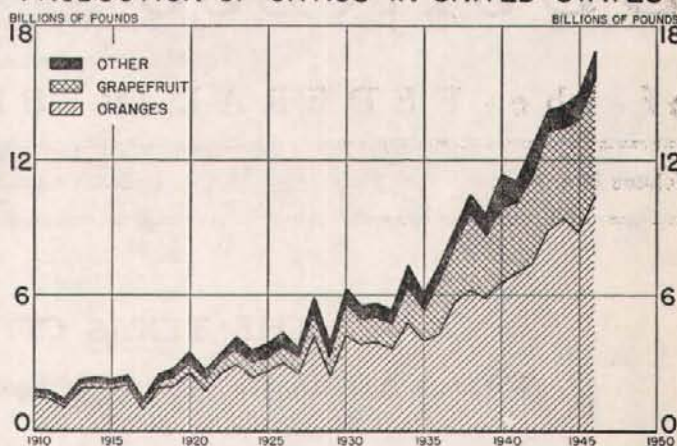
Trends in Supply

The commercial production of citrus in the United States is of fairly recent origin, even though orange and grapefruit trees were brought to Florida by the Spaniards during the latter part of the

16th century and were introduced in California about 1770. The first shipments of oranges were made from Florida about 1830, but the first shipment of grapefruit did not occur until some time between 1880 and 1885. Production of citrus has increased rapidly since that time, and at present the United States is the leading producer, growing more than one-half of the total world supply. United States production has risen from an annual average of 1,877 million pounds in the seasons between 1910 and 1914 to an estimated total of 16,792 million pounds in 1946-1947. Orange production, which now accounts for about 60 per cent of the citrus crop, is about seven times as large as in 1910, while production of grapefruit, accounting for over 30 per cent of the output, is more than 50 times as great. Production of lemons, limes, and other minor citrus commodities, which accounts for the remaining 10 per cent of the citrus crop, has also increased significantly.

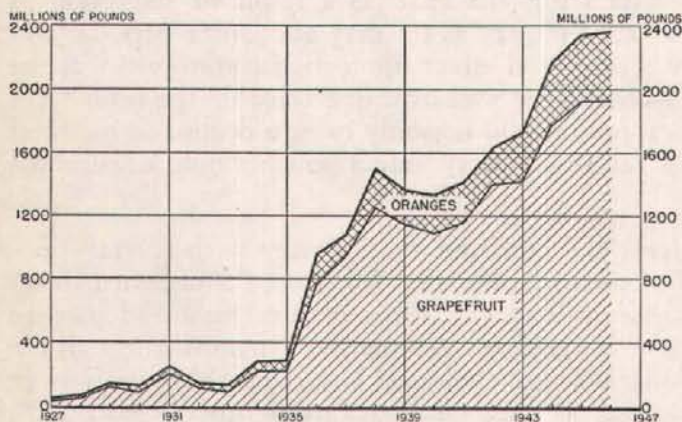
The principal citrus-producing areas are located in central Florida, southern Texas, and southern California. Florida, with approximately 460,000 acres in citrus groves in 1944, produces, on an average, 49 per cent of all the grapefruit and about 45 per cent of the oranges grown in the United States. California is the next most important producing area, with approximately 265,000 acres in groves in 1944, and accounts for about six per cent of the grapefruit and about 50 per cent of the oranges. Texas, with about 128,000 acres in groves in 1944, ranks third and usually produces about 38 per cent of the total supply of grapefruit and four per cent of the supply of oranges. About 25,000 acres in citrus groves in westcentral Arizona produce about seven per cent of the total supply of grapefruit and about one per cent of the oranges. California produces most of the lemons grown in the United States, and Florida most of the limes. Small quantities of both fruits are grown in other areas but generally are not of commercial importance.

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS IN UNITED STATES



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE B A E

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS IN TEXAS



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE B A E

The development of the Texas citrus industry in the Lower Rio Grande Valley is of comparatively recent origin, and its rate of growth has been more rapid than that in other areas. A mild climate, fertile soil, and a readily available supply of water for irrigation favored the rapid increase in citrus production and made it possible for the area to compete with the older established industry in Florida and California. From only a few small groves in the Valley prior to World War I, plantings have increased to an estimated 11 million trees at the present time. The first carload of citrus fruit was shipped from the Valley in 1922, while the estimated production in 1946-47 would fill more than 70,000 cars. Grapefruit production continues to account for the major part of the citrus crop of the Valley,

but the production of oranges has increased significantly in recent years. Since 1940, plantings of orange trees are estimated to have outnumbered substantially the plantings of grapefruit, and the orange crop in 1946-47 is expected to total more than 20 times the production of 1930-31. Early citrus plantings in the Valley were primarily of Marsh Seedless grapefruit, but Marsh Pinks, Foster Pinks, and Ruby, or Redblush, grapefruit and Hamlin, Joppa, and Valencia oranges have dominated recent plantings, due to price differentials for these varieties.

The Texas groves are relatively young and may be expected to increase in productivity for some time and to continue in production for a number of years. It is estimated that less than five per cent

of the grapefruit trees in the State at the present time were planted prior to 1925; 63 per cent were planted in 1925-34; 12 per cent in 1935-44; and 20 per cent since that time. Grapefruit trees in this area develop more rapidly than in most other commercial producing areas, reaching their greatest productivity at about 25 years of age, while groves in Florida do not reach their peak in production until they are 40 to 50 years old, and in California 30 to 40 years old. At peak stage, the yield of Texas trees averages about 24,000 pounds per acre, compared with 28,800 pounds in Florida and 13,500 pounds in California. The productive life of Texas grapefruit trees, however, is shorter than in other areas and is estimated to range between 30 and 50 years, compared with a productive life in Florida of 70 to 90 years, and in California and Arizona of 50 to 70 years.

The present average age of Texas orange trees is even lower than that of grapefruit, because of the very heavy plantings since 1940. It is estimated that about 55 per cent of the trees now standing were planted in the last seven years. Only five per cent were planted between 1935 and 1939; 35 per cent in the 10-year period between 1925 and 1935; and about five per cent prior to 1925. Extensive plantings of orange trees have not been in existence long enough in Texas to provide adequate data to determine the average yields or productive life of the trees as accurately as for grapefruit, but the same general conditions are believed to apply to both. The orange trees apparently reach their peak productivity at about the same age as Texas grapefruit but have a longer productive life. They reach maturity earlier in Texas than in Florida or California, decline more rapidly after that time, and cease to be productive much sooner. Maximum yields fall below those of California and Florida, averaging only about 13,500 pounds per acre, compared with 19,800 pounds in Florida and about 17,800 pounds in California.

A factor contributing to the shorter productive life of Texas citrus trees has been the accumulation of soluble salts, such as sodium chloride or sodium carbonate, near the surface. These salts are brought up from deep in the soil or carried in irrigation water and are left near the surface as water evaporates. This condition is said to result from inadequate drainage which has caused a progressive rise of the water table in the area and prevented flushing out of the mineral or salt accumulation in the upper layers of the soil. It has become necessary to use increasing amounts of irrigation water in order to prevent the salt in the soil water around the roots from becoming concentrated to the point of injuring or killing the tree. Moreover, since the need for irrigation water is greatest during the season when evaporation from the river is most rapid and the mineral concentration is highest, the process of mineral accumulation is accelerated as huge amounts of water with high mineral content are spread over the land.

Present Market Outlets

Consumption of citrus fruits, although varying from year to year, has increased greatly and has kept pace generally with the expansion in production. The major part of the crop is disposed of in the domestic market as fresh fruit, but an increasing amount has been marketed through processing channels in recent years. A small portion of the crop is shipped abroad in either fresh or processed form.

Per capita domestic consumption of fresh fruit has risen from less than 20 pounds per year during the five-year period preceding World War I to about 60 pounds per year at the present. This, coupled with an increase in population, has resulted in an expansion in the total domestic consumption of fresh fruit from an average of only 1,669 million pounds per year between 1910 and 1914 to over eight billion pounds in 1945-46. In the 1929-30 season, the first for which Texas figures are available, all but about one per cent of the State's grapefruit crop of 122 million pounds was disposed of through the fresh fruit market, while in 1945-46, 1,075 million pounds, or 56 per cent, of the crop was disposed of in this manner. The fresh fruit market continues to absorb most of the Texas orange crop. In 1945-46, 93 per cent of the crop grown in the State was disposed of as fresh fruit.

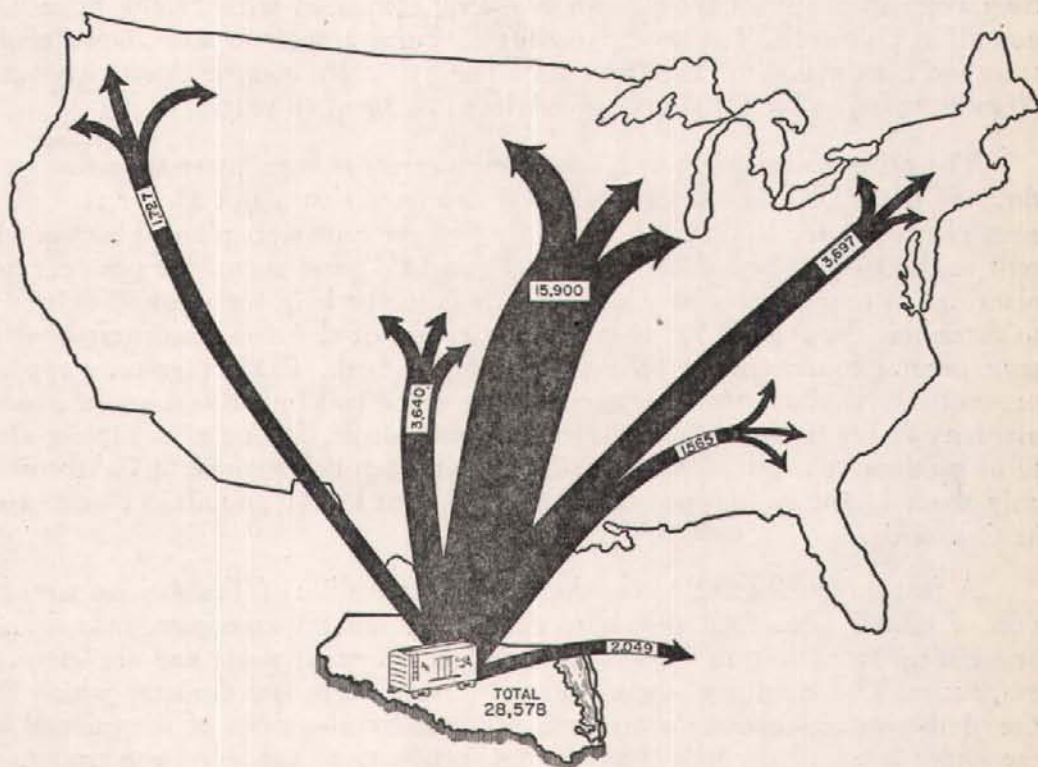
The citrus fruit is generally marketed by the producer through local cooperatives or independent shippers, although a small portion of the crop in each area may be sold on the tree to itinerant buyers. The local shipper disposes of a portion of the supply to processing plants and moves that portion which is to be sold as fresh fruit to terminal markets located in metropolitan areas or sells directly to chain-store buyers or to cooperative buying groups. Fruit moving into the terminal markets may be

handled on consignment to wholesale merchants and jobbers, who sell the fruit to retailers on a commission basis, or it may be sold through the auction markets to any purchaser desiring to buy.

Several important changes occurred in the marketing of the Texas supply of fresh fruit during the war years, including shifts in market outlets and in methods of transportation. Prior to the war practically all of the Texas crop was marketed in the Midwest, with the greater portion of these shipments going to Illinois and Ohio. Although shipments to this area increased substantially during the war period, the area has declined in relative importance as a market for Texas citrus. In contrast, eastern, northwestern, and foreign markets have increased in importance. The increased movement of the Tex-

as crop to these markets occurred in spite of the fact that transportation costs from Florida to the eastern markets and from southern California to the northwest markets are lower than from Texas. In the great central portion of the United States, bounded by Chicago and St. Louis on the east and Denver on the west, Texas shippers enjoy lower transportation costs than do shippers in other areas, as shown by the accompanying table. Beyond the limits of this area, however, California or Florida shippers have an advantage.

SHIPMENTS OF TEXAS CITRUS



FREIGHT RATES FOR CITRUS FRUITS

Per hundred pounds in carload lots
(Dollars)

To:	From Mission, Texas	From Orlando, Florida	From Los Angeles, California
Grapefruit			
New York.....	1.29	.88	1.48
Boston.....	1.29	1.07	1.48
Chicago.....	1.00	1.01	1.44
St. Louis.....	.86	.90	1.44
Denver.....	.71	1.62	.86
Seattle.....	1.53	1.69	.88
Oranges			
New York.....	1.29	.82	1.48
Boston.....	1.29	1.07	1.48
Chicago.....	1.04	1.01	1.44
St. Louis.....	.88	.90	1.44
Denver.....	.88	1.62	.86
Seattle.....	1.46	1.62	.88

During the 1945-46 marketing season, 82 per cent of the fresh citrus from the Lower Rio Grande Valley was moved by rail, compared with 65 per cent moved in that manner in 1941-42. The increase may be accounted for by the shortage of motor transport facilities during the war years and by the fact that it was necessary, as mentioned above, to market the greatly increased citrus production in more distant centers where it was less feasible to use trucks. The greater use of rail transportation in moving the citrus crop is in sharp contrast with developments during the decade preceding the war, when truck transportation steadily increased in importance. It is possible, however, that the expanded use of rail transportation may persist for several years, particularly if railroads reduce transportation time and secure improved equip-

ment. More equitable freight rates, faster schedules, heavier loading of cars, and more efficient icing and other improvements already in effect or being put into effect will strengthen the position of railroads.

It has been possible to use trucks in moving most of the citrus consumed in Texas, but several barriers exist which may be expected to retard the expansion of motor transportation in interstate commerce. Regulations regarding maximum truck and load weights, dimensions, lighting, and inspections of vehicle and cargo vary widely between states. Such regulations may not greatly hamper the use of trucks in the region immediately surrounding citrus areas, but they are said to cause considerable difficulty to vehicles passing through several states. Truck transportation, however, offers several advantages. For short to moderate distances it makes possible a shorter hauling time, thereby reducing or eliminating the need for icing in transit. At destination, deliveries can be made by truck directly to wholesale warehouses without rehandling in terminal markets. Also, some observers believe that diversion in route is easier when motor transportation is employed.

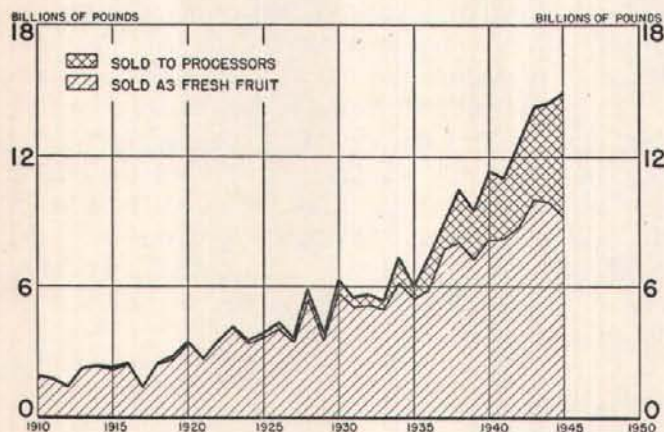
Water transportation was of great importance before the war in hauling the Texas citrus crop to the North Atlantic markets. Lower carrying charges by the steamship lines were responsible for a distinct preference on the part of shippers for water transportation. During the years 1937 to 1940, more than 45 per cent of the Texas citrus delivered in New York was transported by ship, and about 33 per cent of that delivered in Boston was moved in that manner. Water transportation of citrus was greatly reduced during the war years as ships were diverted to other uses, but it is now regaining its position, and the growing importance of eastern markets suggests that a further shift to shipments by water may occur.

Some advantages other than lower rates of water shipments compared with rail transport are: (1) Superior refrigeration service; (2) storage and precooling facilities at ports which permit growers to deliver fruit directly from fields to the ship, thus eliminating the movement of the fruit through a packing house; (3) storage facilities at destination ports to aid shippers in avoiding market gluts and to facilitate more orderly marketing; (4) no direct loading charge in the case of water shipments. The absence of reconsignment and reconversion privileges, however, is regarded as a definite disadvantage in moving fruit by water.

It is believed feasible to increase considerably the volume of citrus fruits shipped by water from the Valley if fast fruit ships can be placed in operation between Brownsville and North Atlantic ports. A few ships already in operation can make this run in approximately the same time as is now required by overland freight, and local shippers believe that the number of these ships may be increased considerably in the near future.

Processing has absorbed an increasing share of the citrus crop of the United States in recent years and offers an alternative outlet for the expected further expansion of production in the years ahead. Disposal of a portion of the crop in this manner makes it possible to remove the smaller and less attractive fruit from the fresh fruit market and to make citrus products available to the consuming

MARKET DISPOSAL OF UNITED STATES CITRUS



SOURCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE B A E

In response to the great increase in demand for processed foods for shipment abroad during the war period, a further expansion of processing activities occurred between 1940 and 1945.

public throughout the year. It also enables the industry to carry over a portion of a particularly large crop and dispose of it when production is smaller, thus acting to stabilize prices. The early development of this outlet was slow, due to generally lower returns to growers from the sale of fruit for processing and to the fear that processed fruits would compete with fresh citrus. The processing movement was given impetus, however, by an expanding volume of production and sharply reduced prices, particularly during the late Thirties, when marketings of fresh fruit were reduced, and a greater portion of the crop was diverted to processing plants. Between 1935 and 1940, a yearly average of 1,262 million pounds of all citrus was processed in the United States, compared with an annual average of 406 million pounds during the preceding five years.

A marked improvement in processing methods in recent years has lowered costs and resulted in a better quality product. With improved extraction, flash pasteurization, and quick freezing, the flavor of processed fruit and juices now more nearly resembles that of fresh fruit. Substitution of machines for hand labor in many processing operations, utilization of former waste products, and closer integration of the industry have reduced processing costs. At the present time, the major products of processing are citrus juices, canned, concentrated, or dried, and segments, canned or frozen. Byproducts include cattle feed from pulp, citrus molasses, alcohol, citrus oils, ascorbic acid, yeast, pectin, marmalades, jellies, and preserved peel.

The development of the processing industry in Texas has generally paralleled that of the United States. Only 1.6 million pounds of Texas citrus, or about one per cent of the crop, were processed in 1929-30, while 877.4 million pounds, or 37 per cent, of the crop was disposed of in this manner in 1945-46. Grapefruit juice and canned grapefruit segments are the major products of the Texas industry; cattle feed and citrus molasses, the main byproducts.

Discussion of outlets for citrus fruits must include consideration of citrus exports. Only a very limited volume of the world's citrus production enters into world trade, but a new outlet for even a small portion of the crop may be of great benefit in solving the problem of temporary surpluses and in stabilizing prices. Never in the past has more than 10 per cent of the United States crop been exported. The United Kingdom, Canada, and northern Europe received the bulk of the American shipments prior to the war. During the war, trade with Europe was curtailed, and in spite of increased shipments to Canada, the volume of citrus exports declined sharply. Some renewal of export trade has occurred during the past two seasons, but the volume going abroad is still small.

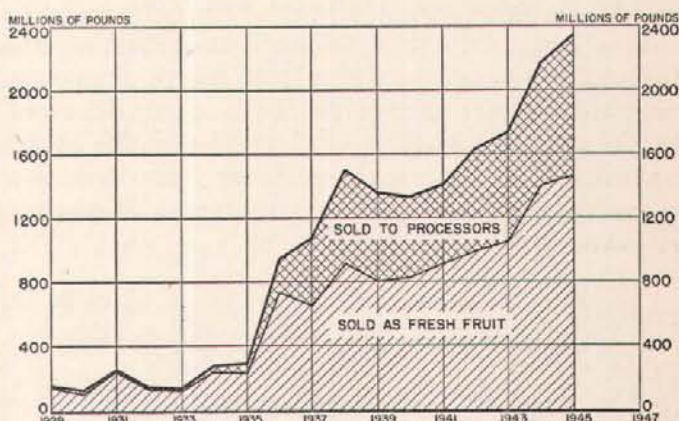
Prices

Prices received for citrus are affected not only by the size of the crop produced and by competition from other fruits but also by changes in consumer incomes. The movements of these variables have resulted in wide fluctuations in prices. When incomes were high and production fairly stable during the Twenties, citrus prices were maintained at profitable levels, and prices received by Texas producers reached a record high in 1929. Thereafter, increased production and a decline in business activity and consumer incomes caused a sharp fall in prices. They recovered somewhat during the middle Thirties, but sharply rising production and some decline in consumer incomes drove them down again to a new record low in the period immediately preceding the war. In 1938, Texas citrus growers received an average of only 28 cents per box for grapefruit and 66 cents for oranges. During the war years, increased demand due to huge Government purchases, greatly expanded consumer incomes, and shortages of both domestic and imported competitive fruits more than offset the effects of continued expansion in production. As a result, prices received by growers for citrus rose again to very high levels, reaching a post-World War II peak in October 1946. Shortly afterward, the prospect of a new record volume of production for the 1946-47 season, the accumulation of large stores of processed fruits in stock, increased competition from other fruits, and the withdrawal of Government purchasing agents from the market caused prices to fall sharply.

Possible Future Developments

It is possible to estimate the future production of existing citrus groves by determining the age of existing orchards, the average yield of various age groups, and the productive life of the trees. On the basis of such data, the United States Department of Agriculture has made 25-year estimates for all citrus producing areas. Assuming that cultural practices now in existence will be followed in the

MARKET DISPOSAL OF TEXAS CITRUS



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, B. & E.

future, the Department anticipates that production of citrus in the United States will continue to move upward even if only the 1944 acreage is maintained. An increase is forecast for all major producing areas in the years ahead, and by 1969 production from the 1944 acreage is expected to be above the record crops of recent years, as shown in the table which follows.

The estimates of the Department of Agriculture may understate the potential supply if improved cultural methods are widely adopted or if the acreage devoted to production should continue to increase. Improved practices already known in regard to irrigation, drainage, fertilization, cultivation, and insect and disease control would increase production if generally followed. Besides, a considerable acreage suitable for citrus culture exists in each important producing area which could be utilized to expand the acres in groves. On the other hand, the estimates may overstate the potential supply. If prices of citrus products should fall sharply relative to the prices of other commodities and so reduce the profitableness of citrus farming, production might be restricted. Yields might be substantially reduced because of severe insect or disease infestations, unusual variations in climatic conditions, or changes in the productive capacity of the soil. The estimates, therefore, cannot be taken as a final and accurate forecast of production in the years ahead. They do suggest, however, that a further upward movement in production may occur even if the acreage in citrus is not increased, and they emphasize that any appraisal of prospects for the industry must take into account the substantially larger supply which may exist.

The prospect of a further increase in supply and the slackening of demand following the close of the war cause attention to focus upon the prospective market outlets for citrus. The extent to which existing markets can be expanded is determined by a great number of related factors. Potential consumer demand for citrus in the years ahead is very closely related to the growth of population, to the level of national income and the volume of foreign trade, to the competition of substitute fruits and other foods, both domestic and foreign, and to the extent to which such competition can be offset by the citrus industry through advertising and through the marketing of a better quality and more desirable product at a reasonable price. The division of the market among various producing areas depends upon the access of each area to the great consumer centers at home and abroad as determined by transportation costs, upon the ability of the producers of an area through cooperative action, advertising, or other means to establish consumer preference for their product, and upon the ability of producers to reduce production and marketing costs. These factors may have little significance to the industry when the demand for its product is so great that the entire supply can be moved easily at high prices. They are very important, however, in periods like the present when supply threatens to become a depressing influence on the price.

The citrus industry can do little or nothing to affect the level of national income or the growth of population, although these factors will determine the extent of the market for all consumer goods, including citrus fruits. Within this framework, however, the citrus industry can take effective action to secure as large a portion of the market as possible for citrus and citrus products. It may be possible to expand the market for citrus fruit by creating a stronger consumer preference for such fruits through continuation and expansion of the advertising program, conducted at present by several segments of the industry and designed to acquaint the public with the value and possible uses of citrus fruit. Perhaps the most effective line of action in expanding the market, however, lies in the direction of improving the citrus product offered the public and in reducing its delivered cost. It is believed that such action, involving careful study and adjustments, both in the field of production and in the field of marketing, would enable the industry to increase substantially the volume of citrus consumption. Reduction of costs in these fields would lower the retail price of the fruit to consumers,

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CITRUS—1969*

Region	Grapefruit		Oranges	
	Range of productive life of trees (years)	Range of total production (millions of lbs.)	Range of productive life of trees (years)	Range of total production (millions of lbs.)
Texas.....	30-50	1,214-2,262	50-70	661- 662
Florida.....	70-90	3,492-3,543	70-90	7,080- 7,170
California....	50-70	209- 238	70-90	3,894- 4,304
Other.....	..	236- 240	..	90- 99
United States..	..	5,151-6,283	..	11,725-12,235

*Estimate based on assumption that 1944 citrus acreage will be maintained by new plantings as old trees are removed and that cultural practices will be unchanged.

SOURCE: *Readjustments in Processing and Marketing Citrus Fruits*, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

thus making it available to a larger group of low-income families. Improvement in the quality of the fruit offered for sale and development of specialized citrus products to appeal to particular segments of the market would aid also in improving the competitive position of citrus relative to that of other fruits. Select fruit grown to large size for discriminating purchasers and specially packaged fruit for the gift trade would provide a small additional outlet and also give producers an opportunity to acquaint the buying public with the quality of fruit obtainable from each citrus-growing area.

Marketing costs, which are estimated to account for about 65 per cent of each dollar the consumer spends for citrus, appear to offer the greatest opportunity for lowering the retail price to the consumer. Costs have risen substantially all along the line in the marketing process, as a result of rising costs of labor, higher prices of packing materials, and other increases which have contributed to raising the total costs of marketing. Possibilities of reducing handling costs may lie mainly in the development of labor-saving machinery. An expansion of machine filling of bags and discontinuance of wraps offer some possibilities for reducing marketing costs. More efficient plant layouts and increased efficiency through centralized packing facilities and integration of operation, as well as economies resulting from an increased volume of activities would aid also in reducing the costs. In the field of transportation, where fast but low-cost transit is required, the use of overhead bunker cars, standardization of car sizes, half-stage icing grates which make it possible to increase the gross load of freight cars, the use of dry ice or iceless refrigerator cars, and other improved rail facilities may lower costs somewhat and result in an improvement in the quality or reduction in the price of fruit delivered to the consumer. The more extensive use of fast ships might aid in reducing transportation costs generally and at the same time enable such areas as the Valley of Texas to secure a reduction in freight rates to markets served by both ship and rail lines. Modernization of terminal marketing facilities would decrease rental, depreciation, handling, cartage, spoilage, and waste.

Under the present system of marketing with its three levels of distribution, control of the rate of movement of fruit into the terminal markets could aid in reducing violent price fluctuations. If these fluctuations were eliminated or reduced, the risk involved in the marketing of fruit and the margin of profit required by middlemen could likewise be reduced, thus lowering the price to the retailer and the consumer. Marketing agreements, which aid in controlling the flow of fruit to market, are in effect in several citrus-producing areas at the present time and have enabled the producers of those areas to market their product in a more orderly manner. An extension of this program to cover the entire industry and a coordination of shipments from the various areas might benefit the industry and aid in reducing marketing costs.

This program might also be expanded to control not only the rate of flow of fresh fruit to market but also to control the entire volume of fruit marketed in fresh form during the season. If such procedure were followed, however, provision would have to be made for the disposal of the fruit withheld from the fresh market. This might be accomplished by diverting a larger portion of the supply to processing plants or to the foreign market. The successful operation of such a program would require the cooperation of all citrus growers of all commercial producing areas. It would, moreover, present many administrative difficulties which might make its operation impractical.

In addition to reducing the costs of marketing as a means of lowering retail prices and expanding the market for citrus, efforts might be made to reduce the production costs of the fruit in all areas. If the producers in one area fall behind those of other areas in their efforts to reduce their costs of production, they may be squeezed from the market by competing growers who are able to reduce their costs and offer their product for sale at a lower price. It is important, therefore, if the citrus industry in Texas is to be expanded or even maintained, that growers make every effort to keep abreast of their competitors in reducing costs of production. The success of such efforts may require more extensive research in the field of citrus production to develop new and more efficient techniques.

However, on the basis of existing knowledge, some adjustments have been proposed by citrus people in the Valley and elsewhere which may aid in reducing production costs in the State. Wider adoption of improved cultural practices, which will control weeds and other growth in orchards but

at the same time not disturb the root system of the tree, would aid in increasing yields and lowering the cost per unit of output. More efficient use of fertilizers, including both improved methods of application and new types of fertilizers, would also aid in increasing the efficiency of the Texas industry. More effective methods of insect and disease control need to be developed, but some improved methods of control already being practiced in other areas might be established successfully in Texas. Improvements in the drainage and irrigation system in the citrus-producing area of the State also would help to reduce costs of production by lengthening the productive life of groves. By providing adequate drainage outlets for the area, it would be possible to lower the water table on each individual tract of land, which, in turn, would make it possible to wash out the mineral or salt accumulation in the upper surface of the soil which has caused the decline and extinction of many groves. The demand for irrigation water also should be reduced as the condition of the soil is improved and it is no longer necessary to use such large amounts of water to prevent injury to the trees from a high salt concentration around the roots. The construction of improved irrigation facilities also may reduce the mineral concentration in the irrigation water used on the land, for evaporation, which now tends to increase this concentration, would be reduced.

A combination of these measures—improved cultural practices and the establishment of an adequate drainage and irrigation system—could aid materially in reducing the cost of production in the Valley. Producers in this area would then be able to maintain or better their competitive position relative to citrus producers in Florida or California.

Future developments in foreign trade also will be of vital importance to the citrus industry in expanding the market for its products. Currently, there are two factors which may be expected to exert an adverse influence on citrus exports; namely, the shortage of American dollars abroad and the rejuvenation of citrus groves in competing areas of Eastern Hemisphere countries. In regard to the first of these factors, there is not much that the citrus industry can do by its own efforts, but in regard to the second, it may be possible for the industry to meet foreign competition to some extent by supplying a better product at a competitive price. Any success which may be achieved by the nations of the world in the broad program of reducing barriers to international trade will have a beneficial effect on the effort to expand the foreign market for citrus.

The long-run prospects of the citrus industry appear fairly favorable if a high level of economic activity can be maintained and a substantial volume of citrus fruit moved abroad. It is generally agreed by men in the industry that a substantial expansion in the market for citrus can be brought about if the improved production and marketing practices above enumerated can be successfully put into effect. The expected growth in population, even though not very great, will result in some increase in domestic consumption of both fresh and processed citrus. Per capita consumption also may increase substantially if the price of citrus can be maintained at a low level relative to the price of competing fruits. Although it is not expected that processing plants can continue to expand their output in the years just ahead at the rate achieved during the war years when the demand for their production was greatly in excess of the average peacetime demand, nevertheless, in the long view it is believed that a further expansion in the market for the processed fruit may be achieved if new products are developed, processing techniques improved, and greater public acceptance gained for the processed products.

The expansion of domestic and foreign markets for citrus to the point where the increased supply in prospect can be absorbed at profitable prices will require considerable time, however, and before the expansion occurs, burdensome surpluses may develop which will depress prices. If this should occur, competition between the various producing areas in this country would become stronger. Inefficient operators would, undoubtedly, be squeezed, and many marginal groves might be forced out of production. However, those producers, both in Texas and in other areas, who are successful in their efforts to increase yields and lower costs through the establishment of improved cultural and marketing methods would be able to maintain their groves and would be in position to expand production when wider markets and better prices exist.

Review of Business, Industrial, Agricultural, and Financial Conditions

ANNOUNCEMENT

Statistical Series on Bank Debits

A 16-page supplement to this issue of the MONTHLY BUSINESS REVIEW presents statistics of bank debits, end-of-month deposits, and annual rate of turnover of deposits by months from June 1942 through June 1947 for twenty-four principal cities in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District. This supplement is available from the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas upon the request of anyone interested in the uses which may be made of such data as indicators of levels and trends of business activity in important local centers in this district. The series will be kept current through the medium of a monthly table to be carried in the Finance Section of the MONTHLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

DISTRICT SUMMARY

Harvesting of the greatest wheat crop in the history of Texas was completed during June and July. Acreages for harvest of other important grain crops, except rice, are somewhat less than those of last year, according to July 1 estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Texas cotton acreage in cultivation this year is about one-third larger than the small acreage harvested last year, and the condition of the crop in most parts of the State and in north Louisiana at mid-July was generally good.

Reflecting the slowing down which has been in progress for several months in the volume of spending for most soft goods at district department stores, total sales of these stores in June declined somewhat more than seasonally from May, and, for the first time since August 1942, fell below the total for the same month of the preceding year. A sharp rise during June in orders outstanding suggests, however, that fears of a fall recession in business may have subsided somewhat and that inventories have been reduced to a point which justifies moderate replenishment of stocks.

Nonagricultural employment in Texas and the Eleventh District at the beginning of summer in manufacturing, construction, and service industries approximated the postwar peak attained in September 1946. Although the value of new contract awards for construction was below that of a year ago, employment on construction projects in Texas during June was more than 25 per cent greater than in the same period last year. Seasonal gains in the number of workers engaged in agriculture further expanded the total of persons gainfully employed in this district. Daily average production of crude oil in the district, as in the nation, reached a new peak in July, and revised allowables established on July 10 for Texas fields during July and August indicate that district production will continue to rise for the remainder of the summer.

BUSINESS

Sales during June of Eleventh District department stores, declining somewhat more than seasonally, showed a drop of 20 per cent from the total for the previous month and of one per cent from that of the same month a year ago. This was the first month since August 1942 in which sales fell below those for the corresponding month of the preceding year. Further reflecting the slowing down in rate of consumer spending in these stores, cumulative sales for the first six months of this year exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1946 by six per cent, as compared with an increase of 10 per cent during the first quarter of the year and of 28 per cent during the first six months of 1946 over the corresponding months of 1945.

Conditions underlying this development deserve examination, since there is little or no evidence of a similar trend in the total volume of consumer expenditures. The most recent indexes available indicate that during the first half of 1947 total retail sales in the nation and in this district showed a greater increase than department store sales over the respective totals of a year ago. Automotive, building supply, home appliance, and food stores, particularly, appear to have been the beneficiaries of current trends in consumer spending. Doubtless the sharp increases which have occurred in recent months in the prices of

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS

	Number of reporting firms	Percentage change in				
		Net sales		Stocks		
		June 1947 from 1946	May 1947	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1947 from 1946	June 1947 from 1946	May 1947
Retail trade:						
Department stores:						
Total 11th Dist.	48	-1	-20	+6	+19	-6
Corpus Christi	4	-9	-24	+9	+47	-7
Dallas	7	-6	-22	+1	+10	-9
Fort Worth	4	+4	-21	+7	+41	-1
Houston	7	+2	-18	+12	+19	-7
San Antonio	5	-1	-21	+9	+2	-2
Shreveport, La.	3	+19	-8	+8	.....	.....
Other cities	18	-1	-19	+6	+31	-3
Retail furniture:						
Total 11th Dist.	49	+7	-9	.....	+51	-2
Dallas	4	-3	-18	.....	+65	+1
El Paso	3	+9	-18	.....	+25	-2
Houston	8	+7	-1	.....	-7	-8
Port Arthur	3	+26	-5	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio	4	+16	+6	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade: *						
Automotive supplies	3	-3	No Chg.	-5	.....	.....
Groceries	22	+15	+3	+15	+33	-9
Hardware	8	+23	+3	+27	+80	-2
Tobacco & products	6	+24	-1	.....	+18	-15

*Compiled by United States Bureau of Census. Wholesale trade figures preliminary.
†Stocks at end of month. ‡Change less than one-half of one per cent.

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

	Daily average sales—(1935-1939=100)					
	Unadjusted*			Adjusted		
	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	June 1946	May 1947	April 1947
District	308	356	347	310r	362	379
Dallas	289	343	326	306r	352	365
Houston	330	370	340	322r	379	386

	Stocks—(1935-1939=100)					
	Unadjusted*			Adjusted		
	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	June 1946	May 1947	April 1947
District	298	316r	316r	246	308	333r
Dallas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Unadjusted for seasonal variation.

r-Revised.

many important food items largely account for the relatively greater share of disposable individual income which is being spent in food stores. There is little reason to believe that there has been a corresponding increase in the volume of food consumed. The increasing availability of important durable goods, which were virtually absent from the retail market during the

war and for some months thereafter, appears to be the major factor, and rising prices the minor one, in the sharp gains in sales volume currently enjoyed by the vendors of automobiles, home appliances, and building supplies. In their durable goods departments, the department stores also are achieving comparable gains in current sales over those of a year ago. Apparently, therefore, it is the slowing down in the rate of spending for nondurables which has reduced the margin of increase in total sales of department stores below that of retail stores as a whole.

Reported sales of retail furniture stores in June were nine per cent less than in May and seven per cent greater than in June of last year. The decline from the previous month was reflected in both cash and instalment sales, but the increase in total sales over June of last year was due to a rise in the volume of instalment sales which more than offset a drop of 19 per cent in cash transactions. Ratios of cash and instalment sales to total sales were 17 and 83 per cent, respectively, the same as for the three preceding months, as compared with 23 and 77 per cent in June a year ago.

Stocks of department stores at the end of June were six per cent less than at the end of the previous month, and the year-to-year increase of 19 per cent was the lowest for any month since June 1946. This development and a more than seasonal rise of 57 per cent from May to June in orders outstanding suggest that clearances of slow-moving merchandise and tight inventory controls during recent months have reduced stocks to a degree which warrants some replenishment of inventories. The sharp increase in orders outstanding may indicate also a lessening of apprehension as to a possible autumn recession in business activity.

AGRICULTURE

The 1947 total acreage of all crops for harvest in Texas is estimated to be about seven per cent above that harvested last year, according to the July 1 crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Increases in the acreages of wheat and cotton, amounting to 3,500,000 acres, accounted for the major part of the total increase. Also increased were the acreages of rye, flax, and rice. Offsetting some of these gains were reductions in several crops, most important of which was a decline of about 1,300,000 acres in grain sorghums. Throughout most of the Eleventh District, except in the southcentral part of Texas, there was favorable weather during June and the first part of July for the growth and harvesting of crops. Some crops suffered from lack of moisture during early June, but light to heavy rains fell over most of the crop-producing areas and much of the range lands of the district about the middle of the month. Thereafter, crops made rapid growth, but surface moisture was being rapidly depleted by high temperatures at the middle of July. Grazing areas within the district for the most part were continuing to supply range feed during July.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the cotton acreage in cultivation in Texas on July 1 this year at 8,365,000 acres. This estimate, which is approximately one-third greater than the 6,283,000 acres in cultivation on the same date last year, is six per cent below the 10-year (1936-45) average, but larger than for any other year since 1942. The United States acreage was estimated at 21,389,000 acres, compared with 18,190,000 acres on the same date last year and a 10-year average of 24,517,000 acres. Plantings in all cotton-growing areas of Texas have been expanded, with approximately one-half of the increase over last year occurring in the High Plains, where moisture supplies were very favorable for seeding

and germination. A very marked increase in the acreage of cotton also occurred in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Except in scattered areas where rain was needed, the cotton crop made good progress throughout the district during June and the first part of July. Plant growth was generally satisfactory, and increases in insect infestations were limited by the hot, dry weather. At the end of June picking was under way in southern Texas, but late plantings were in need of rain. By mid-July some early cotton was blooming in northeast and northcentral Texas, while in the High Plains and Low Rolling Plains of Texas, the early crop was squaring, and late plantings were making rapid growth. Cotton was holding up well in the droughty southcentral area of Texas though some shedding occurred. The condition and progress of the Louisiana cotton crop is reported as good.

At mid-July, early corn was maturing rapidly, with good yields in prospect over most of central and east Texas. Much of the late corn needed rain and in the dry southcentral counties had suffered considerable deterioration.

The 1947 Texas wheat crop was estimated on July 1 at 136,610,000 bushels, compared with 62,916,000 bushels harvested last year and the 10-year average of 41,287,000 bushels. The estimate of production was revised downward approximately six million bushels from a month earlier on the basis of a lower estimate of acreage. Estimate of average yield per acre remains at 19.0 bushels, compared with an average yield per acre of 10.5 bushels last year and a 10-year average of 11.3 bushels. Labor and equipment were generally adequate to harvest the record crop, and harvesting was nearing completion in all wheat areas of the State on July 1. Some difficulty was experienced in storing and transporting the crop, and considerable quantities of wheat had to be piled on the ground.

Grain sorghums for harvest in Texas were estimated on July 1 at 5,025,000 acres, or about 21 per cent below the acreage harvested last year. Much of the reduction occurred in the High Plains area, where cotton and wheat acreages were expanded sharply. Harvest was well under way by the first of July in the Coastal Bend area. In most counties of the important northwest area, the crop has made very good growth.

CROP ACREAGE—(In thousands)

	Texas		States in Eleventh District*	
	Harvested	For harvest	Harvested	For harvest
	Average 1936-45	1946	Average 1936-45	1946
Cotton	8,937	6,283	8,365	12,229
Corn	4,538	3,236	3,042	7,882
Wheat	3,598	5,092	7,190	5,378 [†]
Oats	1,426	1,053	1,488	2,929
Barley	228	174	139	643 [‡]
Rye	15	8	32	107 [§]
Rice	315	412	441	850 [¶]
Flax	80	76	81	63 [‡]
Tame hay	1,208	1,307	1,273	2,748
Wild hay	195	182	182	617 [‡]
Potatoes, Irish	52	53	44	132
Potatoes, sweet	59	73	62	171 [‡]
All sorghum, except syrup	6,481	7,101	5,617	8,874
Peanuts (alone)	582	840	823	766 [¶]
Cowpeas (alone)	533	106	200	773 [‡]
				296 [¶]
				8,455
				5,888
				12,437 [†]
				3,000
				419 [‡]
				61 [§]
				1,001 [¶]
				93 [‡]
				3,049
				630 [‡]
				124
				201 [‡]
				8,271
				1,097 [¶]
				288 [‡]

*Figures are combined totals for the five states lying wholly or partly in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District: Texas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. †Acreage in cultivation July 1. ‡Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. §New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. ¶Louisiana and Texas. ¶Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas. ¶Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. ¶Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture.

Estimates of this year's acreage and production of other important crops, such as corn, oats, barley, rice, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, are shown in the accompanying tables.

Conditions in Texas continued favorable during June and early July in most of the commercial truck crop areas having growing crops. In these areas the harvest of cantaloupes, green corn, potatoes, tomatoes, and watermelons made good progress.

Some midseason and late areas were badly in need of moisture, but in scattered localities light showers and rains benefited the late spring tomato crop and midseason cantaloupe and watermelon plantings. In the Laredo, Winter Garden, and Eagle Pass district, planting of seed beds for early fall vegetables was well along at mid-July, and preparation of land in all fall-crop areas was active.

CROP PRODUCTION—(Thousands of bushels)

	Texas		States in Eleventh District*	
	Average 1938-45	1946	Estimated July 1, 1947	Estimated July 1, 1947
Winter wheat.....	41,287	62,916	126,610	102,467†
Corn.....	71,963	55,012	53,235	124,624
Oats.....	33,236	38,366	31,248	63,484
Barley.....	3,913	2,610	2,572	11,617‡
Tame hay*	1,149	1,263	1,200	3,467
Potatoes, Irish.....	4,009	5,883	4,400	9,576
Potatoes, sweet.....	4,828	6,570	5,580	13,753‡
Rice.....	14,377	17,716	19,404	36,120§

*Figures are combined totals for the five states lying wholly or partly in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District: Texas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. †In thousands of tons. ‡Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. §Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture.

Fruit crop prospects in Texas are moderately favorable. A peach crop of 1,664,000 bushels, forecast on July 1, is slightly above the 10-year average, but far below the 1941 peak of 2,475,000 bushels. The condition of Texas citrus at the beginning of July was slightly above average for the season of year. Although rainfall has been short since spring, irrigation water has been sufficient to keep the trees and fruit in good condition.

CASH FARM INCOME

	April 1947		Total receipts	
	Crops	Livestock*	April 1947	Jan. 1 to April 30 1946
Arizona.....	6,232	8,117	14,349	18,245
Louisiana.....	6,472	6,409	12,881	18,500
New Mexico.....	808	8,982	9,790	8,106
Oklahoma.....	12,569	23,073	35,642	19,883
Texas.....	33,155	97,359	130,514	99,659
Total.....	59,238	143,940	203,176	164,393

*Includes receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture.

Range and pasture feed began curing over most of the district in early June, but midmonth showers and rains started new growth, except in a large area in southcentral Texas. In that area cured grass is getting short because of continued dry conditions. The mid-June rains assured summer range feed in other Texas areas, especially the western plateau and eastern Trans-Pecos sections and some southwestern and northern counties. During July there was considerable depletion of soil moisture on Texas ranges, due mainly to high temperatures. However, grass continued new growth in some north Texas and coastal areas where widely scattered showers had fallen in the early part of the month. Range feed was becoming short in southern New Mexico and Arizona at the beginning of July.

Livestock were generally holding earlier gains, even in areas of dry range feed. Cattle and sheep were in above average condition in Texas on July 1 and were carrying good flesh in all areas except in the southcentral counties, where drought conditions have caused some shrinkage. In Oklahoma, cattle continued in good condition, after making weight gains during June. In New Mexico and Arizona cattle have held up well under drought conditions, but some shrinkage has occurred, and in Arizona supplementary feeding has been required.

The movement of cattle and calves into the Fort Worth and San Antonio markets in June was heavier than in May and considerably greater than in June of last year. Receipts of hogs at

these two markets were less than in May, but far above those of June 1946, when receipts of both cattle and hogs were light, due to the disposition of farmers and ranchmen to withhold their stock from market pending discontinuance of price controls at the end of that month. The movement of sheep increased considerably during June of this year over that of the previous month, but was far below the total for the same period last year. For the first six months of 1947, cumulative receipts of cattle and calves totaled 908,447 head, or 39 per cent greater than for the same period last year. Hog receipts for the first six months were 410,851 head, or 16 per cent above those of the corresponding period in 1946. On the other hand, sheep receipts of 1,267,664 head were 30 per cent below the total for the same period last year.

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS—(Number)

	Fort Worth			San Antonio	
	June 1947	June 1946	May 1947	June 1947	May 1947
Cattle.....	112,923	64,683	90,899	42,408	23,391
Calves.....	33,840	22,330	27,143	21,983	10,086
Hogs.....	38,188	12,196	51,708	5,475	4,002
Sheep.....	401,016	546,526	358,764	72,834	114,849

COMPARATIVE TOP LIVESTOCK PRICES
(Dollars per hundred weight)

	Fort Worth			San Antonio	
	June 1947	June 1946	May 1947	June 1947	June 1946
Beef steers.....	\$25.50	\$17.35	\$26.00	\$24.00	\$17.00
Stocker steers.....	22.50	16.50	21.00	.....	.....
Heifers and yearlings.....	25.50	17.35	26.00	22.50	17.00
Butcher cows.....	19.50	15.00	18.25	18.00	14.00
Calves.....	25.00	17.35	24.00	23.50	17.00
Hogs.....	25.00	14.65	25.00	24.75	14.65
Lambs.....	25.75	15.50	24.00	21.50	14.25

The mid-June price report of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that prices received by Texas farmers made sharp but varied changes during the month then ending. The most significant increase occurred in prices received for meat animals, while moderate gains were registered by cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, and grain sorghums. In contrast, local market prices for wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, and chickens turned down sharply during the period. Prices received by farmers for most other commodities made little change. Reports from central commodity markets around mid-July indicated that the prices of cotton and corn had continued to rise, while the price of wheat had declined moderately.

FINANCE

The Federal Reserve banks and the Board of Governors have revised the weekly series of statistics reported by member banks in leading cities for the purpose of increasing and improving its coverage. In this district the revised series includes statistics on 40 member banks in nine leading cities, as compared with the old series, which included data on 30 banks in those same cities. In each of the nine cities of the district the deposits of the reporting banks constitute between 90 per cent and 100 per cent of the deposits of all member banks in the city.

Back data on the revised series for the Eleventh Federal Reserve District may be obtained from this bank for the period July 3, 1946, to date; figures for each city included in the series are available from April 2, 1947, to date. Weekly releases of the data may be obtained upon request from the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

During the four-week period between June 11 and July 9, principal changes in the condition of member banks in leading cities in the Eleventh District included an increase in total de-

posits of \$28,842,000, an increase in loans and investments totaling \$7,993,000, and an increase in reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank amounting to \$17,704,000. Declines of approximately \$16,000,000 in net deposits adjusted and of about \$3,000,000 in United States Government deposits were offset principally by an increase of more than \$46,000,000 in interbank deposits, to account for most of the increase in total deposits referred to above.

Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans, real estate loans, and "all other" loans reflected significant increases during the four-week period, while loans for carrying securities and loans to banks declined. Most significant changes within the investment portfolio of the reporting member banks were a decline in holdings of United States Treasury bills totaling \$18,300,000 and a substantially offsetting increase of \$17,261,000 in holdings of United States Government bonds.

CONDITION STATISTICS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS
IN LEADING CITIES—Eleventh Federal Reserve District
(Thousands of dollars)

	July 9, 1947	July 10, 1946	June 11, 1947
Total loans and investments	\$2,087,352	\$2,280,139	\$2,079,359
Total loans	822,379	730,973	816,012
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans	547,007	432,236	535,740
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	6,027	9,514	7,179
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	66,624	140,103	70,899
Real estate loans	73,238	52,340	72,026
Loans to banks	149	391	994
All other loans	129,294	105,339	128,174
Total investments	1,264,973	1,540,166	1,263,347
U. S. Treasury bills	20,805	44,313	39,106
U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness	227,821	434,483	230,360
U. S. Treasury notes	122,488	207,209	115,719
U. S. Government bonds (incl. gtd. obl.)	797,590	772,768	780,429
Other securities	95,169	81,398	99,733
Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank	470,840	404,476	453,138
Balances with domestic banks	283,447	262,510	277,797
Demand deposits—adjusted*	1,742,473	1,075,315	1,758,543
Time deposits	380,152	349,867	378,188
United States Government deposits	13,994	244,563	17,048
Member bank deposits	564,348	625,729	535,315
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank	2,000	None	None

*Includes all demand deposits other than interbank and United States Government, less cash items reported as on hand or in process of collection.

Between June 15 and July 15, Federal Reserve notes of this bank in actual circulation increased \$7,535,000, thus extending the increase which was reflected during the preceding four-week period. Actual circulation outstanding, however, on July 15, 1947, was almost \$14,000,000 less than on the same date of last year. Total earning assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas showed an increase during the same period of about \$30,500,000, with virtually all of the increase resulting from an increase in holdings of United States Government securities.

CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS
(Thousands of dollars)

	July 15, 1947	July 15, 1946	June 15, 1947
Total gold certificate reserve	\$484,256	\$489,860	\$484,062
Discounts for member banks	2,300	None	100
Foreign loans on gold	908	3,940	800
U. S. Government securities	920,030	915,352	891,730
Total earning assets	923,138	919,222	892,339
Member bank reserve deposits	776,444	760,134	756,973
Federal Reserve Notes in actual circulation	584,159	597,938	576,515

The decline in the daily average of gross demand deposits of the member banks in the district, which has been reflected monthly for more than the past year, was reversed during June, when the reported total showed an increase of \$49,083,000 to \$4,649,262,000. The increase during June of this year was experienced by both reserve city and country banks, with the former reporting an increase of \$27,411,000 and the latter an increase of \$21,672,000. Time deposits of the member banks in the district also increased during June, with the amount of increase about evenly distributed between reserve city and country banks.

GROSS DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District
(Average of daily figures in thousands of dollars)

		Combined total		Reserve city banks		Country banks	
		Gross demand	Time	Gross demand	Time	Gross demand	Time
June	1945	\$4,299,715	\$409,205	\$2,189,248	\$263,505	\$2,110,467	\$145,700
June	1946	4,957,846	485,339	2,451,342	310,839	2,496,504	175,500
February	1947	4,569,675	514,396	2,218,668	327,017	2,451,007	187,379
March	1947	4,654,452	517,295	2,225,418	326,993	2,429,034	190,602
April	1947	4,617,549	524,355	2,208,463	330,604	2,409,086	193,751
May	1947	4,900,179	533,254	2,207,445	335,549	2,392,733	197,705
June	1947	4,649,262	540,001	2,234,857	338,685	2,414,405	201,316

During June, debits to individual accounts continued to show substantial increases over the same month of last year, according to figures received from most of the 24 reporting cities. It is noticeable, however, that wide variations in the degree of increase are reflected in the data reported. On the other hand, figures for 13 reporting centers reflect a decline in debits to individual accounts during June 1947, as compared with the preceding month.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS
(Thousands of dollars)

	June 1947	June 1946	Pctg. change over year	May 1947	Pctg. change over month
Abilene	\$ 29,019	\$ 23,394	+20	\$ 26,510	+ 6
Anarillo	73,294	59,186	+24	69,432	+ 6
Austin	94,302	99,296	- 2	89,382	+ 6
Beaumont	73,067	57,355	+27	70,746	+ 3
Corpus Christi	65,559	65,035	+ 1	66,938	- 2
Corsicana	8,666	6,528	+32	8,188	+ 5
Dallas	896,151	719,020	+13	820,408	- 2
El Paso	29,202	83,275	- 7	97,440	- 8
Fort Worth	326,670	254,322	+28	278,422	+17
Galveston	59,349	54,007	+10	60,595	- 2
Houston	787,699	672,717	+17	787,727	- 1
Laredo	14,687	15,140	- 3	16,678	-12
Lubbock	46,584	41,251	+13	48,587	- 4
Monroe, La.	26,450	23,051	+20	26,789	- 1
Port Arthur	29,797	29,222	-17	31,996	- 7
Roswell, N. M.	11,612	10,526	+10	12,040	- 4
San Angelo	26,510	24,872	+ 7	23,413	+13
San Antonio	218,488	208,826	+ 5	233,002	- 8
Shreveport, La.	110,304	89,788	+23	107,749	+ 2
Texasarkana*	20,627	20,251	+ 2	21,743	- 5
Tucson, Ariz.	48,401	44,778	+ 8	53,054	- 9
Tyler	31,483	29,562	+ 6	35,515	-11
Waco	42,781	39,544	+ 8	41,428	+ 3
Wichita Falls	48,794	39,026	+25	44,122	+11
Total—23 cities	\$3,088,446	\$2,696,270	+15	\$3,071,391	+ 1

*Includes the figures of two banks in Texasarkana, Arkansas, located in the Eighth District
(Change less than one-half of one per cent.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Reporting Banks—Eleventh Federal Reserve Bank

	Number reporting banks	June 30, 1947		Percentage change in savings deposits from	
		Number of savings depositors	Amount of savings deposits	June 30, 1946	May 31, 1947
Beaumont	3	12,305	\$ 7,010,620	-10.6	- 0.7
Dallas	8	133,520	79,103,993	+ 8.3	+ 1.3
El Paso	2	33,785	24,294,804	+ 6.0	+ 1.5
Fort Worth	3	42,504	35,064,728	+ 6.9	+ 1.3
Galveston	4	22,614	21,382,417	+ 5.0	+ 0.6
Houston	8	105,053	70,932,539	- 0.7	+ 0.2
Lubbock	2	1,096	1,842,782	-23.8	+ 0.7
Port Arthur	2	6,566	5,301,774	- 4.0	- 1.1
San Antonio	5	38,812	47,126,856	+ 7.4	+ 1.1
Shreveport, La.	3	32,756	26,396,917	+ 1.5	+ 0.3
Waco	3	10,017	9,795,721	+ 7.0	+ 1.1
Wichita Falls	3	6,936	4,644,818	- 2.8	+ 1.0
All other	56	63,375	54,570,254	+ 7.0	+ 0.7
Total	102	510,139	\$387,411,293	+ 4.4	+ 0.8

A statement issued by the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System for release on July 3, 1947, terminated both the policy of buying all Treasury bills at a fixed rate of 3/8 per cent per annum and also the repurchase option privilege on Treasury bills. Under the new policy, which applies to bills issued on or after July 10, 1947, the Treasury bill rate will be expected to find its level in the market in proper relation to the yields on certificates of indebtedness. The Federal Reserve System will continue to purchase and hold Treasury bills, as well as other Government securities, in amounts deemed

necessary in the maintenance of an orderly Government security market and the discharge of the System's responsibility with regard to the general credit situation of the country.

The offering of Treasury bills dated July 10, the first issue affected by the new policy, resulted in a range of competitive bids from approximately 0.372 per cent per annum to 0.748 per cent per annum, with the average price at 0.594 per cent. Bids received for the July 17 issue resulted in an average rate of discount of approximately 0.737 per cent per annum, with the range of accepted competitive bids extending from a discount of 0.372 per cent to a discount of 0.752 per cent.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED FACTORS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District
(Millions of dollars)

	Changes in weeks ended				Cumulative changes	
	July 9, 1947	July 2, 1947	June 25, 1947	June 18, 1947	4 weeks ended July 9, 1947	Jan. 1 to July 9, 1947
Federal Reserve Credit—						
local.....	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	- 3.3	+ 3.0	+ 1.6	- 0.3
Interdistrict commercial & financial transactions.....	+ 5.9	- 2.6	+ 3.6	- 0.3	+ 6.6	-357.8
Treasury operations.....	+ 9.8	+ 4.1	- 4.3	+ 3.1	+12.7	+310.9
Currency transactions.....	- 4.2	- 6.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	- 6.0	+ 33.7
Other deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank.....		+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Other Federal Reserve Accounts.....		+ 0.5		+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Member Bank reserve balances.....	+12.6	- 2.5	- 2.2	+ 7.9	+15.8	- 12.1

Note: Amounts preceded by a minus sign reduce reserves; those with a plus sign preceding add to reserves.

New Member Bank

The Southwest National Bank of El Paso, Texas, a newly organized institution, opened for business on July 14, 1947, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. This bank has paid-in capital funds of \$600,000, including capital of \$400,000, surplus of \$150,000, and undivided profits of \$50,000. Its officers are: L. R. Allison, Chairman of the Board; W. E. Casteel, President; John W. Cordts, Executive Vice President; Paul L. Key, Cashier; and Norcop & Momsen, Attorneys.

New Par Banks.

On July 1, 1947, the First State Bank, Socorro, New Mexico, a newly organized nonmember bank, located in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, opened for business and was added to the Federal Reserve Par List on the same date. This bank has capital of \$50,000, surplus of \$10,000, and unassigned funds of \$2,500. Its officers are: Ray Tierney, President, and Phillip J. Tierney, Cashier.

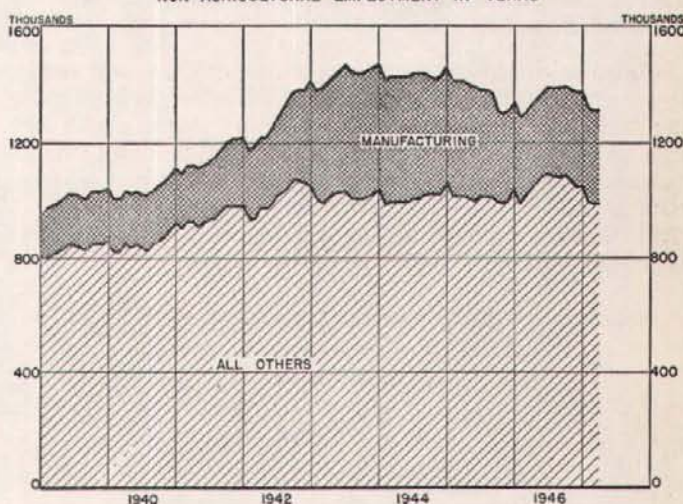
The South Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, a newly organized nonmember bank, located in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, opened for business on July 1, 1947, and was added to the Federal Reserve Par List on that date. This bank has capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$50,000, and unallocated funds of \$25,000. Its officers are: Cleaves Rhea, President; L. N. Wilemon, Vice President; W. B. Cayce, Executive Vice President; Evans Jones, Cashier; and B. G. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier.

INDUSTRY

Total industrial activity continues near the high level reached in the nation early this year, although weakening demand for some products, including various off-brands of soft and hard

goods, women's apparel, coarse cotton textiles, woolens and specialty items, has caused some minor cutbacks in plant operations. The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production now is only slightly below the postwar peak of 190 per cent of

NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS



SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

the 1935-1939 average attained last March. Employment in manufacturing establishments has declined fractionally; but total civilian employment in June is estimated by the United States Department of Commerce to have risen to a record high of slightly more than 60,000,000 persons.

Industrial employment in Texas and the Southwest also continues at a high level and may increase slightly, according to estimates submitted by employers to State Employment Services in the region. The rising demand for petroleum products and natural gas is stimulating pipe-line construction, intensifying record activity in exploratory and developmental drilling programs, and accelerating refining operations. Although the value of awards for construction in the district has fallen substantially since January, residential and nonresidential building activity has not declined, and work on heavy construction has increased. Employment on construction projects in Texas rose

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT—TEXAS

	Number of employees (in 1000's)			
	Prewar*	War-peak†	May 1946	May 1947
All manufacturing industries.....	166.7	442.7	299.6	324.8
Food and kindred products.....	39.2	59.1	58.2	64.7
Products of petroleum and coal.....	25.3	33.0	38.2	38.6
Lumber and timber basic products.....	18.3	26.5	26.6	29.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	12.5	13.9	17.3	19.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	11.8	22.1	21.7	25.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	11.9	28.5	29.1	30.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	9.1	20.5	17.5	18.0
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	8.8	11.7	11.0	11.3
Textile mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.6
Iron, steel, and their products.....	6.5	29.7	16.3	17.3
Paper and paper products.....	2.2	3.5	3.8	3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6.4	6.9	9.7	9.8
Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1.6	158.9	22.1	27.1
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	0.8	11.9	9.3	9.8
All other.....	5.8	8.3	10.3	11.9

*"Prewar"—employment as of October 1939, according to 16th Census of Manufactures.

†"War-peak"—employment during November 1943, the peak of manufacturing employment in Texas, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

to about 98,000 in June, as compared with 94,000 the preceding month and 76,000 in June 1946. Employment in the various manufacturing industries in the area has receded only slightly from postwar peaks. About 325,000 persons were engaged in manufacturing industries in Texas during June, as compared

with 330,000 at the postwar peak last December. Nonagricultural employment in the State is estimated to have totaled 1,375,000 in June, or about 20,000 fewer persons than were employed at the postwar peak in September 1946.

As the accompanying table presenting estimates of employment indicates, the number of persons now engaged in manufacturing in Texas is nearly double that in the fall of 1939. Substantial increases in every important manufacturing category have contributed to this growth. It is noteworthy, more-

of July and August by 90,200 barrels daily above the total set for July 1, thus raising it to the highest level of record. Approximately 80 per cent of this increase was assigned to West Texas, the only major producing area in the State in which a substantial increase could be granted without exceeding maximum efficiency rates. The allowable in New Mexico also is expected to be raised during July. Expansion of production in West Texas and New Mexico is being made possible primarily by record tank car movements from those areas to Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast refineries.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF COTTON—(Bales)

Consumption at:	June 1947	June 1946	May 1947	—Aug. 1 to June 30—	
				This season	Last season
Texas mills	11,896	15,559	12,437	188,145	182,638
United States mills	728,251	792,317	827,234	9,457,815	8,433,604
U.S. stocks—end of month:					
In consuming establm'ts	1,677,014	2,281,248	1,928,815		
Public stg. & compresses	1,229,817	5,379,624	1,835,991		

over, that, in a number of manufacturing industries in the State, employment is now above the peaks attained during the war. This is true not only of printing and publishing, stone, clay, and glass products, and other industries whose growth during the war was limited by shortages of manpower or materials, but also of such industries as apparel manufacture, food processing, and machinery manufacture whose wartime growth was great.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

	Texas		United States	
	August 1 to June 30		August 1 to June 30	
	This season	Last season	This season	Last season
Cottonseed received at mills (tons)	567,987	620,280	3,004,571	3,101,802
Cottonseed crushed (tons)	608,913	692,745	3,014,943	3,218,642
Cottonseed on hand June 30 (tons)	16,328	11,734	107,334	99,942
Production of products:				
Crude oil (thousand lbs.)	184,626	209,032	948,582	1,008,579
Cake and meal (tons)	289,131	320,647	1,328,020	1,416,495
Hulls (tons)	135,430	161,692	768,027	773,339
Linters (running bales)	207,760	219,134	968,054	976,234
Stocks on hand June 30:				
Crude oil (thousand lbs.)	855	471	7,549	8,493
Cake and meal (tons)	16,608	8,153	87,614	41,341
Hulls (tons)	7,748	3,096	39,955	33,158
Linters (running bales)	13,687	7,603	90,895	49,745

SOURCE: United States Bureau of Census.

Daily average production of crude oil in the Eleventh District totaled 2,490,000 barrels in June and exceeded the all-time peak reached the preceding month by 64,000 barrels. Production outside the district also established a new record high in June, but the increase from May was less pronounced than in this district. On July 1, the Texas Railroad Commission reduced the allowable of 75 fields along the Gulf Coast and in

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION—(Barrels)

	June 1947		Increase or decrease in daily average production from	
	Total production	Daily avg. production	May 1947	June 1946
District 1	650,300	21,677	+ 601	N.A.
2	4,992,900	166,430	+ 7,357	N.A.
3	14,818,000	493,933	+ 9,698	N.A.
4	7,424,109	247,470	+ 4,172	N.A.
5	1,197,960	39,920	+ 1,589	N.A.
6	10,008,600	333,620	- 4,172	N.A.
6a	3,479,900	115,997	+ 3,570	N.A.
7b	1,182,200	39,407	+ 1,289	N.A.
7c	1,169,800	38,993	+ 2,227	N.A.
8	16,816,200	560,540	+33,443	N.A.
9	4,226,700	140,890	+ 3,201	N.A.
10	2,828,000	87,600	+ 1,447	N.A.
Total Texas	68,594,300	2,286,477	+63,822	+ 40,160
New Mexico	3,194,850	106,495	+ 863	+ 8,953
North Louisiana	2,903,800	90,793	- 910	+ 15,248
Total District	74,692,950	2,489,765	+63,775	+ 64,361
Outside District	78,244,450	2,608,148	+24,943	+106,175
United States	152,937,400	5,097,913	+88,718	+164,536

SOURCE: Estimated from American Petroleum Institute weekly reports.

other areas by a total of approximately 61,000 barrels daily to bring allowables of these fields in line with recently estimated maximum rates of efficient production. On July 10, however, the Commission increased the state allowable for the remainder

The Building Materials Situation

Whether the building supplies industries would be able to meet the demands placed upon them has been an important consideration since the end of the war because of unusually heavy demands for additional dwellings, commercial and institutional buildings, and industrial facilities. During 1944 and 1945, military construction declined abruptly from the peak reached early in the war, and private construction was limited to a very small volume by government restrictions. Nearly all producers of building materials reduced operations during that period, and

BUILDING PERMITS

	June 1947		Percentage change valuation from		Jan. 1 to June 30, 1947		Percentage change valuation from 1946
	No.	Valuation	June 1946	May 1947	No.	Valuation	
Arlington	72	\$ 229,370	- 25	- 8	564	\$ 2,357,543	-16
Amarillo	213	953,735	+111	+ 43	1,012	3,751,523	-15
Austin	271	1,201,490	- 9	- 28	3,109	8,937,410	+ 5
Beaumont	414	528,432	+143	+ 18	1,940	2,376,725	+39
Corpus Christi	375	1,331,055	+ 23	+ 77	2,206	7,283,052	+39
Dallas	1,479	4,272,930	+ 62	+ 14	8,019	24,217,070	- 9
El Paso	123	327,160	+ 51	- 49	758	3,313,620	+36
Fort Worth	629	1,943,902	+ 24	- 14	3,586	11,540,915	-23
Galveston	146	209,457	+ 5	- 9	746	1,192,514	+ 3
Houston	736	8,877,503	+269	+ 69	3,961	32,948,002	-16
Lubbock	194	1,032,702	- 72	- 9	1,135	5,905,432	- 2
Port Arthur	167	239,943	- 8	+ 49	851	1,169,082	-10
San Antonio	1,197	2,288,951	+ 31	- 16	7,040	12,121,348	-15
Shreveport, La.	437	928,435	+107	+ 3	2,046	5,410,831	+ 1
Waco	171	1,069,550	-164	+ 90	816	3,850,644	+73
Wichita Falls	88	437,110	+186	+281	410	1,142,755	- 1
Total	6,711	\$25,891,705	+ 51	+ 20	38,209	\$127,518,466	- 8

†Change less than one-half of one per cent.

the sudden termination of hostilities found most of them poorly prepared to meet the extraordinarily heavy postwar demands. At a time when government supervision of production and distribution was being discontinued in many other industries, the disparity between total needs for most building materials and the immediate capacity to produce them in needed volume led to restoration and strengthening of controls over distribution of many products essential in residential building and to limitations upon the volume and types of construction which could be undertaken. At the same time, government subsidies for production of building materials for which the needs were greatest were provided in an attempt to induce expansion of output.

Despite these attempts to equalize output with effective demand, shortages of virtually all building materials persisted throughout 1946. These shortages interrupted construction schedules, prevented attainment of the high goals for residential construction set by the Office of the Housing Expediter, and contributed to rising construction costs by inducing "black-market" pricing, and by magnifying labor costs through delays on the job and forced use of substitute materials. By the fall of 1946, however, output of most building materials had been expanded to record peaks considerably above levels attained prior to the war. Moreover, during the last months of 1946, construction activity levelled off, partly in response to seasonal influences, but also reflecting growing resistance to rising costs of construction. As a result, distribution channels, from which building materials had been drained, gradually filled, and the

acute shortage of many materials eased, so that by midspring of 1947 material shortages ceased to be the primary limitation upon initiation of construction.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, UNITED STATES

(1939 monthly average=100)

	Monthly average					
	1941	1946	1st qtr. 1946	Last qtr. 1946	1st qtr. 1947	April 1947
Composite index*	132.3	125.3	95.8	139.0	126.3	138.2
Lumber	127.8	122.7	93.1	127.4	111.4	130.4
Hardwood flooring	127.3	58.2	49.6	74.3	85.8	100.6
Softwood Plywood	166.8	143.2	125.0	159.5	162.6	176.4
Brick	104.3	102.8	78.6	113.7	88.7	95.7
Structural clay tile	105.6	119.1	91.8	137.1	114.6	120.2
Clay sewer pipe	104.4	100.0	72.2	119.6	121.1	112.3
Cast iron soil pipe and fittings†	109.7	108.1	90.0	139.4	164.5	174.2
Gypsum (including lath)†	181.1	198.5	164.4	231.8	227.0	223.5
Cement	134.3	134.3	98.7	151.3	131.0	143.1
Asphalt roofing materials†	114.4	145.3	128.3	164.3	160.0	173.8
Fabricated structural steel†	173.3	139.3	92.1	155.8	137.5	140.0
Concrete reinforcing steel†	174.6	110.6	75.4	130.1	119.2	141.4
Wire nails and staples†	136.7	92.0	59.3	123.9	128.2	128.3
Tubs	132.4	123.0	82.4†	163.8	188.3	N.A.
Sinks	115.4	151.2	115.4†	210.0	247.4	N.A.
Lavatories	144.5	129.1	109.2†	156.8	183.2	N.A.
Water closet bowls	153.8	133.3	134.1†	152.5	150.0	N.A.
Water heaters	160.7	211.6	160.8	265.8	293.6	281.3
Rigid steel conduits and fittings†	218.4	149.7	95.4	198.0	172.8	191.3

*19 items. †Shipments. ‡March only. N.A.—Not available.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce.

As the preceding table indicates, national production of principal building materials, except hardwood flooring, brick, and some steel products, was at rates above those of prewar years during the first four months of 1947. Output of many important building products declined in the nation during the winter months from the very high levels attained last fall, but the declines probably were largely seasonal, and the upward trends of production seem to have been resumed. Data concerning output of building materials in Texas and the Southwest are less extensive. It appears, however, from estimates of employment in establishments in the area producing brick, tile, mill work, and

PORTLAND CEMENT STATISTICS—TEXAS MILLS

(Thousands of barrels)

	Production	Shipments	Stocks*
First quarter 1939	1,743	1,870	655
First quarter 1946	2,527	2,591	595
Last quarter 1946	2,492	2,485	377
First quarter 1947	2,810	2,642	544
January	889	827	438
February	914	818	534
March	1,007	997	544
April	1,013	1,064	493

*End of period.

SOURCE: Bureau of Mines.

structural steel, that there has been little fluctuation of activity at such plants during the past nine months. Production of Portland cement in Texas mills since the first of the year has been maintained above former record highs for comparable periods. Production of lumber in Texas and other southwestern states,

LUMBER PRODUCTION, SELECTED PERIODS

(Millions of board feet)

	United States	Southwest*	Texas
1935-1939 average	23,302	3,538	995
1945	27,951†	3,023	809
1946	35,062†	4,131	1,179
First quarter	6,556†	709	199
Second quarter	9,295†	1,044	285
Third quarter	10,006†	1,253	394
Fourth quarter	9,104†	1,125	334
1947			
First quarter	7,967	976	274

*Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. †Revised.

SOURCE: Civilian Production Administration, and United States Department of Agriculture.

although down seasonally from the high level attained last fall, thus far this year has been at a rate above the prewar (1935-1939) average, and considerably higher than during comparable periods in 1946 or prior years.

Continued production of building materials near peak rates at a time when construction activity has been levelling off and showing some disposition to decline has caused apprehensions among producers and dealers that inventories and current output might not be moved at present prices. Also, it has stimulated speculation among analysts and patrons of the construction industry as to whether a decline in materials prices might occur which would be sufficiently great to reduce construction costs appreciably and thus induce a desirable increase in residential and needed nonresidential buildings.

As yet, however, no general "oversupply" of important building materials has developed even at prevailing high prices. In some areas, temporary surpluses of rough grades of lumber have occurred, with consequent sharp price declines, and the prices of paints have shown some weakness. But although most building materials are becoming available in steadily increasing quantities, current output of many products, including mill work, hardwood flooring, sheet metal items, and sewer pipe, still is inadequate to meet the needs of all areas; and few, if any, products are in the easy supply which characterized the prewar situation, and which must again exist before materials of various qualities and types are readily available at attractive prices. Consequently, building materials prices in general have not weakened, although alleviation of acute shortages apparently has eased the upward pressures upon them. The composite index of

INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, UNITED STATES

(1926=100)

	1939 average	1946 average	March 1947	April 1947	May 1947
All building materials	90.5	132.6	177.5	178.8	177.0
Brick and tile	91.4	122.9	132.4	134.5	134.5
Cement	91.3	104.1	112.3	114.0	114.0
Lumber	93.2	178.4	269.3	273.5	269.4
Paint and paint materials	82.8	118.5	176.1	175.5	169.2
Plumbing and heating	79.2	103.8	117.9	118.2	120.0
Structural steel	107.3	118.4	127.7	127.7	N.A.
Other building materials	90.3	118.6	143.5	143.7	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the wholesale prices of building materials continued to rise until March of this year, when it was 96.1 per cent above the 1939 level and 42.1 per cent higher than in March 1946. Since March of this year, the index has changed very little, minor reductions in the prices of lumber and paint having been largely offset by slight increases in brick, tile, and iron and steel products.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED


(Thousands of dollars)

	June 1947	June 1946	May 1947	January 1 to June 30 1947	1946
Eleventh District—total	\$ 44,687	\$ 54,288	\$ 53,803	\$ 329,685	\$ 342,626
Residential	20,787	20,053	17,844	127,705	154,316
All other	23,900	34,235	35,959	201,980	188,310
United States*—total	605,070	807,914	674,557	3,492,645	3,937,736
Residential	209,458	332,248	254,085	1,468,902	1,833,473
All other	395,612	475,666	420,472	2,023,743	2,304,263

*37 states east of the Rocky Mountains.

SOURCE: F. W. Dodge Corporation.

All types of construction except for amusement and recreational projects were freed from government controls July 1, and this action, combined with liberalization of rent control and a possible expansion in the amount of public works, may reverse the recent downward trend in the value of construction awards and lead to increased consumption of building supplies. If these factors tend to sustain demand for the present large output of building materials, they may offset the effects of resistance on the part of many would-be builders to the high costs of construction and thus forestall reduction in the demand for and prices of building materials.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
MONTHLY
BUSINESS  REVIEW
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Number 8

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF
TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS IN TWENTY-FOUR REPORTING CITIES
ELEVENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT**

In the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, statistics of bank debits have been collected since 1918, when the Federal Reserve Board began to collect data to reveal more accurately the volume and trend of check transactions at various clearing house centers throughout the country. In 1919 and continuing through 1922, bank debit data were obtained from 11 cities in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District. Between 1923 and 1934, the number of reporting cities was raised to 18, where it remained through 1941.

Until May 1942, figures of bank debits were collected as of each week ending Wednesday, and monthly figures were derived from the weekly data. Beginning in that month, the collection of bank debit figures weekly was discontinued, and, instead, monthly figures were collected and released. At the same time, the number of cities reporting was increased to 24. Since then some additional banks, but no more cities, have been added, to raise the current total to 103 banks supplying monthly debit data. As of the year-end 1942 through 1946, those banks accounted for from 69 to 73 per cent of the total deposits of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District. Since those banks also supply the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas with figures revealing end-of-month deposits less interbank deposits, it is possible to compute the turnover of deposits for each of the 24 reporting cities.

The cities from which the data presented in this supplement were obtained include:

Tucson, Arizona	Austin, Texas	Fort Worth, Texas	San Angelo, Texas
Roswell, New Mexico	Beaumont, Texas	Galveston, Texas	San Antonio, Texas
Monroe, Louisiana	Corpus Christi, Texas	Houston, Texas	Texarkana, Texas
Shreveport, Louisiana	Corsicana, Texas	Laredo, Texas	Tyler, Texas
Abilene, Texas	Dallas, Texas	Lubbock, Texas	Waco, Texas
Amarillo, Texas	El Paso, Texas	Port Arthur, Texas	Wichita Falls, Texas

In order that the data presented in this publication be of most usefulness, a clear explanation of terms is desirable. The term "bank debits" as used in connection with this statistical series means the charges made against depositors' demand and time accounts, both government and private, except accounts of other banks and certified and officers' checks. The term "end-of-month deposits" means the demand and time deposits at the end of the month, including certified and officers' checks outstanding but excluding deposits to the credit of banks. "Annual rate of turnover of deposits" means the number of times commercial bank deposits as defined above turn over during a 12-month period, or the number of times the average deposit dollar is used during a year.

Bank debits indicate the extent to which depositors are using the funds which they have deposited in commercial banks; bank deposits reflect the amount of bank money in the hands of bank depositors; turnover of deposits tends to reflect or indicate the flow of money into economic channels, and the

Note—Continuing data of the type contained in this supplement will be available each month in the *Monthly Business Review* of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

trend of deposit turnover reflects changing economic or financial developments which are exerting their influence to accelerate or to retard the flow of money.

As indicated previously, the bank debit figures and the end-of-month deposits reported in this publication are submitted immediately after the end of the month to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas by the banks in the 24 reporting cities. The annual rate of turnover of deposits is computed by this Federal Reserve Bank by dividing the bank debits for a given month by the average deposits for that month and multiplying the quotient by 12. Average deposits for a given month are computed by averaging the end-of-month deposits for that month and the preceding month.

The usefulness of bank debit and deposit turnover data as indicators of general business activity results primarily from the importance of deposit currency as a medium of payment for business transactions. Bank debit figures for a community tend to reflect a composite of that community's wage payments, retail and wholesale trade, service fees, investment transfers, and most other transactions involving money settlements. So important is the use of bank checks in the settlement of business transactions that changes in business activity tend to be reflected by the changes in the volume of check payments and, consequently, by bank debits.

Bank debits, of course, include payments for a variety of financial transactions, for property transfers, and other types of transactions which are not closely related to the production or distribution of goods and services in the area or which may not be factors in the level or rate of the area's business activity. Also, bank debits reflect the volume of check transactions arising from all types of deposits and not from a particular category of deposits; neither do they necessarily reflect activity in a particular line or area of business activity. In view of these limitations, bank debit figures should be used only as general indicators of economic or business activity unless adequate testing should establish a satisfactory statistical relationship to specific business activities.

Bank debits, if properly used, may be of considerable value in indicating the trend of business activity in local centers for which other statistical data and indexes are not readily obtainable. A large part of available statistical materials pertains to national or to regional situations. In local areas or small cities bank debits provide a valuable supplement to the scant data available for measuring the course of business activity. In addition, in some cases these data may provide basic statistical material through the use of which satisfactorily reliable measures of different factors of business activity may be obtained. Bank debits also are often found to be valuable to business firms in planning sales programs, in considering the direction and extent of the expansion of business outlets, and in a number of other similar ways. In a broader sense, bank debit data may be very useful as a component part of a general index designed to measure the level and trend of business activity.

Since debits and turnover data reflect conditions relating to banking operations, they have useful potentialities to bankers and banking authorities. For instance, the seasonal pattern and trend of debits may indicate the relative volume of money payments likely to be demanded at various times during the year, while the velocity of deposits may afford a better appraisal of deposit activity.

The velocity of deposits or deposit turnover, reflecting the number of times the average deposit dollar is used during a given period, tends to indicate the attitude of the public toward holding or spending available purchasing power. Also, to the extent that the public tends to spend more freely during periods of high business activity than during other periods, the velocity of deposits may be related to the level of business activity.

A word of caution should be introduced at this point, however, because it does not follow from the possible relationship of deposit turnover to business activity that a relatively low deposit velocity must be associated with a low level of business. Business may be supported by steady and substantial increases in the volume of bank deposits. Under that condition, if the increase in deposit currency is large relative to the increase in bank debits, deposit turnover will decline even though business activity may be well sustained. Such a possibility reflects the fact that the effective volume of purchasing power in the form of deposit currency is a function of the volume of deposits and their rate of use. During the war years, for example, although new record levels of business activity were being reached each year, the trend of the turnover of deposits was steadily and rather sharply downward. Figures for each of the 24 reporting cities in the Eleventh District reveal a downward trend of deposit velocity, varying, it is true, in degree as between cities but, nevertheless, significant, from May 1942, when this series of data was initiated, until late in the war period or, in some instances, early in the postwar months when the trend began to reverse itself and move upward.

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

Twenty-four Reporting Cities—Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942			
June.....	1,431,157	1,277,806	13.8*
July.....	1,493,662	1,326,433*	13.8*
August.....	1,517,042	1,358,659*	13.6*
September.....	1,561,444	1,435,931*	13.4*
October.....	1,788,275	1,535,381*	14.4*
November.....	1,649,641	1,587,443*	12.7*
December.....	2,001,417	1,705,766	14.7*
1943.....	22,549,205		11.6*
January.....	1,668,406	1,723,548*	11.6*
February.....	1,531,559	1,740,418*	10.6*
March.....	1,917,274	1,793,574*	13.1*
April.....	1,912,033	1,852,783*	12.6*
May.....	1,756,719	1,900,950*	11.3*
June.....	1,941,706	1,888,382	12.2*
July.....	1,859,030	1,946,444	11.6
August.....	1,735,999	1,955,989	10.7
September.....	2,150,488	2,036,607	13.0
October.....	1,908,775	2,140,211	10.9
November.....	1,918,729	2,142,792	10.8
December.....	2,248,487	2,138,892	12.6
1944.....	25,272,432		10.7
January.....	2,020,084	2,168,894	11.3
February.....	2,005,434	2,227,082	10.9
March.....	2,088,949	2,202,255	11.3
April.....	1,965,639	2,195,704	10.7
May.....	2,007,291	2,240,271	10.9
June.....	2,291,213	2,402,055	11.9
July.....	2,050,853	2,415,938	10.2
August.....	1,999,325	2,467,525	9.8
September.....	2,093,949	2,408,830	10.3
October.....	2,092,102	2,435,752	10.3
November.....	2,124,260	2,504,704	10.3
December.....	2,533,333	2,666,578	11.8
1945.....	27,266,973		9.2
January.....	2,384,674	2,632,064	10.8
February.....	2,002,277	2,647,882	9.1
March.....	2,349,245	2,725,732	10.4
April.....	2,094,508	2,773,276	9.1
May.....	2,272,781	2,831,202	9.7
June.....	2,544,050	3,066,392	10.3
July.....	2,190,848	3,013,814	8.6
August.....	2,078,557	3,037,736	8.3
September.....	2,053,940	3,024,755	8.2
October.....	2,199,495	3,112,238	8.6
November.....	2,354,316	3,218,068	8.9
December.....	2,742,282	3,433,305	9.8
1946.....	32,705,707		9.8
January.....	2,593,425	3,426,448	9.1
February.....	2,240,800	3,481,157	7.8
March.....	2,591,580	3,402,420	9.0
April.....	2,547,113	3,380,844	9.0
May.....	2,597,190	3,396,273	9.2
June.....	2,687,934	3,318,273	9.6
July.....	2,811,320	3,297,914	10.2
August.....	2,746,307	3,256,670	10.1
September.....	2,705,983	3,249,440	10.0
October.....	2,956,256	3,231,095	10.9
November.....	2,902,092	3,215,506	10.8
December.....	3,325,707	3,195,228	12.5
1947			
January.....	3,077,020	3,161,597	11.6
February.....	2,754,263	3,139,911	10.4
March.....	2,968,559	3,140,338	11.4
April.....	2,983,256	3,157,349	11.4
May.....	3,063,819	3,181,416	11.6
June.....	3,080,095	3,210,477	11.5

*Estimated.

BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Tucson, Arizona			Roswell, New Mexico		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June	22,942	21,098	12.7	7,669	6,686	14.4
July	21,407	19,651	12.6	6,981	6,926	12.4
August	21,183	23,423	11.8	5,498	7,166	9.4
September	22,948	24,731	11.4	5,355	7,453	8.8
October	23,862	25,844	11.3	6,480	7,246	10.6
November	22,369	27,678	10.1	8,196	9,400	11.8
December	23,033	28,802	9.8	7,583	10,232	9.2
1943	318,997		9.3	92,978		8.0
January	22,289	30,527	9.0	7,300	10,142	8.6
February	21,729	31,908	8.4	6,122	10,342	7.2
March	27,493	32,609	10.2	8,345	10,409	9.6
April	26,061	33,312	9.5	8,136	10,641	9.2
May	25,132	28,713	9.7	7,078	11,018	7.8
June	27,366	34,067	10.4	7,163	10,765	7.9
July	31,239	35,065	10.8	7,315	11,673	7.8
August	24,063	35,973	8.2	6,949	11,955	7.1
September	29,422	35,004	10.0	8,107	11,980	8.2
October	28,236	36,463	9.5	8,117	12,761	7.9
November	26,050	37,623	8.4	8,937	13,803	8.0
December	29,917	40,612	9.1	9,409	13,526	8.3
1944	341,993		7.6	104,623		7.4
January	27,467	39,541	8.3	8,070	13,280	7.2
February	27,811	42,206	8.2	10,580	13,137	9.6
March	29,234	45,301	8.0	8,584	13,073	7.9
April	27,735	45,520	7.3	7,685	13,220	7.0
May	29,072	45,767	7.7	8,232	13,585	7.3
June	30,239	45,732	7.9	9,445	13,281	8.4
July	27,364	46,061	7.2	8,587	13,234	7.8
August	26,592	45,729	7.0	7,548	13,924	6.7
September	25,689	46,401	6.7	7,496	14,490	6.4
October	28,006	49,141	7.1	8,788	15,634	7.0
November	29,278	45,294	7.4	9,573	16,467	7.2
December	33,456	46,810	8.8	10,035	17,323	7.1
1945	411,699		6.7	113,041		6.4
January	33,090	56,889	7.7	9,630	16,350	6.8
February	33,429	57,613	7.0	7,797	16,250	5.8
March	35,295	58,023	7.3	9,444	16,006	7.1
April	32,760	58,883	6.7	8,660	16,507	6.4
May	36,313	59,524	7.3	9,280	16,293	6.8
June	36,213	58,658	7.3	9,550	17,128	6.8
July	31,457	60,977	6.4	8,407	17,665	5.8
August	29,848	59,858	5.9	8,691	18,050	5.9
September	31,124	60,766	6.2	8,285	18,235	5.5
October	34,747	62,202	6.8	9,914	19,129	6.4
November	37,834	68,007	7.0	11,616	20,162	7.1
December	39,589	70,590	6.8	11,767	20,429	7.0
1946	553,800		7.4	144,999		7.5
January	42,899	72,825	7.2	12,171	19,653	7.3
February	39,922	75,048	6.5	10,571	19,429	6.5
March	46,509	75,034	7.4	12,849	18,800	8.0
April	46,889	75,457	7.4	11,424	19,096	7.2
May	49,333	76,021	7.8	11,353	18,773	7.2
June	44,778	73,505	7.2	10,526	18,530	6.7
July	43,899	73,988	7.2	11,426	18,377	7.4
August	44,104	72,822	7.2	10,848	18,506	7.1
September	45,755	75,428	7.4	12,100	19,139	7.7
October	49,396	76,704	7.8	14,240	19,994	8.8
November	48,531	77,927	7.6	13,462	20,745	7.9
December	51,785	78,762	7.9	14,029	19,802	8.3
1947						
January	46,566	79,186	7.1	13,155	18,393	8.3
February	43,894	80,287	6.6	9,846	17,986	6.5
March	54,316	80,166	8.2	12,015	17,582	8.2
April	52,047	80,568	7.8	11,986	17,430	8.2
May	53,054	79,381	7.9	12,040	17,154	8.4
June	48,401	77,624	7.4	11,612	16,740	8.3

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Monroe, Louisiana			Shreveport, Louisiana		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	15,097	15,970	12.5*	60,921	63,252	11.5
July.....	14,016	16,120*	10.4*	64,003	67,245	11.8
August.....	14,345	16,470	10.6*	62,657	61,835	11.6
September.....	17,284	16,425*	12.6*	61,313	71,116	11.0
October.....	18,298	19,522*	12.2*	68,698	73,736	11.4
November.....	17,572	21,119*	10.3*	62,654	77,170	10.0
December.....	18,544	22,322	10.2*	66,906	81,700	10.1
1943.....	202,589		8.4*	847,623		9.3
January.....	17,012	22,392*	9.1*	68,960	77,553	10.4
February.....	13,786	22,424*	7.4*	55,855	79,364	8.5
March.....	17,104	22,210*	9.2*	70,704	81,451	10.6
April.....	16,992	22,515*	9.1*	69,669	91,094	9.7
May.....	15,376	22,435*	8.2*	72,214	91,708	9.5
June.....	17,851	22,857	9.5*	69,259	87,997	9.2
July.....	14,488	23,267	7.6	64,554	91,870	8.6
August.....	15,051	24,099	7.6	64,467	94,877	8.3
September.....	21,027	27,572	9.7	84,857	98,574	10.6
October.....	18,380	26,317	8.2	70,823	100,720	8.5
November.....	16,410	26,102	7.6	70,974	101,497	8.4
December.....	19,112	26,682	8.6	85,787	99,474	10.2
1944.....	219,468		7.7	969,124		8.7
January.....	17,660	26,829	7.9	75,128	102,764	8.9
February.....	18,593	27,135	8.3	78,004	102,669	9.1
March.....	18,683	27,437	8.2	81,602	100,551	9.6
April.....	16,322	26,320	7.3	73,200	104,058	8.6
May.....	16,718	25,522	7.7	78,704	97,266	9.4
June.....	17,933	27,383	8.2	83,064	112,207	9.5
July.....	16,668	28,249	7.2	72,879	118,263	7.6
August.....	16,815	29,243	7.0	76,956	119,862	7.8
September.....	19,221	29,237	7.9	82,141	116,123	8.4
October.....	18,896	30,106	7.7	81,373	115,482	8.4
November.....	20,229	31,403	7.9	85,050	119,622	8.6
December.....	21,730	34,325	7.9	101,023	129,156	9.7
1945.....	231,651		6.6	1,004,139		7.5
January.....	21,869	32,707	7.8	96,455	120,807	9.2
February.....	17,106	33,200	6.2	74,332	125,592	7.2
March.....	18,973	33,127	6.8	84,828	123,735	8.2
April.....	15,959	33,244	5.8	84,792	128,745	8.0
May.....	18,697	32,972	6.7	88,583	132,751	8.2
June.....	17,951	34,602	6.4	88,754	135,772	7.9
July.....	16,170	34,662	5.6	72,297	134,196	6.5
August.....	16,936	35,330	5.8	74,895	140,645	6.6
September.....	18,549	35,921	6.2	76,547	136,895	6.6
October.....	22,727	36,489	7.6	79,439	139,724	6.8
November.....	22,781	39,025	7.2	88,089	143,258	7.4
December.....	23,933	42,715	7.1	95,128	149,892	7.8
1946.....	308,193		7.7	1,172,386		7.9
January.....	26,299	41,273	7.6	92,571	148,748	7.4
February.....	21,941	41,787	6.4	76,932	151,030	6.1
March.....	24,738	40,635	7.2	93,074	148,934	7.4
April.....	22,472	41,394	6.6	86,752	148,936	7.0
May.....	24,560	40,704	7.2	93,707	154,302	7.4
June.....	22,051	40,131	6.6	89,786	149,042	7.1
July.....	25,244	39,341	7.7	92,017	147,619	7.4
August.....	26,604	38,100	8.3	99,132	147,725	8.0
September.....	24,443	38,451	7.7	115,274	144,578	9.5
October.....	29,130	38,669	9.1	108,738	145,653	9.0
November.....	29,828	37,940	9.4	103,374	145,267	8.5
December.....	30,883	40,016	9.5	121,029	145,295	10.0
1947						
January.....	32,431	36,709	10.2	112,610	141,018	9.5
February.....	26,312	37,955	8.4	96,209	144,584	8.0
March.....	27,885	36,213	9.0	113,146	142,514	9.5
April.....	25,310	36,360	8.4	104,774	142,951	8.8
May.....	26,789	36,341	8.9	107,749	145,221	9.0
June.....	26,450	38,669	8.5	110,304	141,801	9.2

*Estimated.

BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Abilene, Texas			Amarillo, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	13,163	13,303	12.1*	31,346	25,202	15.4
July.....	14,174	13,915	12.5	40,532	28,256	18.2
August.....	13,841	16,115*	11.0*	42,616	30,768	17.3
September.....	14,977	16,300*	11.0*	45,714	33,798	17.0
October.....	20,843	16,684	15.2*	44,938	36,015	15.5
November.....	17,478	18,209	12.0	45,305	34,985	15.4
December.....	18,406	19,276	11.8	44,749	36,898	15.0
1943	200,617		8.5	504,313		11.4
January.....	16,809	19,622	10.3	39,898	38,653	12.7
February.....	14,715	18,012	9.4	37,171	40,052	11.3
March.....	17,266	18,282	11.4	49,019	41,441	14.4
April.....	17,489	21,648	10.6	44,276	41,861	12.7
May.....	15,499	21,225	8.6	42,975	44,151	12.0
June.....	15,450	22,274	8.5	38,111	41,615	10.7
July.....	15,240	23,004	8.0	43,004	45,300	11.9
August.....	15,085	25,594	7.4	36,781	43,991	9.8
September.....	20,022	27,777	9.0	44,123	46,841	11.6
October.....	17,737	28,125	7.6	40,829	49,615	10.2
November.....	17,449	28,459	7.4	43,372	49,550	10.4
December.....	17,856	28,710	7.4	44,754	49,382	10.8
1944	219,346		7.1	521,733		10.2
January.....	17,095	27,000	7.3	42,491	47,939	10.4
February.....	19,128	29,345	8.2	40,673	48,325	10.2
March.....	17,016	28,779	7.1	42,241	47,280	10.6
April.....	16,738	28,075	7.1	39,623	46,025	10.2
May.....	16,252	29,034	6.8	41,751	46,727	10.8
June.....	19,692	31,318	7.8	44,632	48,190	11.3
July.....	17,239	31,907	6.6	48,205	53,940	11.3
August.....	17,608	32,438	6.6	45,170	51,022	10.1
September.....	18,082	32,535	6.7	42,318	53,750	9.5
October.....	18,716	32,986	6.8	43,856	53,974	9.7
November.....	20,880	34,446	7.4	45,889	51,253	10.2
December.....	20,900	35,303	7.2	44,884	56,614	9.7
1945	224,684		6.3	576,233		9.0
January.....	20,988	34,532	7.2	47,780	56,751	10.1
February.....	17,213	33,663	6.1	41,937	58,553	8.8
March.....	19,740	32,858	7.1	51,084	59,190	10.4
April.....	15,724	32,786	5.8	45,481	60,191	9.1
May.....	17,975	33,274	6.5	49,680	61,054	9.8
June.....	18,208	36,511	6.2	51,197	61,917	10.0
July.....	16,810	33,237	5.8	50,938	64,868	9.6
August.....	16,011	34,944	5.6	45,568	66,626	8.3
September.....	17,200	35,501	5.9	41,056	67,340	7.3
October.....	19,240	36,582	6.4	49,790	69,131	8.8
November.....	21,501	37,946	7.0	51,015	69,288	8.9
December.....	24,074	43,517	7.1	50,707	71,924	8.6
1946	295,486		7.3	725,424		10.0
January.....	22,983	41,864	6.5	51,188	72,418	8.5
February.....	20,590	41,524	5.9	49,196	71,481	8.2
March.....	23,477	40,540	6.8	54,100	70,852	9.1
April.....	22,901	39,979	6.8	54,442	71,697	9.1
May.....	23,171	39,657	7.0	55,207	73,420	9.1
June.....	23,394	42,276	6.8	59,186	72,415	9.7
July.....	23,898	40,746	7.0	71,660	73,673	11.8
August.....	23,958	40,101	7.1	63,406	72,695	10.4
September.....	24,194	40,386	7.2	59,489	72,636	9.8
October.....	29,430	39,641	8.9	71,271	73,471	11.8
November.....	27,755	39,367	8.4	66,465	74,082	10.8
December.....	29,735	39,245	9.1	69,814	73,875	11.3
1947						
January.....	26,366	38,264	8.2	69,988	69,935	11.6
February.....	24,702	37,461	7.8	61,652	72,683	10.3
March.....	26,931	36,731	8.8	72,154	74,790	11.8
April.....	27,158	36,311	8.9	71,953	72,772	11.8
May.....	26,519	37,742	8.6	69,432	76,024	11.2
June.....	28,019	38,509	8.8	73,294	77,151	11.5

*Estimated.

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Austin, Texas			Beaumont, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	45,638	36,993	14.9	36,212	33,403	13.0
July.....	45,809	37,740	14.8	34,718	34,890	12.2
August.....	61,437	39,569	19.1	37,458	35,646	12.7
September.....	54,157	40,780	16.2	37,508	37,344	12.4
October.....	65,440	43,325	18.7	42,320	39,453	13.2
November.....	67,754	45,943	18.2	43,132	42,707	12.6
December.....	92,228	47,974	23.5	54,565	46,036	14.8
1943.....	1,092,330		18.9	648,000		12.3
January.....	63,181	47,337	16.0	48,932	45,096	12.8
February.....	68,910	45,241	17.9	44,296	48,296	11.4
March.....	128,459	49,527	32.5	51,494	45,454	13.2
April.....	80,829	63,078	17.3	59,963	52,375	14.8
May.....	92,471	52,192	19.2	52,442	51,884	12.1
June.....	164,030	50,110	38.5	52,899	51,798	12.2
July.....	80,118	52,987	18.6	53,761	54,721	12.1
August.....	61,666	52,277	14.0	51,983	53,596	11.5
September.....	112,871	78,155	20.8	58,165	52,166	13.2
October.....	68,904	67,299	11.4	54,431	55,822	12.1
November.....	69,006	68,858	12.1	56,675	58,562	11.9
December.....	101,885	65,471	18.2	62,959	62,948	12.5
1944.....	937,399		13.0	679,445		10.6
January.....	60,169	61,457	11.4	58,676	60,515	11.4
February.....	79,409	74,645	14.0	56,977	58,716	11.5
March.....	103,455	68,330	17.4	53,565	60,633	10.8
April.....	86,977	66,098	15.5	54,501	59,422	10.9
May.....	76,106	65,935	13.8	51,155	64,336	10.0
June.....	98,459	86,399	15.5	57,364	62,257	10.9
July.....	70,759	70,844	10.8	56,739	61,857	10.9
August.....	74,603	73,481	12.4	51,538	62,435	10.0
September.....	78,654	71,166	13.1	56,653	63,953	10.8
October.....	73,963	72,203	12.4	54,871	67,283	10.0
November.....	58,285	69,656	9.8	57,273	71,740	9.8
December.....	76,560	83,214	12.0	70,133	73,502	11.6
1945.....	892,807		10.9	701,886		9.1
January.....	102,109	86,959	14.4	64,572	72,163	10.7
February.....	61,833	75,421	9.1	57,087	71,082	9.6
March.....	97,966	80,537	15.1	61,893	71,010	10.4
April.....	66,252	79,990	10.0	52,777	77,852	8.5
May.....	63,495	77,740	9.7	58,094	78,083	9.0
June.....	81,083	76,113	12.6	62,065	76,368	9.6
July.....	70,051	76,736	11.0	59,536	75,631	9.4
August.....	58,245	77,081	9.1	54,740	76,315	8.6
September.....	71,147	77,398	11.0	53,950	79,939	8.3
October.....	74,394	82,811	11.2	57,079	79,166	8.6
November.....	71,234	87,661	10.1	59,563	82,247	8.9
December.....	74,998	100,364	9.6	60,530	82,859	8.8
1946.....	1,097,828		11.1	749,648		9.0
January.....	117,692	102,752	13.9	66,814	82,971	9.7
February.....	80,486	102,230	9.5	58,232	83,469	8.4
March.....	105,828	100,681	12.5	58,774	81,255	8.5
April.....	84,142	102,809	10.0	55,627	83,213	8.2
May.....	82,249	101,866	9.6	57,324	83,507	8.3
June.....	96,296	98,567	11.5	57,355	81,259	8.4
July.....	79,653	101,326	9.6	62,743	79,539	9.4
August.....	84,916	95,201	10.3	61,029	79,901	9.2
September.....	100,410	97,070	12.5	61,039	82,312	9.0
October.....	87,077	97,951	10.7	68,196	85,150	9.7
November.....	78,791	94,595	9.8	66,504	85,907	9.4
December.....	100,288	95,123	12.7	76,011	86,773	10.6
1947						
January.....	123,266	105,024	14.8	73,142	83,603	10.3
February.....	90,154	93,498	10.9	70,055	83,578	10.1
March.....	98,928	94,853	12.6	71,440	81,864	10.3
April.....	95,572	98,190	11.9	72,345	81,440	10.7
May.....	89,362	95,487	11.0	70,747	80,796	10.4
June.....	94,302	96,892	11.8	73,067	81,107	10.8

BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Corpus Christi, Texas			Corsicana, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	31,898	27,896	13.8	4,114	8,632	6.2
July.....	34,991	27,425	15.1	4,367	8,567	6.1
August.....	39,013	28,483	16.8	4,134	8,622	5.8
September.....	37,317	29,947	15.4	5,262	9,004	7.2
October.....	37,957	32,468	14.6	6,822	9,580	8.8
November.....	39,133	33,311	14.3	5,563	9,811	6.8
December.....	43,005	35,551	15.0	7,908	10,029	9.6
1943	515,339		13.3	82,304		7.3
January.....	41,059	34,624	14.0	7,333	9,758	8.9
February.....	38,263	37,110	12.8	5,102	9,897	6.2
March.....	40,772	36,418	13.3	6,323	10,245	7.6
April.....	43,730	35,832	14.5	7,730	10,074	9.1
May.....	41,031	36,982	13.6	9,479	10,686	10.9
June.....	40,657	37,864	13.1	6,309	11,087	7.0
July.....	41,915	37,587	13.3	6,135	11,106	6.6
August.....	43,190	40,752	13.2	5,713	10,027	6.5
September.....	50,247	39,318	15.1	7,612	11,962	8.3
October.....	45,306	41,309	13.4	6,761	12,829	6.6
November.....	43,059	43,294	12.2	6,564	13,137	6.1
December.....	46,110	43,847	12.7	7,243	13,797	6.5
1944	601,304		12.6	78,542		6.0
January.....	49,489	43,442	13.6	6,935	14,627	5.9
February.....	43,450	44,439	11.9	6,185	12,050	5.5
March.....	44,948	43,466	12.2	6,687	12,473	6.6
April.....	46,961	44,840	12.7	5,830	12,312	5.6
May.....	45,938	46,254	12.1	5,263	12,896	5.0
June.....	51,402	45,139	13.4	6,468	12,023	6.2
July.....	53,162	47,955	13.7	6,449	12,808	6.2
August.....	48,756	49,422	12.0	5,616	13,159	5.2
September.....	50,569	50,994	12.1	6,372	13,260	5.8
October.....	52,726	53,867	12.1	7,023	13,757	6.2
November.....	56,322	49,121	13.1	6,908	13,893	6.0
December.....	57,581	55,762	13.2	8,806	14,319	7.4
1945	707,639		12.1	84,160		4.9
January.....	57,878	56,013	12.5	7,082	14,574	5.9
February.....	48,617	47,139	11.3	5,200	14,852	4.2
March.....	57,713	56,089	13.4	6,746	15,248	5.4
April.....	51,984	57,658	10.9	5,840	15,002	4.7
May.....	55,121	60,033	11.3	7,264	15,278	5.8
June.....	65,029	59,579	13.1	8,184	17,185	6.0
July.....	59,351	60,337	11.9	6,346	17,954	4.3
August.....	66,429	59,381	13.3	5,350	18,251	3.6
September.....	59,488	59,859	12.0	6,883	18,505	4.4
October.....	57,066	60,452	11.4	7,771	18,668	5.0
November.....	59,287	60,100	11.8	8,566	19,125	5.4
December.....	69,676	64,138	13.4	8,928	19,707	5.5
1936	776,257		11.3	100,849		5.3
January.....	68,994	68,635	12.5	9,560	19,618	5.9
February.....	51,345	67,008	9.1	7,138	19,241	4.4
March.....	70,547	68,830	12.5	7,573	18,892	4.8
April.....	67,564	68,702	11.8	7,402	18,849	4.7
May.....	63,809	66,960	11.3	7,958	18,871	5.0
June.....	65,035	66,553	11.6	6,528	18,643	4.2
July.....	65,143	70,035	11.4	6,782	18,546	4.3
August.....	69,084	70,587	11.8	7,242	18,400	4.7
September.....	59,854	71,451	10.1	9,141	18,635	5.9
October.....	63,910	69,503	10.9	10,457	18,966	6.7
November.....	60,148	69,619	10.3	9,723	19,186	6.1
December.....	70,824	69,788	12.2	11,345	19,415	7.1
1947						
January.....	64,095	68,457	11.2	10,993	18,996	6.8
February.....	59,792	67,931	10.6	8,400	19,152	5.3
March.....	64,207	66,611	11.4	8,815	19,446	5.5
April.....	65,772	66,002	11.9	8,245	19,215	5.2
May.....	66,938	64,882	12.2	8,186	19,385	5.0
June.....	65,659	63,604	12.2	8,606	19,063	5.4

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Dallas, Texas			El Paso, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	370,609	275,592	16.6	44,223	36,269	14.8
July.....	390,872	287,097	16.7	46,012	40,311	14.4
August.....	397,319	285,131	16.7	49,493	44,256	14.0
September.....	423,096	310,832	17.0	46,635	44,976	12.6
October.....	470,323	336,639	17.4	51,113	48,470	13.1
November.....	420,056	335,587	15.0	58,828	50,889	14.2
December.....	510,352	339,335	18.1	63,310	55,197	14.3
1943	5,599,916		13.8	678,637		10.9
January.....	423,400	355,321	14.6	54,051	56,741	11.6
February.....	381,232	355,554	12.8	51,928	57,226	10.9
March.....	468,713	416,451	14.5	57,438	56,919	12.1
April.....	484,005	384,405	14.5	65,503	59,930	13.4
May.....	427,725	402,677	13.1	51,301	65,607	9.8
June.....	447,316	396,768	13.4	58,561	62,249	11.0
July.....	446,883	405,683	13.3	53,298	63,212	10.2
August.....	434,548	409,931	12.8	47,466	59,561	9.2
September.....	550,366	424,394	15.8	54,704	64,225	10.6
October.....	486,385	457,832	13.2	55,650	67,173	10.2
November.....	478,815	447,850	12.7	62,990	67,132	11.3
December.....	570,528	425,251	15.7	65,747	68,856	11.6
1944	6,526,796		13.2	718,574		9.8
January.....	501,569	444,284	13.8	61,179	68,518	10.7
February.....	546,209	460,152	14.5	62,053	69,797	10.8
March.....	517,331	457,300	13.6	64,607	69,552	11.2
April.....	509,363	453,214	13.4	61,220	69,923	10.6
May.....	511,070	457,668	13.4	56,883	70,345	9.7
June.....	582,166	518,798	14.3	59,833	72,899	10.1
July.....	514,319	519,782	11.9	52,246	73,484	8.5
August.....	503,415	545,782	11.3	45,547	74,140	7.4
September.....	549,630	502,696	12.6	50,029	72,907	8.2
October.....	548,691	509,129	13.0	61,520	74,103	10.1
November.....	559,064	517,320	13.1	64,814	78,007	10.2
December.....	683,969	550,264	15.4	78,643	83,393	11.8
1945	7,057,650		10.6	808,870		8.9
January.....	633,803	548,478	13.8	71,484	83,952	10.3
February.....	510,804	550,206	11.2	60,205	84,097	8.6
March.....	583,680	621,093	12.0	66,170	84,405	9.5
April.....	545,648	625,743	10.6	56,351	83,766	8.0
May.....	590,447	626,700	11.3	64,342	84,704	9.1
June.....	685,839	736,873	12.1	72,538	88,859	10.1
July.....	572,407	711,718	9.5	57,886	89,285	7.8
August.....	534,034	707,731	9.0	54,652	90,202	7.3
September.....	491,157	698,523	8.4	58,510	93,735	7.7
October.....	549,922	721,214	9.2	72,674	96,866	9.1
November.....	581,769	705,686	9.8	84,342	103,749	10.1
December.....	778,104	755,163	12.8	89,716	112,592	10.0
1946	8,625,615		12.2	1,081,920		9.8
January.....	667,516	766,226	10.6	92,916	112,782	9.8
February.....	571,593	772,481	8.9	74,549	114,532	7.9
March.....	634,508	756,808	10.0	81,172	111,630	8.6
April.....	699,336	733,938	11.3	79,546	112,114	8.5
May.....	683,332	726,054	11.3	87,690	111,148	9.5
June.....	713,020	698,214	12.0	83,275	108,504	9.1
July.....	752,827	686,529	13.1	85,245	108,537	9.5
August.....	725,951	673,381	12.8	81,878	105,673	9.1
September.....	702,747	674,845	12.5	89,801	107,309	10.1
October.....	780,940	667,850	13.9	103,398	106,483	11.6
November.....	770,508	657,379	13.9	104,603	112,547	11.5
December.....	923,337	650,267	16.9	117,847	110,462	12.7
1947						
January.....	817,881	637,795	15.2	105,596	108,148	11.6
February.....	768,603	646,991	14.4	89,826	109,974	9.8
March.....	753,893	645,159	14.0	108,671	106,262	12.1
April.....	786,088	649,804	14.5	96,430	105,616	10.9
May.....	820,466	649,954	15.1	97,440	104,190	11.2
June.....	806,151	664,061	14.8	89,202	104,426	10.3

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Fort Worth, Texas			Galveston, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	127,979	98,766	15.8*	33,530	43,870	9.5
July.....	135,595	105,587	16.0	36,269	46,035	9.7
August.....	131,565	111,719	14.5	34,004	48,331	8.6
September.....	143,688	121,401	14.8	32,439	51,791	7.8
October.....	158,564	134,256	14.9	50,367	50,184	11.9
November.....	155,543	134,536	13.9	34,923	51,217	8.3
December.....	189,287	145,674	16.2	42,854	52,298	10.0
1943	2,305,187		14.0	496,106		8.7
January.....	156,727	152,813	12.6	35,051	55,539	7.8
February.....	140,044	149,622	11.2	37,475	55,469	8.2
March.....	189,460	150,606	15.1	39,107	55,420	8.5
April.....	182,555	156,200	14.3	41,099	56,083	8.9
May.....	176,026	162,458	13.2	36,735	56,098	7.8
June.....	192,194	161,080	14.3	40,467	56,141	8.6
July.....	237,994	161,987	17.6	39,010	58,394	8.2
August.....	177,706	165,413	13.1	40,470	57,823	8.4
September.....	218,767	170,378	15.6	52,879	56,963	11.0
October.....	198,195	182,302	13.4	42,995	59,030	8.9
November.....	200,369	181,173	13.2	42,348	58,808	8.6
December.....	235,150	178,209	15.7	48,470	60,332	9.7
1944	2,576,299		12.6	539,307		8.3
January.....	225,297	187,472	14.8	44,308	62,068	8.6
February.....	190,510	193,065	12.0	47,267	62,262	9.1
March.....	195,958	186,842	12.4	43,789	60,514	8.5
April.....	185,423	184,301	12.0	41,432	60,640	8.2
May.....	204,004	194,820	13.0	40,140	61,137	7.9
June.....	232,982	208,031	13.9	53,116	66,636	10.0
July.....	215,168	214,481	12.2	45,986	66,012	8.3
August.....	205,233	212,844	11.5	42,916	66,118	7.8
September.....	246,740	221,309	13.7	43,960	66,095	7.9
October.....	207,289	208,923	11.5	43,735	66,663	7.9
November.....	203,314	221,812	11.3	44,148	68,882	7.8
December.....	624,381	226,076	14.2	48,510	70,062	8.4
1945	2,624,195		10.8	548,165		7.4
January.....	227,576	220,984	12.2	45,290	68,900	7.8
February.....	227,965	220,918	12.4	37,267	71,338	6.4
March.....	224,125	220,697	12.2	50,266	68,768	8.6
April.....	192,011	224,420	10.3	40,865	70,066	7.1
May.....	224,200	231,916	11.8	43,577	72,470	7.3
June.....	250,228	246,708	12.6	53,999	75,079	8.8
July.....	212,810	247,106	10.3	47,843	74,809	7.7
August.....	193,656	249,606	9.4	44,749	76,154	7.1
September.....	193,128	245,732	9.4	41,792	75,931	6.6
October.....	203,893	250,661	9.8	44,587	77,243	7.0
November.....	228,556	272,513	10.4	44,559	80,898	6.7
December.....	246,047	283,026	10.7	53,371	82,617	7.8
1946	2,965,554		10.5	641,410		7.6
January.....	215,732	288,610	9.0	52,275	83,298	7.6
February.....	195,677	290,614	8.2	43,246	85,929	6.1
March.....	218,050	284,539	9.1	58,571	85,687	8.2
April.....	209,835	284,353	8.9	50,697	85,530	7.1
May.....	223,428	287,294	9.4	53,235	86,414	7.4
June.....	254,322	285,491	10.7	54,007	83,612	7.7
July.....	305,746	283,320	13.0	57,202	85,401	8.2
August.....	259,708	281,425	11.0	55,030	84,600	7.8
September.....	229,853	281,157	9.8	49,509	83,795	7.1
October.....	272,390	279,000	11.6	52,579	82,507	7.6
November.....	266,411	276,347	11.5	54,871	82,714	7.9
December.....	314,402	267,773	13.9	60,188	82,564	8.8
1947						
January.....	268,802	266,277	12.1	56,119	82,584	8.2
February.....	238,149	265,041	10.8	50,191	85,541	7.2
March.....	265,969	270,959	11.9	60,496	84,058	8.5
April.....	278,844	273,059	12.4	57,697	86,134	8.2
May.....	278,422	275,198	12.2	60,594	89,982	8.3
June.....	326,670	271,943	14.3	59,349	88,918	7.9

*Estimated.

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Houston, Texas			Laredo, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	355,192	330,177	13.3	7,181	7,976	10.9
July.....	374,132	335,867	13.4	7,622	8,043	11.4
August.....	372,215	340,672	13.2	8,008	8,254	11.8
September.....	374,502	348,151	13.1	8,695	8,411	12.5
October.....	429,033	361,810	14.5	9,351	8,982	13.0
November.....	398,626	381,189	12.8	9,358	9,785	12.0
December.....	519,690	417,194	15.6	10,447	9,403	13.1
1943.....	5,570,353		12.1	129,276		10.7
January.....	418,229	414,047	12.1	9,853	10,614	11.8
February.....	373,434	421,847	10.7	8,903	10,703	10.1
March.....	452,161	409,519	13.1	10,844	10,687	12.1
April.....	464,133	435,191	13.2	11,483	12,316	12.0
May.....	425,219	449,035	11.5	11,134	12,697	10.7
June.....	473,746	455,061	12.6	11,215	12,572	10.7
July.....	456,831	457,618	12.0	10,951	12,422	10.6
August.....	452,343	467,293	11.8	10,285	12,112	10.1
September.....	519,684	478,985	13.2	11,200	12,535	10.9
October.....	480,555	509,271	11.6	10,424	12,878	9.8
November.....	481,850	510,469	11.4	10,875	12,703	10.2
December.....	572,163	526,630	13.2	12,109	13,067	11.3
1944.....	6,491,289		11.4	140,938		9.7
January.....	520,935	532,046	11.8	11,196	13,772	10.0
February.....	479,857	541,657	10.7	11,901	13,893	10.3
March.....	554,375	534,209	12.4	11,448	13,813	10.0
April.....	500,232	541,432	11.2	11,458	13,220	10.2
May.....	525,668	546,615	11.6	12,834	13,217	11.6
June.....	597,248	574,197	12.8	13,090	13,953	11.5
July.....	528,794	569,011	11.2	11,380	15,819	9.1
August.....	540,403	584,612	11.3	11,148	13,958	9.0
September.....	522,846	566,376	10.9	10,920	15,291	9.0
October.....	534,674	578,255	11.2	11,472	15,705	8.9
November.....	541,686	592,698	11.2	11,700	15,279	9.1
December.....	644,571	652,013	12.5	12,391	16,917	9.2
1945.....	7,065,345		9.9	147,830		8.3
January.....	588,434	632,951	11.0	12,391	16,201	9.0
February.....	503,157	649,567	9.4	10,522	16,815	7.7
March.....	634,393	649,268	11.8	12,604	14,548	9.6
April.....	564,337	664,755	10.3	12,223	15,502	9.7
May.....	588,885	689,470	10.4	14,024	18,088	10.1
June.....	661,860	756,130	11.0	14,007	19,082	9.0
July.....	572,881	729,866	9.2	12,753	18,829	8.0
August.....	546,105	723,398	9.0	11,745	18,006	7.7
September.....	559,987	711,875	9.4	11,199	18,389	7.4
October.....	553,412	735,438	9.1	11,696	18,256	7.7
November.....	595,625	761,649	9.6	11,859	19,222	7.6
December.....	696,269	839,339	10.4	12,807	20,522	7.7
1946.....	8,183,040		10.5	181,435		8.5
January.....	636,286	800,268	9.4	13,830	21,012	8.0
February.....	566,838	822,564	8.4	13,748	21,795	7.7
March.....	666,873	798,284	9.8	14,858	21,259	8.3
April.....	624,524	791,499	9.5	15,495	21,212	8.8
May.....	656,098	806,473	9.8	16,379	22,529	9.0
June.....	672,717	785,639	10.2	15,140	22,019	8.2
July.....	682,115	771,179	10.6	14,827	21,765	8.2
August.....	695,593	764,693	10.9	15,175	21,202	8.5
September.....	692,835	758,550	10.9	14,458	20,887	8.3
October.....	738,881	748,177	11.8	15,604	20,202	9.1
November.....	733,655	745,327	11.8	14,827	20,497	8.8
December.....	816,625	746,205	13.2	17,094	21,430	9.8
1947						
January.....	770,835	751,112	12.4	17,138	20,649	9.7
February.....	683,951	723,370	11.2	15,141	20,500	8.9
March.....	755,418	728,002	12.5	17,314	20,107	10.2
April.....	752,618	744,012	12.2	16,807	20,160	10.0
May.....	787,727	750,155	12.6	16,678	21,326	9.6
June.....	787,609	770,500	12.5	14,687	20,279	8.5

BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Lubbock, Texas			Port Arthur, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	17,941	14,552	15.6*	16,440	14,280	14.8
July.....	17,853	14,812	14.2	15,747	13,952	13.4
August.....	16,241	15,067	13.1	15,822	14,591	13.3
September.....	15,514	15,565	12.1	16,698	15,310	13.4
October.....	20,089	17,101	14.8	16,649	16,432	12.6
November.....	25,822	20,551	16.4	15,973	16,051	11.8
December.....	24,776	21,333	14.2	19,084	19,547	12.8
1943.....	305,534		12.0	249,724		10.8
January.....	23,901	22,579	13.1	19,370	21,473	11.3
February.....	21,888	24,102	11.3	18,749	20,112	10.8
March.....	26,049	24,849	12.7	21,068	20,730	12.4
April.....	29,083	22,434	14.8	20,474	20,847	11.8
May.....	20,785	23,651	10.8	18,845	22,353	10.4
June.....	21,474	23,302	10.9	19,569	22,856	10.4
July.....	20,553	23,515	10.6	18,959	22,710	10.0
August.....	19,925	24,405	10.0	18,715	25,637	9.2
September.....	26,154	23,642	13.1	24,664	24,288	11.9
October.....	29,386	29,203	13.3	21,493	24,006	10.7
November.....	33,858	31,438	13.4	22,180	26,168	10.6
December.....	32,528	32,322	12.2	25,638	26,145	11.8
1944.....	340,717		10.3	280,215		9.6
January.....	32,036	32,071	11.9	24,316	27,248	10.9
February.....	30,522	31,434	11.5	24,060	27,747	10.4
March.....	28,959	31,468	11.0	25,034	27,315	10.9
April.....	25,874	31,290	9.8	22,237	28,429	9.6
May.....	24,374	32,165	9.2	21,802	29,548	9.0
June.....	26,700	30,238	10.3	25,039	28,868	10.3
July.....	23,943	30,708	9.5	24,133	28,544	10.1
August.....	23,690	31,545	9.1	22,450	30,898	9.1
September.....	26,007	32,894	9.7	22,103	29,802	8.8
October.....	29,536	34,939	10.4	21,873	29,840	8.8
November.....	34,836	37,696	11.5	23,311	30,419	9.2
December.....	34,240	39,152	10.7	23,857	30,591	9.4
1945.....	382,836		9.3	273,954		8.0
January.....	38,395	39,819	11.6	24,279	31,270	9.4
February.....	30,166	40,166	9.0	21,610	32,829	8.0
March.....	33,339	40,014	10.0	26,410	33,098	9.6
April.....	28,667	40,862	8.5	23,058	33,402	8.3
May.....	30,593	40,434	9.0	23,506	33,284	8.4
June.....	33,731	39,171	10.2	24,954	33,652	9.0
July.....	28,511	39,855	8.6	21,378	34,389	7.6
August.....	26,188	40,945	7.8	22,956	35,367	7.9
September.....	27,532	41,846	8.0	20,722	35,313	7.1
October.....	31,037	43,698	8.8	18,947	35,548	6.4
November.....	37,972	46,707	10.1	21,534	36,314	7.2
December.....	36,705	42,324	9.8	24,600	37,204	8.0
1946.....	503,394		9.2	317,359		7.9
January.....	40,373	52,700	10.2	24,564	39,225	7.7
February.....	36,148	51,940	8.3	24,285	39,940	7.3
March.....	39,310	51,179	9.1	25,899	39,479	7.8
April.....	38,599	52,818	8.9	25,855	41,131	7.7
May.....	36,856	56,898	8.0	24,671	40,581	7.2
June.....	41,251	55,427	8.8	25,522	39,647	7.7
July.....	38,399	54,060	8.4	25,980	41,583	7.7
August.....	38,157	55,574	8.4	29,276	41,468	8.5
September.....	38,583	55,237	8.4	26,309	40,622	7.7
October.....	47,707	55,083	10.3	29,033	40,009	8.6
November.....	50,003	56,694	10.7	27,085	38,732	8.3
December.....	58,008	57,677	12.1	28,880	37,877	9.0
1947						
January.....	52,830	57,488	11.0	28,502	39,238	8.9
February.....	45,424	56,161	9.6	27,287	39,555	8.3
March.....	47,756	56,348	10.2	28,758	38,698	8.8
April.....	46,905	55,775	10.1	28,993	38,287	9.0
May.....	48,587	54,962	10.6	31,996	38,752	10.0
June.....	46,584	56,201	10.1	29,797	37,922	9.4

*Estimated.

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	San Angelo, Texas			San Antonio, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	14,532	13,504	13.6	111,343	111,279	12.1
July.....	14,825	13,641	13.1	108,923	118,189	11.4
August.....	13,717	14,049	11.9	111,560	124,520	11.0
September.....	17,558	14,836	14.6	111,024	131,417	10.4
October.....	17,120	15,817	13.4	155,830	147,412	13.4
November.....	14,125	17,169	10.3	118,243	151,379	9.5
December.....	14,943	17,844	10.2	147,438	180,547	10.7
1943	172,760		8.5	1,604,415		8.2
January.....	12,796	17,756	8.6	115,882	172,543	7.9
February.....	11,023	18,135	7.3	116,614	174,851	8.0
March.....	14,589	17,795	9.7	136,285	172,264	9.5
April.....	15,011	18,210	10.0	138,991	189,141	9.2
May.....	14,286	18,658	9.2	131,384	199,203	8.2
June.....	15,519	19,185	9.8	144,908	191,601	8.9
July.....	15,484	20,211	9.5	128,401	214,791	7.6
August.....	12,635	21,469	7.3	126,075	198,661	7.3
September.....	16,883	22,033	9.4	145,874	205,188	8.6
October.....	15,658	23,022	8.4	130,601	214,674	7.4
November.....	13,405	22,891	7.0	134,206	213,337	7.6
December.....	15,471	23,192	8.0	155,194	209,134	8.8
1944	186,758		7.7	1,757,610		7.6
January.....	14,528	22,028	7.7	138,220	210,700	7.9
February.....	12,706	22,106	7.0	139,499	215,870	7.8
March.....	14,003	21,874	7.7	143,081	216,667	7.9
April.....	12,709	21,406	7.1	142,357	213,243	7.9
May.....	14,286	23,236	7.7	148,585	228,949	8.0
June.....	21,596	24,847	10.8	163,518	230,303	8.5
July.....	16,563	25,472	7.9	154,536	236,205	7.9
August.....	13,843	25,801	6.5	137,156	237,501	7.0
September.....	15,389	25,970	7.1	136,139	233,439	7.0
October.....	14,887	26,175	6.8	140,113	237,536	7.1
November.....	16,098	26,646	7.3	142,183	254,772	7.0
December.....	20,150	26,685	9.1	172,223	260,256	8.0
1945	216,662		6.8	2,002,266		7.1
January.....	18,169	26,828	8.2	163,360	252,928	7.7
February.....	13,900	26,847	6.2	140,739	255,276	6.6
March.....	16,008	26,542	7.2	164,177	255,003	7.7
April.....	15,374	28,209	6.7	147,452	257,641	7.0
May.....	17,595	29,351	7.3	173,716	266,403	7.9
June.....	21,123	31,838	8.3	181,707	284,740	7.9
July.....	18,857	33,039	7.0	162,198	285,723	6.8
August.....	16,070	33,795	5.8	160,939	290,506	6.7
September.....	18,959	34,151	6.7	155,427	291,167	6.4
October.....	19,483	35,492	6.7	169,360	301,842	6.8
November.....	21,094	37,985	6.8	181,685	318,214	7.1
December.....	20,030	36,592	6.5	201,506	335,850	7.4
1946	286,692		7.6	2,485,139		7.6
January.....	22,541	35,620	7.4	197,287	333,243	7.1
February.....	19,021	36,549	6.4	172,328	340,352	6.1
March.....	21,026	36,094	7.0	205,436	332,475	7.3
April.....	23,929	36,662	7.9	201,146	333,624	7.2
May.....	22,812	37,792	7.3	205,475	331,694	7.4
June.....	24,872	38,425	7.8	208,826	328,717	7.6
July.....	26,270	39,919	8.0	218,192	331,198	7.9
August.....	24,454	39,324	7.4	207,301	327,445	7.6
September.....	23,913	34,475	7.3	197,952	325,640	7.3
October.....	27,517	39,224	8.4	217,135	325,501	8.0
November.....	24,609	38,727	7.6	214,277	321,157	7.9
December.....	25,728	37,623	8.0	239,784	315,758	9.0
1947						
January.....	22,706	37,559	7.2	223,787	307,626	8.6
February.....	21,729	35,032	7.2	196,838	309,986	7.7
March.....	23,086	34,521	7.9	221,969	314,439	8.5
April.....	22,928	33,804	8.0	227,911	311,799	8.8
May.....	23,413	34,785	8.3	233,002	313,879	8.9
June.....	26,510	35,855	9.0	218,488	312,796	8.4

BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947

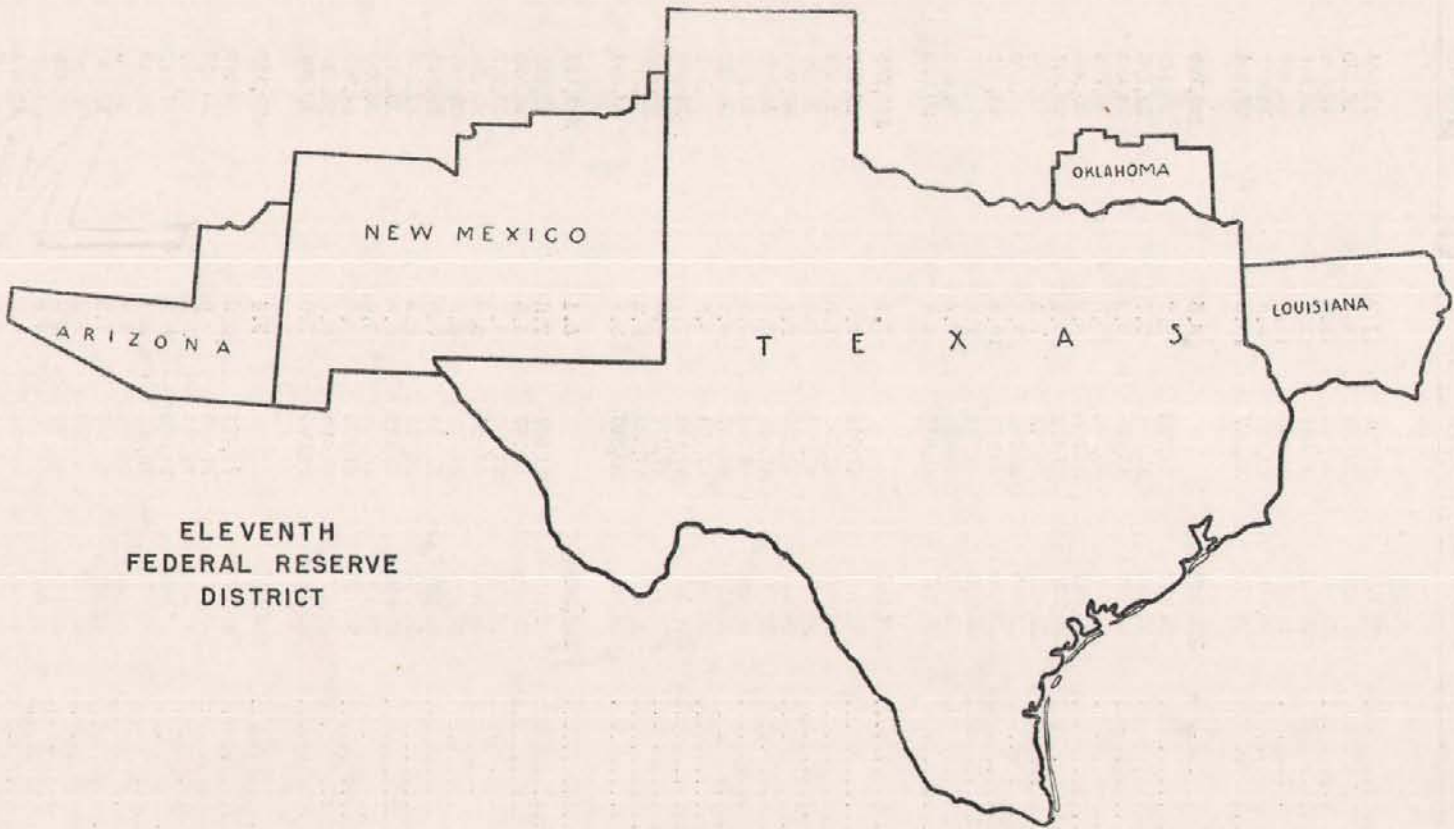
(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Texarkana, Texas			Tyler, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	7,858	11,186	8.5	13,988	14,986	11.4
July.....	7,842	11,690	8.3	13,101	15,337	10.3
August.....	7,565	11,817	7.7	12,704	15,606	9.8
September.....	7,442	11,712	7.6	13,711	16,065	10.4
October.....	8,138	12,873	7.9	14,606	18,170	10.2
November.....	7,825	13,046	7.2	14,250	19,203	9.1
December.....	9,344	13,232	8.5	16,286	22,637	9.4
1943	97,325		6.9	218,243		8.3
January.....	7,018	13,670	6.2	14,534	22,580	7.7
February.....	6,139	13,922	5.3	13,910	23,187	7.3
March.....	7,802	14,163	6.7	17,092	22,801	8.9
April.....	9,216	14,085	7.8	18,804	25,757	9.2
May.....	6,842	14,321	5.8	16,418	25,249	7.7
June.....	7,775	13,755	6.6	19,829	25,579	9.2
July.....	7,181	13,897	6.2	18,488	26,756	8.5
August.....	8,140	13,809	7.1	17,208	26,172	7.8
September.....	9,426	13,645	8.3	21,293	28,441	9.4
October.....	9,090	14,392	7.8	19,119	29,224	7.9
November.....	8,298	14,280	7.0	20,976	28,753	8.6
December.....	10,448	15,332	8.5	20,772	29,840	8.5
1944	109,168		6.4	266,836		8.0
January.....	8,848	15,321	7.0	20,318	28,983	8.3
February.....	8,916	16,128	6.8	20,729	31,427	8.3
March.....	8,559	16,546	6.2	21,172	31,376	8.0
April.....	8,792	16,001	6.5	20,241	30,578	7.8
May.....	7,444	16,458	5.5	20,849	30,932	8.2
June.....	9,791	17,085	7.0	24,316	35,936	8.8
July.....	8,339	18,129	5.6	22,460	34,911	7.7
August.....	8,252	18,010	5.5	22,743	34,131	7.0
September.....	8,605	17,854	5.8	21,960	34,080	5.5
October.....	10,572	17,488	7.2	22,702	33,844	8.2
November.....	10,373	17,242	7.2	22,878	36,688	7.8
December.....	10,677	18,397	7.2	26,468	38,557	8.4
1945	121,448		5.6	309,393		7.6
January.....	10,048	18,152	6.6	25,402	36,899	8.0
February.....	8,112	20,269	5.0	21,420	36,910	7.0
March.....	10,503	20,938	6.1	24,207	37,342	7.9
April.....	9,441	22,041	5.3	23,627	37,041	7.7
May.....	10,904	20,436	6.1	25,181	39,344	7.9
June.....	11,189	21,051	6.5	25,850	41,259	7.7
July.....	8,789	22,174	4.9	24,606	41,267	7.2
August.....	8,938	22,278	4.8	24,126	41,144	7.1
September.....	9,673	22,233	5.2	23,650	41,382	6.8
October.....	11,090	22,510	6.0	30,510	41,321	8.9
November.....	11,802	23,135	6.2	28,655	45,877	7.9
December.....	10,959	25,252	5.4	32,159	50,750	8.0
1946	150,096		6.1	371,241		7.8
January.....	10,658	25,171	5.0	29,704	51,321	7.0
February.....	9,568	25,814	4.6	26,792	51,446	6.2
March.....	11,643	25,611	5.4	29,853	50,591	7.1
April.....	12,410	25,077	5.9	31,021	49,489	7.4
May.....	11,384	25,080	5.4	30,279	48,251	7.4
June.....	11,915	24,083	5.8	29,562	48,282	7.3
July.....	12,308	24,440	6.1	30,246	46,716	7.7
August.....	12,793	23,912	6.4	31,959	45,470	8.3
September.....	12,639	23,742	6.4	30,427	45,254	8.0
October.....	14,358	23,823	7.2	34,060	44,476	9.1
November.....	14,572	23,789	7.3	32,369	44,020	8.8
December.....	15,848	24,398	7.9	34,969	44,595	9.5
1947						
January.....	15,034	22,322	7.7	33,713	43,913	9.1
February.....	12,353	22,034	6.7	29,617	44,008	8.0
March.....	14,271	22,155	7.8	32,733	42,612	9.1
April.....	13,381	21,629	7.3	31,784	41,971	9.0
May.....	13,214	21,801	7.3	35,515	47,720	9.5
June.....	12,276	21,920	6.7	31,483	46,781	8.0

**BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS, AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS
BY MONTHS, JUNE 1942 TO JUNE 1947**

(Dollar figures in thousands)

Year and Month	Waco, Texas			Wichita Falls, Texas		
	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover	Debits During Period	End of Month Deposits	Annual Rate of Turnover
1942						
June.....	22,477	24,799	11.3	18,864	28,135	8.0
July.....	24,635	26,538	11.5	19,736	28,599	8.4
August.....	25,093	27,225	11.2	19,554	29,324	8.2
September.....	26,253	29,091	11.2	22,357	29,475	9.1
October.....	29,945	31,840	11.8	21,489	31,522	8.4
November.....	25,676	33,180	9.5	21,237	33,328	7.8
December.....	29,275	35,217	10.3	27,404	37,488	9.2
1943.....	326,349		8.5	290,290		7.1
January.....	24,272	34,798	8.3	20,549	37,370	6.6
February.....	22,495	35,026	7.7	21,776	38,015	7.0
March.....	35,205	35,475	12.0	24,482	37,849	7.8
April.....	31,018	36,780	10.3	25,778	38,974	8.0
May.....	25,863	38,055	8.3	20,509	39,894	6.2
June.....	25,731	37,473	8.2	24,507	40,326	7.3
July.....	23,412	38,712	7.3	23,866	40,006	7.1
August.....	23,065	38,750	7.4	21,570	41,812	6.4
September.....	33,670	40,173	10.2	28,471	42,368	8.2
October.....	25,923	42,341	7.6	24,277	43,603	6.7
November.....	25,428	42,431	7.2	24,635	44,474	6.7
December.....	29,367	41,947	8.4	29,870	44,186	8.0
1944.....	333,163		7.3	331,785		6.7
January.....	27,255	42,901	7.7	26,899	44,088	7.3
February.....	25,010	43,226	7.0	25,385	45,651	6.8
March.....	26,872	42,704	7.6	27,696	44,752	7.3
April.....	24,844	41,229	7.1	23,885	44,901	6.4
May.....	22,131	41,661	6.4	28,030	46,198	7.4
June.....	30,468	46,262	8.3	32,652	50,073	8.2
July.....	26,403	46,827	6.8	28,532	51,435	6.7
August.....	26,183	47,764	6.6	25,144	51,206	5.9
September.....	27,367	47,870	7.1	25,059	50,338	5.9
October.....	29,872	47,077	7.6	26,948	51,642	6.4
November.....	31,893	47,332	8.2	28,275	54,016	6.5
December.....	34,865	50,446	8.5	33,280	57,441	7.2
1945.....	365,245		6.4	395,175		6.3
January.....	32,165	51,807	7.6	32,425	56,650	6.8
February.....	25,309	52,757	5.8	26,550	56,522	5.6
March.....	29,419	52,705	6.7	30,262	55,488	6.5
April.....	26,063	52,820	5.9	29,126	56,150	6.2
May.....	27,923	54,645	6.2	33,386	56,955	7.1
June.....	31,248	55,358	6.8	37,543	62,759	7.6
July.....	26,207	46,175	6.2	32,359	63,316	6.4
August.....	27,882	58,115	6.4	29,804	64,008	5.6
September.....	27,736	59,519	5.6	30,239	64,600	5.6
October.....	36,125	61,759	7.2	34,592	66,036	6.4
November.....	35,277	66,493	6.6	38,101	72,757	6.6
December.....	39,891	71,095	7.0	40,788	74,844	6.6
1946.....	508,705		7.4	479,237		6.7
January.....	39,175	71,464	6.6	39,397	74,751	6.4
February.....	35,171	77,613	5.6	35,483	77,341	5.6
March.....	43,472	71,815	7.0	43,440	72,516	7.0
April.....	37,193	71,049	6.2	37,912	72,216	6.2
May.....	37,837	70,703	6.4	39,043	71,341	6.5
June.....	39,544	68,528	6.8	39,026	70,764	6.6
July.....	42,367	69,280	7.3	37,131	70,797	6.2
August.....	41,119	68,720	7.2	37,590	69,745	6.4
September.....	48,180	63,749	8.8	37,078	69,092	6.4
October.....	47,942	64,146	9.0	42,867	68,912	7.4
November.....	46,147	65,574	8.5	43,574	67,367	7.7
December.....	50,558	62,921	9.5	46,696	67,584	8.3
1947						
January.....	47,418	61,374	9.1	44,047	65,927	7.9
February.....	42,450	60,914	8.3	41,688	65,689	7.6
March.....	45,675	61,244	9.0	42,713	65,004	7.8
April.....	45,075	60,129	8.9	42,633	63,931	7.9
May.....	41,827	61,180	8.3	44,122	65,119	8.2
June.....	42,781	60,433	8.4	48,794	67,282	8.9



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