

A B R I E F  
of the  
FACILITIES OF FORT WORTH and TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS  
For establishment of an  
AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING PLANT

# *Industrial* **FORT WORTH**



ISSUED BY  
**FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

The eyes of American industry are turning to Texas and the Southwest. Harrassed by oppressive state income and sales tax burdens, discontented foreign-born labor, saturated markets, exhaustion of local raw material and fuel supplies, and rigorous climatic conditions, industry is seeking a new location. It has learned that in Texas and the Southwest, there are available a great diversity and tremendous supply of raw materials, cheap and abundant water, power and fuel, intelligent native-born labor, low living costs, mild climate, and freedom from oppressive taxation. Most important of all, industry finds in the Southwest **THE MOST RAPIDLY GROWING CONSUMING MARKET IN THE NATION.**

## *FORT WORTH OFFERS TO INDUSTRY*

A location in the geographical center of the great Southwest.

The greatest undeveloped market in the nation.

Most complete rail, highway and air transportation services in the Southwest.

Lowest distribution costs in the Southwest.

Finest communication facilities in the Southwest.

Diversified raw materials close at hand.

Plentiful supplies of cheap water, power and fuel.

An ample supply of intelligent native-born labor.

Excellent building sites at reasonable cost.

Reasonable taxes.

Ample banking facilities.

A climate conducive to high industrial productivity.

Low living costs.

A city government which understands and is sympathetic toward the problems of industry.

The finest of churches, schools, colleges.

Unrivaled parks, lakes, amusements and recreational facilities.

Individual briefs on the advantages of Fort Worth as they relate to industry will be prepared, upon request, for any who contemplate location in the Southwest. Address:

*Industrial Department*

***FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE***

*Fort Worth, Texas*

## LOCATION

Fort Worth is located approximately 75 miles South of the Red River, which forms the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma. It is 300 miles North of the Gulf Coast, and almost exactly mid-way between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

## MARKETS

The Southwest area, as referred to herein, embraces the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. The last census estimate of the population of these states, made as of July 1, 1937, was:

Arkansas .....	2,048,000
Louisiana .....	2,132,000
Oklahoma .....	2,548,000
Texas .....	6,172,000
New Mexico .....	422,000

The total population of these states is now estimated to be more than 14,000,000. In the 30-year period between 1900 and 1930 the Southwest showed an increase in population of 87.5 per cent as against an increase for the United States as a whole of 61.6 per cent. In the same period the new wealth production of the area was practically doubled through the development of oil and gas resources.

Between 1920 and 1930 there were 65 counties in the United States which more than doubled in population. Of this number 42 were in Texas and 37 in West Texas, which latter area comprises Fort Worth's preferential trade territory. The population of the City of Fort Worth is conservatively

estimated at 200,000. Within a radius of 50 miles there is a population of 925,000; within a radius of 100 miles, 1,800,000; 200 miles, 4,850,000, and 300 miles, 9,600,000.

The high purchasing power of the Southwest is evidenced by the fact that although there are more than 3,000 counties in the United States, three of the eight counties which rank highest in effective buying income per family are located in this area.

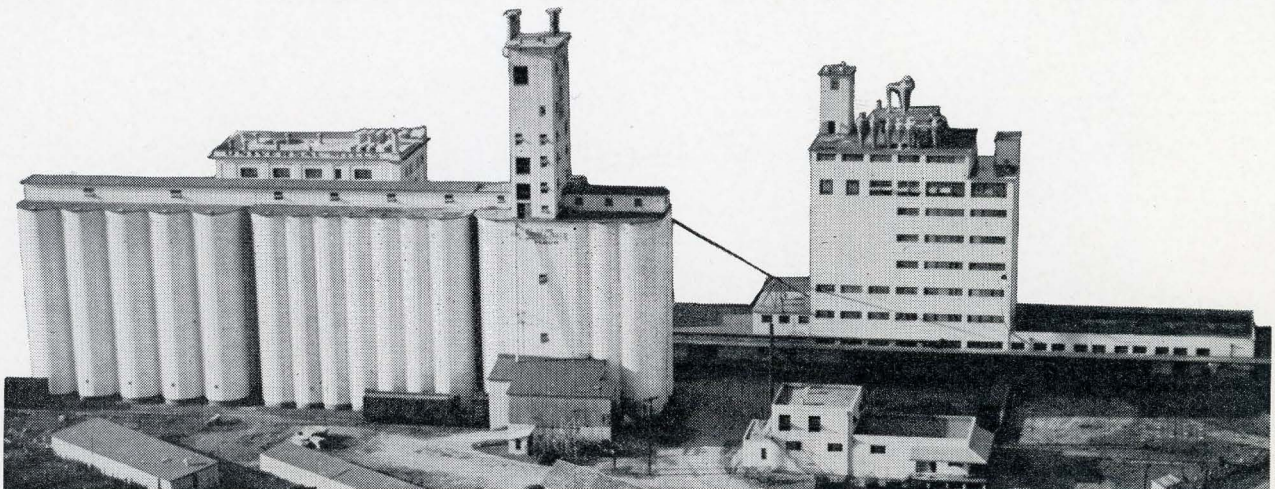
### *Effective Buying Income 1938 Sales Management Estimate*

	Total	Per Family
Arkansas .....	\$ 475,393,000	\$1,084
Louisiana .....	689,599,000	1,421
Oklahoma .....	929,026,000	1,647
Texas .....	2,796,814,000	2,027
New Mexico .....	160,008,000	1,624

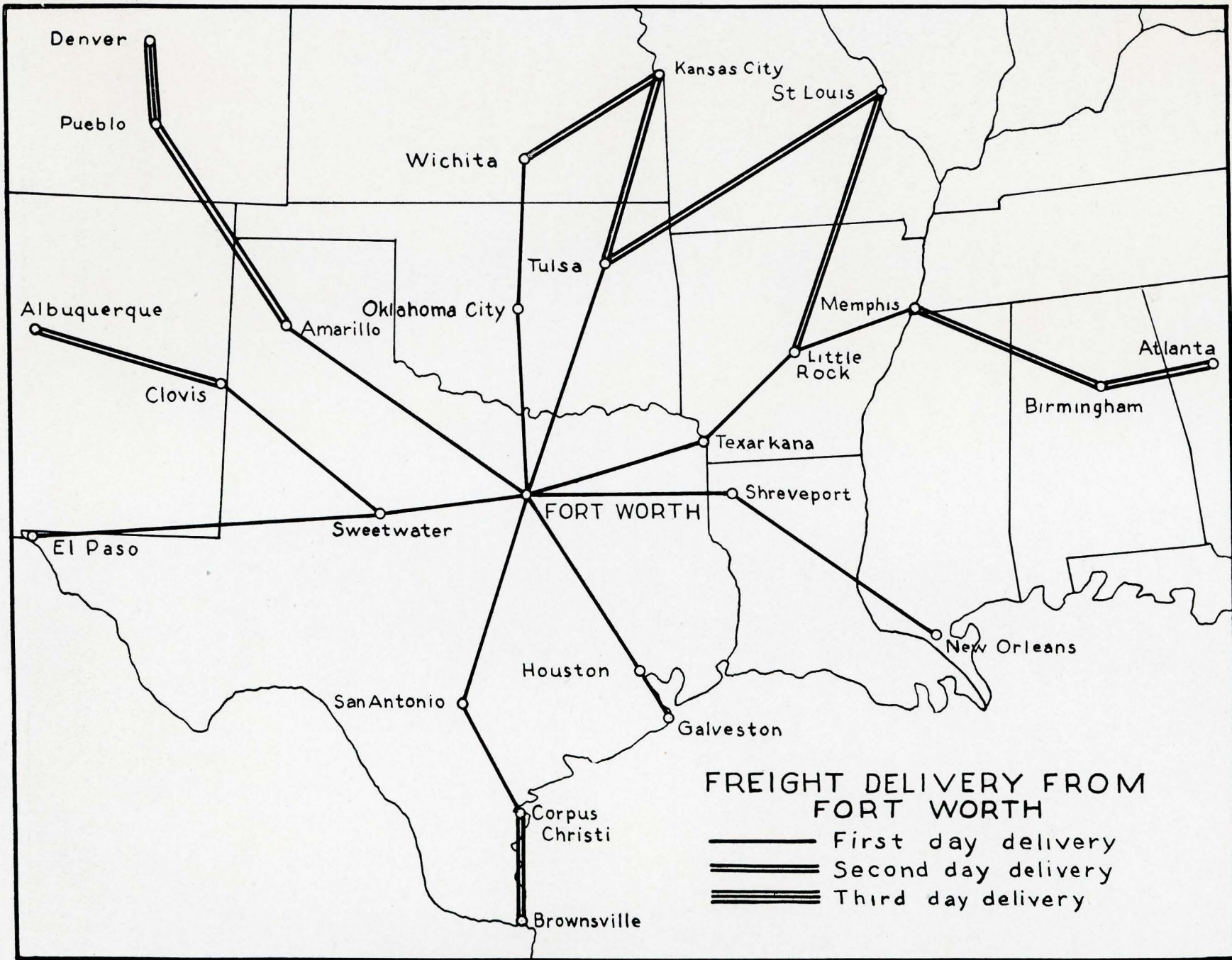
Fort Worth is located almost exactly in the geographical center of the Southwest area and in the center of its most densely populated section. The great Southwest is now producing more than 70 per cent of the Nation's petroleum and more than 50 per cent of its cotton, as well as a very large percentage of its livestock, grain, wool, dairy products, and many of the other principal materials entering into American manufacture.

Sales Management's figures on 1938 retail sales in the Southwest states are set out below:

Arkansas .....	\$ 255,454,000
Louisiana .....	395,596,000
Oklahoma .....	503,644,000
Texas .....	1,587,204,000
New Mexico .....	108,413,000



Modern Flour and Feed Mill

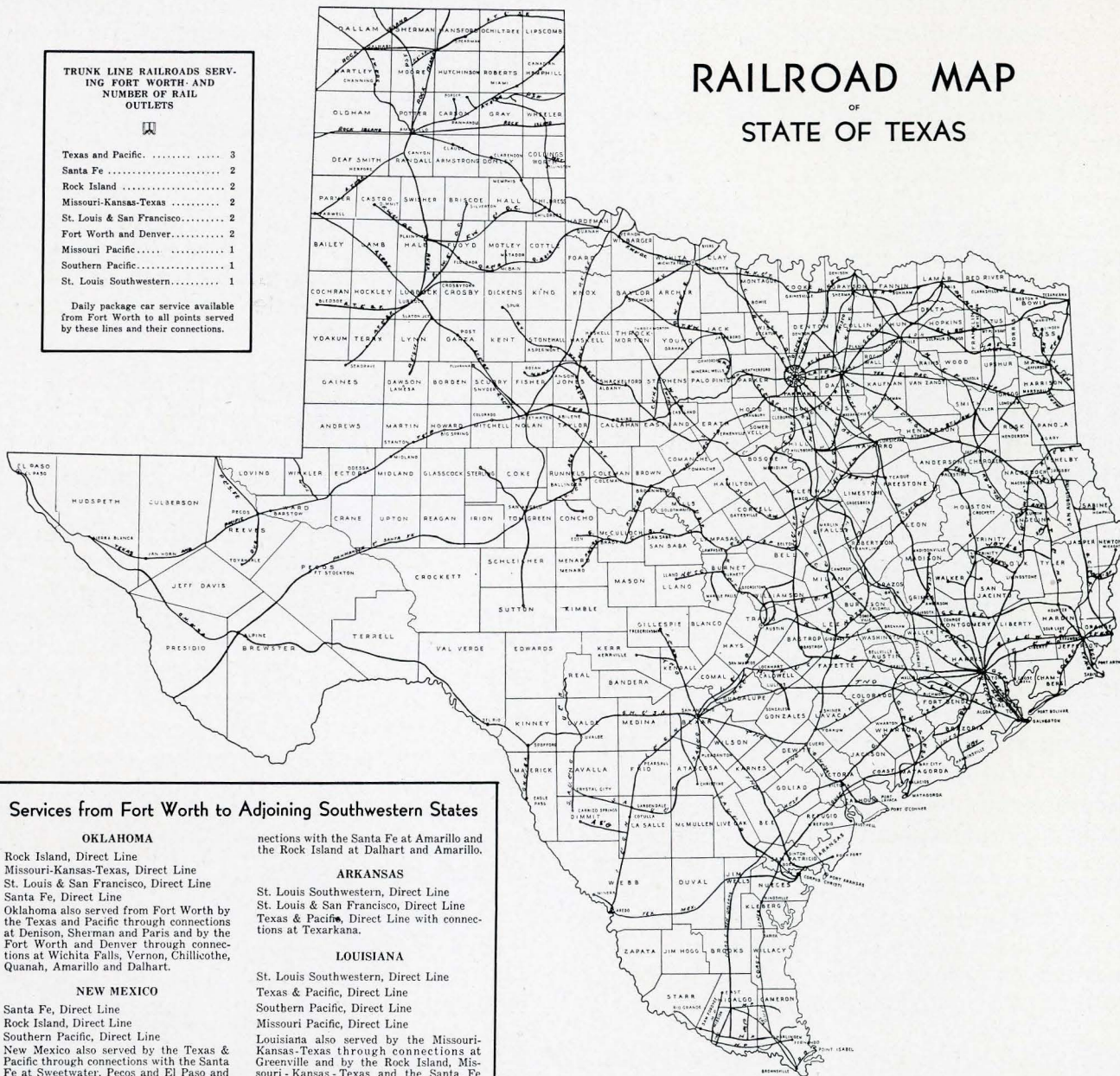


# RAILROAD MAP OF STATE OF TEXAS

**TRUNK LINE RAILROADS SERVING FORT WORTH AND NUMBER OF RAIL OUTLETS**

Texas and Pacific	3
Santa Fe	2
Rock Island	2
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	2
St. Louis & San Francisco	2
Fort Worth and Denver	2
Missouri Pacific	1
Southern Pacific	1
St. Louis Southwestern	1

Daily package car service available from Fort Worth to all points served by these lines and their connections.



**Services from Fort Worth to Adjoining Southwestern States**

**OKLAHOMA**

- Rock Island, Direct Line
- Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Direct Line
- St. Louis & San Francisco, Direct Line
- Santa Fe, Direct Line

Oklahoma also served from Fort Worth by the Texas and Pacific through connections at Denison, Sherman and Paris and by the Fort Worth and Denver through connections at Wichita Falls, Vernon, Chillicothe, Quanah, Amarillo and Dalhart.

**NEW MEXICO**

- Santa Fe, Direct Line
- Rock Island, Direct Line
- Southern Pacific, Direct Line

New Mexico also served by the Texas & Pacific through connections with the Santa Fe at Sweetwater, Pecos and El Paso and with the Southern Pacific at El Paso, also by the Fort Worth & Denver through con-

nections with the Santa Fe at Amarillo and the Rock Island at Dalhart and Amarillo.

**ARKANSAS**

- St. Louis Southwestern, Direct Line
- St. Louis & San Francisco, Direct Line
- Texas & Pacific, Direct Line with connections at Texarkana.

**LOUISIANA**

- St. Louis Southwestern, Direct Line
- Texas & Pacific, Direct Line
- Southern Pacific, Direct Line
- Missouri Pacific, Direct Line

Louisiana also served by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas through connections at Greenville and by the Rock Island, Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Santa Fe through Houston, thence via Missouri Pacific lines direct.

## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

### Railroads

Fort Worth is one of the Nation's greatest railroad centers, being served by nearly all of the trunk lines operating in the Southwest. The aggregate mileage of lines having direct entry into Fort Worth is equal to more than one-half of the entire railroad mileage of the State. The volume of freight

interchanged is the largest in the Southwest. Railroads serving Fort Worth and the number of outlets are:

Texas & Pacific	3
Santa Fe	3
Rock Island	2
Fort Worth & Denver City	2
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	2
St. Louis & San Francisco	1
Missouri Pacific	1
Southern Pacific	1
St. Louis-Southwestern (Cotton Belt)	1

Daily package car service is available from Fort Worth to points served by all of these lines and their connecting lines.

### *Motor Freight Lines*

Thirty-four motor freight lines serve the City of Fort Worth. Many of them have their headquarters in the city. Through these lines and their connections, motor freight service to practically every important city and town in the Southwest is available.

### *Motor Buses*

Fort Worth is headquarters for the two largest motor bus lines operating in the Southwest. Ninety-four motor buses arrive and an equal number depart from the city every 24 hours. These include coast-to-coast lines and other lines which, with their connections, cover the entire Nation.

### *Airlines*

Fort Worth is served by American Airlines, Braniff Airways and Delta Air Lines. There are 19 regularly scheduled planes arriving and an equal number departing daily, reaching by direct flight, most of the important cities of the Nation.

Fort Worth is Southwestern regional headquarters of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, with supervision over air navigation and inspection in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana. It is Southwestern headquarters for American Airlines. Its municipal airport is one of the finest in the country, handling approximately 75,000 passengers a year. It

has the first Airway Traffic Control Center to be established in the South, and has modern blind landing equipment. The volume of air mail handled is third largest in the United States.

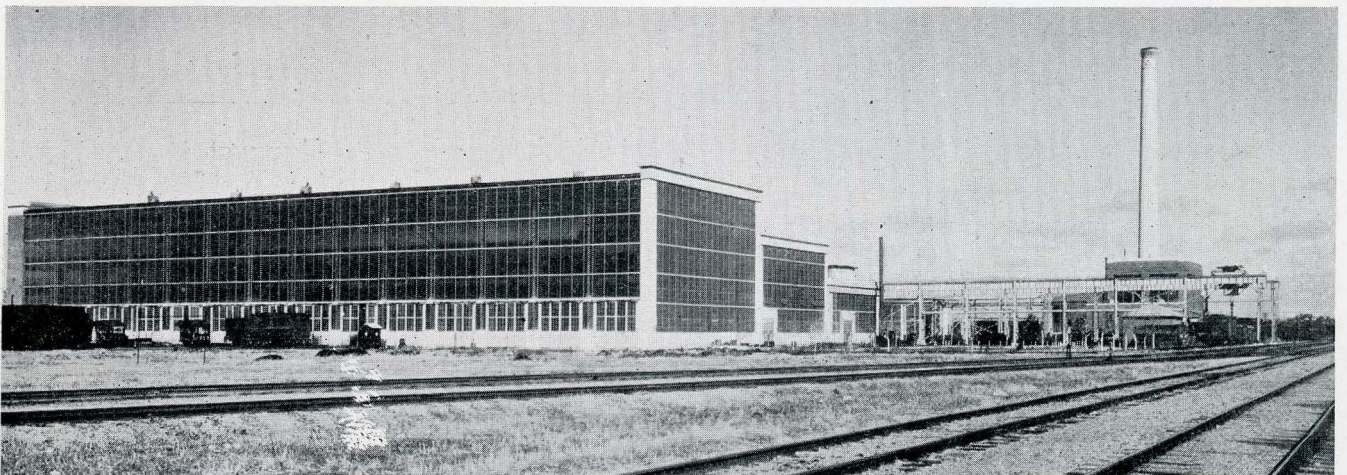
### *Highways*

Fort Worth is one of the most important highway centers in the United States, with Federal highways extending from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, intersecting in the heart of the city. There are nine State highways radiating from Fort Worth.

## *ECONOMICAL DISTRIBUTION*

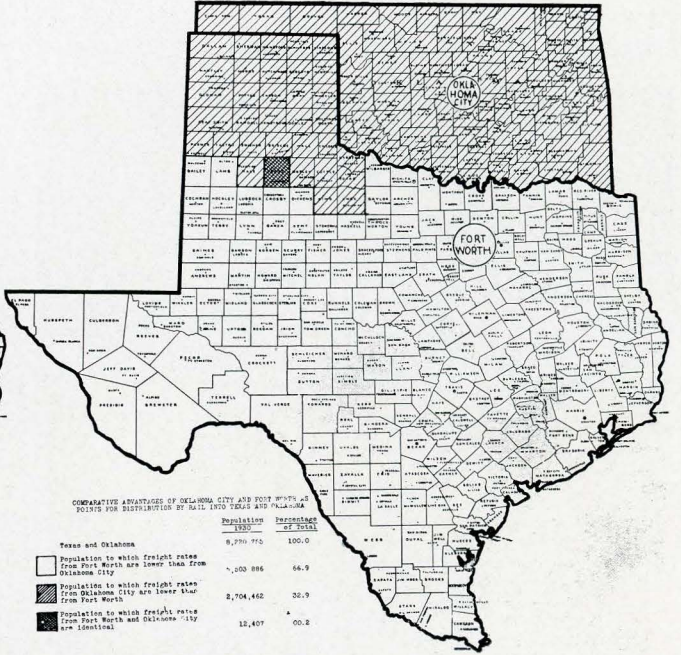
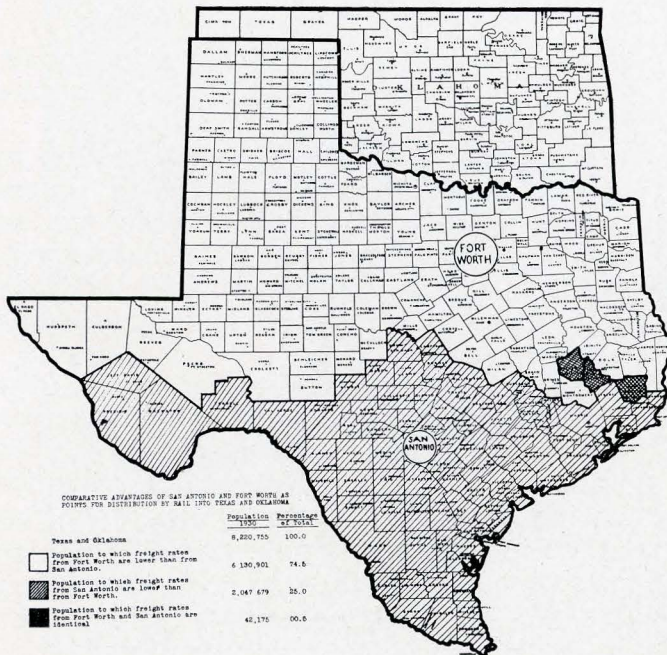
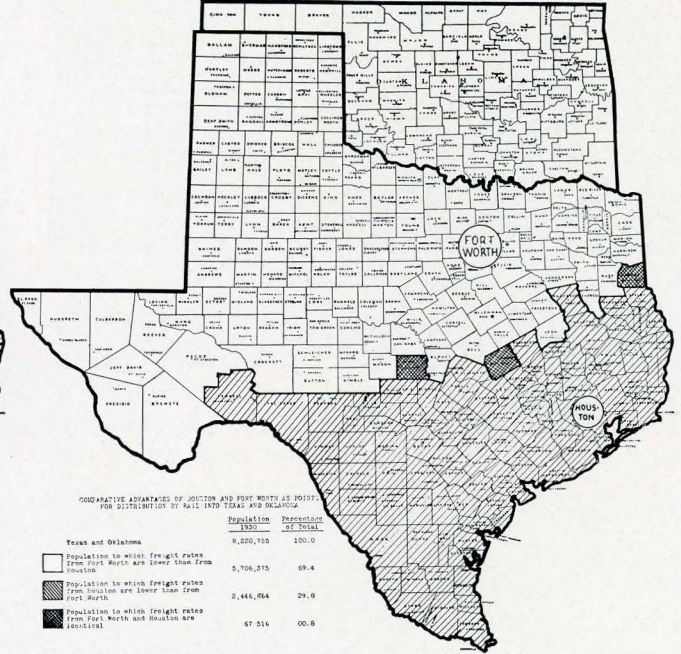
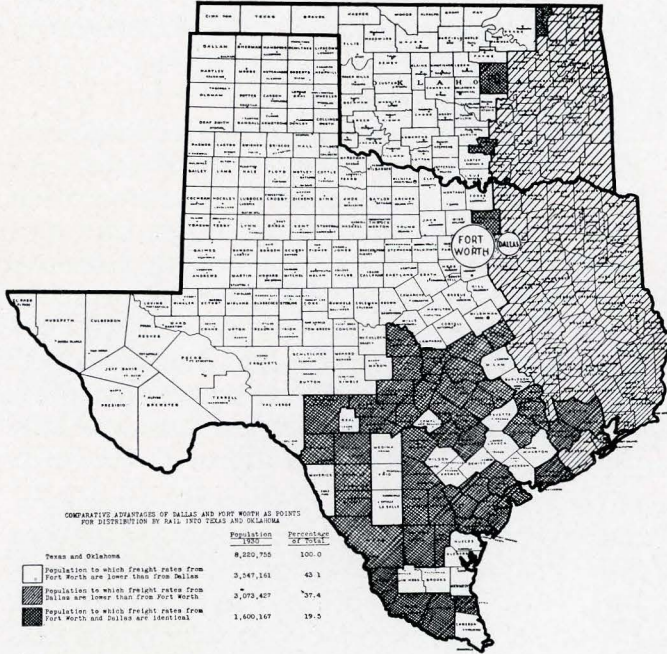
Because of Fort Worth's location at its geographical center, goods may be distributed from Fort Worth into the Southwest more economically than from any other city of the area. An analysis of freight rates now in effect from Fort Worth, San Antonio, Dallas and Houston to 964 points in Texas, made by the Traffic Bureau of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, shows that Fort Worth has an advantage in freight rates to twice as many points as any of the other cities named. The number of Texas points that can be reached by each city, cheaper than by any of the other cities named, is as follows:

Fort Worth .....	445
San Antonio .....	222
Dallas .....	172
Houston .....	125



**Texas & Pacific Railway Shops**

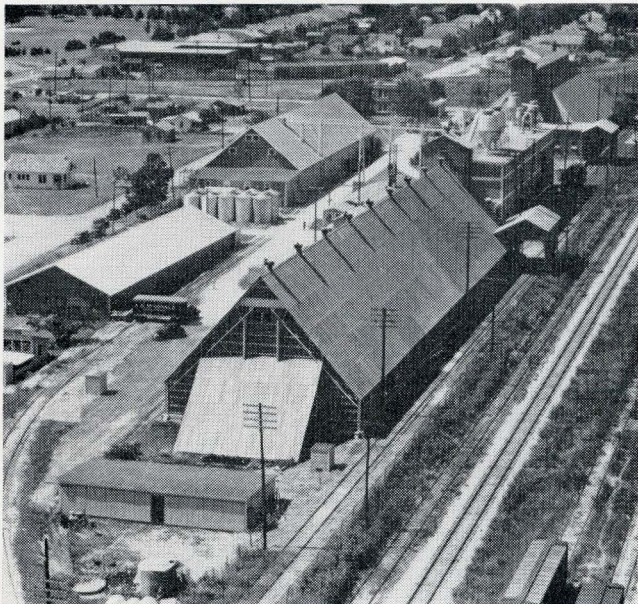
# COMPARISON OF FORT WORTH WITH OTHER SOUTH-WESTERN CITIES AS DISTRIBUTING POINTS





**Terminal Post Office**

Fort Worth is located in the heart of the most densely populated area of the Southwest. Goods may be distributed from Fort Worth into the Southwest at less cost per unit of population than from any other city of the area. A recent study of distribution costs in Texas and Oklahoma on a population basis indicates that Fort Worth can reach 69.4% of the population more economically than Houston, while Houston can reach 29.8% of the population more economically than Fort Worth. Compared with San Antonio the percentages are Fort Worth 74.5, San Antonio 25.0; compared with Dallas, Fort Worth 43.1, Dallas 37.4; compared with Oklahoma City, Fort Worth 66.9, Oklahoma City 32.9; compared with Tulsa, Fort Worth 74.4, Tulsa 24.9. The remaining percentages unaccounted for in the above figures indicate in each case the

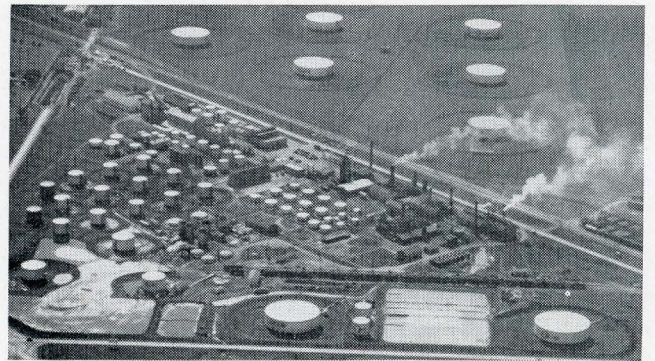


**Cotton Seed Oil Mill**

population to which rates from Fort Worth and the competing city are identical. On the preceding page are charts indicating the above comparisons. A detailed study of these comparisons, together with complete charts, is available to those interested.

## *POSTAL SERVICE*

Fort Worth's facilities for handling written communications and parcel post are unequaled by those of any other city in the Southwest. Railway mail service into and out of Fort Worth is outstanding because of the fact that since 1888 Fort Worth has been the headquarters of the Eleventh Division of the United States Railway Mail Service, comprising the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. Fort Worth, therefore, is the principal railway mail division point of the en-



**A Complete Petroleum Refinery**

tire Southwest. Mail originating in or destined to this City is subject to an absolute minimum loss of time in transfers.

The same advantages which accrue to written communications apply to parcel post. This being the division point for the entire Southwest, parcel post packages will, in the main, be delivered more promptly than from any other post office in the Southwest.

Air mail letters posted in Fort Worth after usual business hours (on a few lines, during the afternoon) will reach any other principal city of the Nation early the following day. Fort Worth has the only Post Office in the entire Southwest devoted exclusively to air mail transfer.

## *RAW MATERIALS*

The value of raw material production in Texas increased from \$125,000,000 in 1880

to \$1,541,000,000 in 1937. Texas, with 4.7 per cent of the population of the United States, produces 10 per cent of its raw materials. The per capita valuation of raw products in Texas is \$260 as against a per capita valuation of \$119 for the United States as a whole.

Texas' production of new wealth, including agricultural production, livestock and products, mineral and non-metallic resources developed and marketed, increased from \$132,763,000 in 1880 to \$1,847,094,000 in 1937.

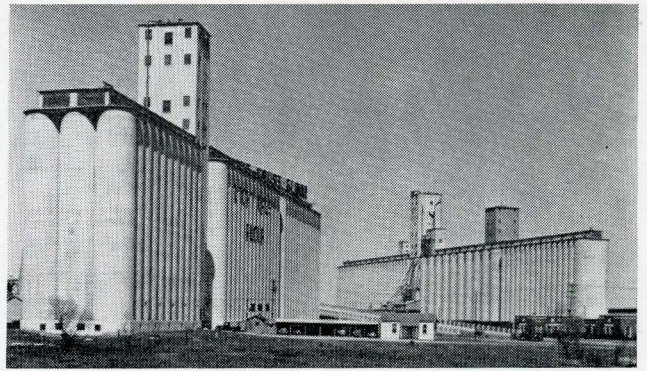
### *Agriculture*

The total value of all agricultural production increased from \$100,000,000 in 1880 to \$460,983,000 in 1937. Principal items included: rice, \$8,942,000; hay, \$8,963,000; oats, \$11,868,000; grain sorghum, \$29,308,000; wheat, \$41,690,000; corn, \$47,552,000; cotton \$214,430,000.

The total annual value of Texas' fruit and vegetables at present is approximately \$33,000,000, of which more than 80 per cent is marketed commercially. The outstanding feature of this production in recent years has been the development of citrus fruits in the lower Rio Grande Valley, which have a present annual value of about \$7,000,000.

### *Livestock*

Texas, as of January 1, 1938, had 22,691,000 head of livestock of all kinds, with a total value of approximately \$440,000,000. This included 714,000 horses, 740,000 mules, 7,240,000 cattle, 1,542,000 hogs, 9,400,000 sheep and 3,050,000 angora goats. In addi-



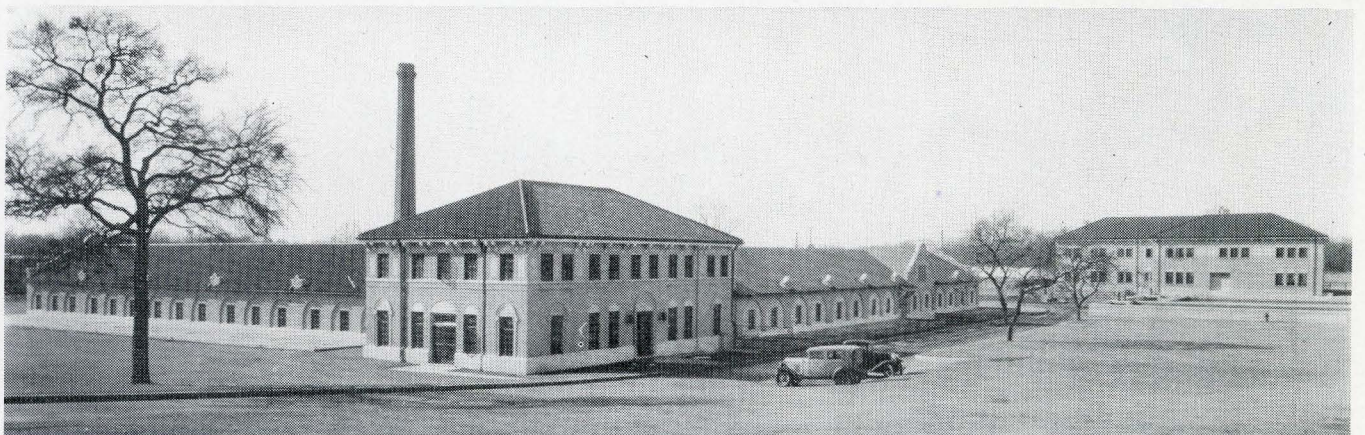
**Group of Grain Elevators**

tion there were millions of chickens, turkeys and other fowl.

Annual new wealth produced in Texas in the form of livestock products, according to the latest available figures is: cattle and calves, \$57,750,000; sheep and lambs, \$4,760,000; hogs, \$22,380,000; poultry, \$14,280,000; eggs, \$27,360,000; milk, \$77,420,000; wool, \$20,480,000; mohair, \$8,220,000; miscellaneous, \$700,000. Total \$235,390,000.

### *Minerals*

The value of mineral production in Texas increased from \$1,992,806 in 1880 to \$787,000,000 in 1937. Petroleum produced in 1937 was valued at \$600,000,000. Fort Worth is located in the center of the most active oil producing area in the world. The Southwest produces 70 per cent of the Nation's oil and Texas accounts for 40 per cent of it. In the Fort Worth area, embracing North Central Texas, the Panhandle, and West Texas, two-thirds of all operations under way in Texas on May 1, 1939, were located. The number of producing wells completed in the Fort Worth area of Texas during the



**City Water Filtration and Pumping Plant**

month of April, 1939, was greater than the total number completed in Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas combined. Figures on natural gas for 1937 are not available, but in 1936 the valuation of natural gas produced in Texas (34 per cent of the production in the United States) was \$110,329,000.

The petroleum industry in Texas has a capital investment of \$2,189,000,000 and 68 per cent of the oil produced is refined in Texas, the value added by refining plus the value of petroleum by-products amounting to \$78,576,696 in 1937. Other important features of the industry include the manufacture of carbon black and of natural gasoline.

Texas has an annual production of approximately 1,300,000 tons of sulphur, valued at approximately \$24,000,000. There are vast deposits of iron ore in East Texas which are not being worked at this time. Other metals produced include mercury, silver, lead, gold and copper. There are

enormous salt deposits, one of which is being worked and produces salt to the value of \$600,000 annually.

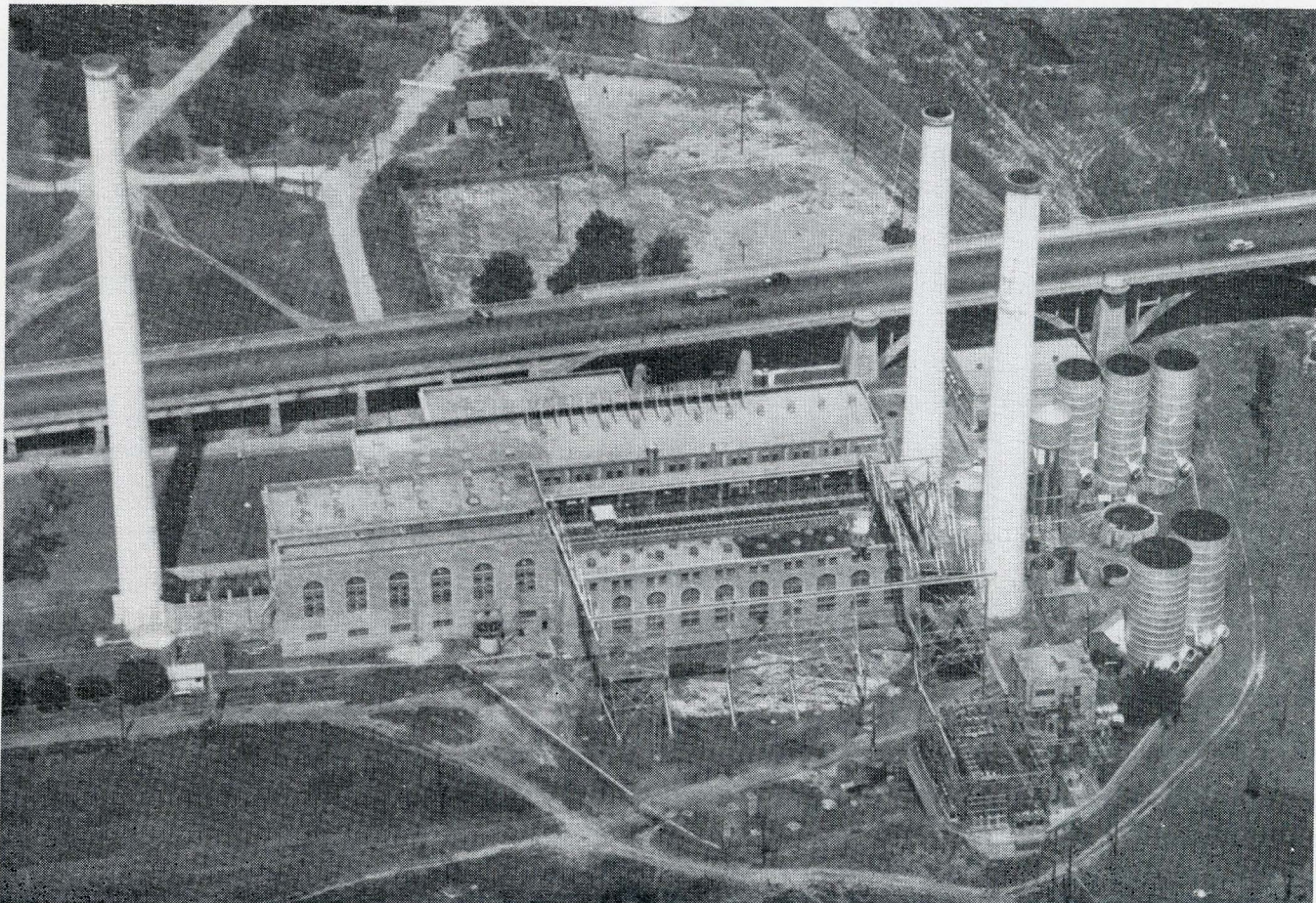
### *Timber*

From 1890 to 1930 Texas produced annually more than 1,000,000,000 board feet of lumber. With the coming of depression, production fell to one-half that amount, but in the last two years it has averaged about 650,000,000 board feet. Lumber mills in Texas turn out products valued at from sixteen to seventeen million dollars a year. There remain in the State, 10,000,000 acres of virgin pine and approximately 1,500,000 acres of hardwood.

### *Fisheries*

Another important natural resource industry is found in the commercial fisheries of the Gulf Coast. They have an annual production of 2,000,000 pounds of fish, 1,800,000 pounds of shrimp and from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels of oysters.

Among the minor resource industries is



**Fort Worth Plant of Texas Electric Service Company**



**Texas & Pacific Terminal Warehouse**

the fur and pelt industry, the products of which average about \$3,000,000 annually.

*UTILITIES*

Fort Worth's public utilities are well managed. The cost of services compares favorably with that in other cities of the Southwest. Facilities are adequate to serve a community considerably larger than Fort Worth.

*Water*

Fort Worth has a supply of water adequate for any conceivable need. Three dams across the West Fork of the Trinity River in the vicinity of Fort Worth impound lakes whose surface areas are, respectively: Lake Worth 5,300 acres, Eagle Mountain Lake 9,700 acres, Lake Bridgeport 10,000 acres. Lake Worth's capacity is 25,000 acre feet, Eagle Mountain Lake 630,000, and Lake Bridgeport 870,000. Total storage, 1,525,000 acre feet.

The water supply system is owned and operated by the City of Fort Worth. Charges for water delivered at the tap are as follows:

2,000 Gal.	.....	75c
373,000 "	.....	24c per thousand

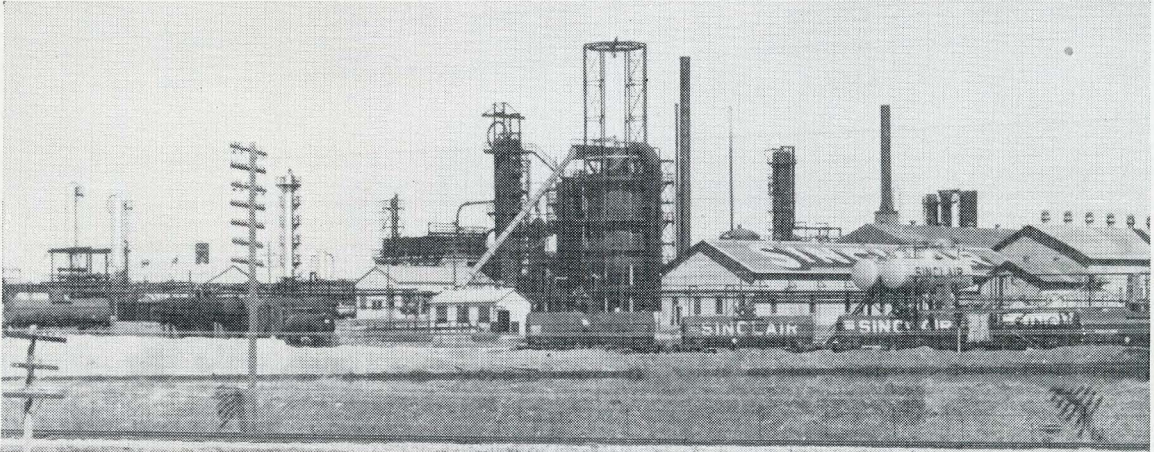
300,000	"	.....	20c	"	"
325,000	"	.....	16c	"	"
1,000,000	"	.....	12c	"	"
3,000,000	"	.....	8c	"	"
40,000,000	"	.....	7c	"	"

*Gas*

Natural gas is used by a great majority of the industries and practically all of the homes in Fort Worth. Fort Worth is connected by pipe line with all of the great natural gas fields in the Southwest. The Lone Star Gas Company offers gas for both industrial and domestic use. The United Gas Pipe Line Company supplies industrial gas only.

Industrial rates of the Lone Star Gas Company range down to 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Minimum bills with maximum and minimum rates under the several schedules are as follows:

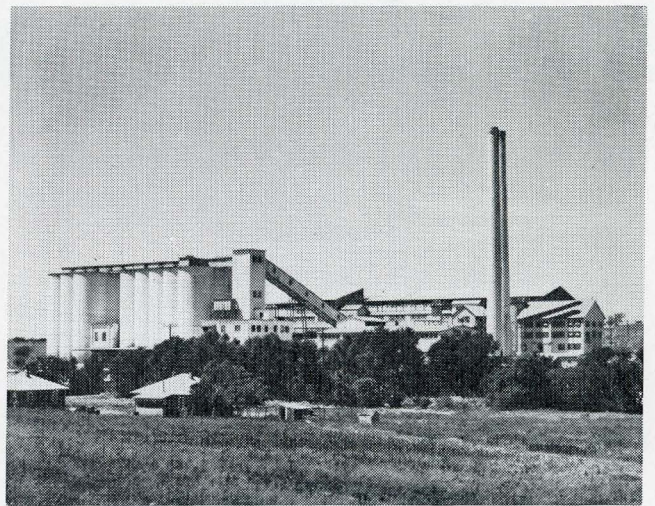
Schedule	Minimum Monthly Bill	Max. rate Per M. Cubic feet	Min. rate Per M. Cubic feet
1-B	\$ 25.00	.50	.20
2-B	50.00	.50	.18
3-B	75.00	.50	.18
4-B	150.00	.50	.15
5-B	200.00	.20	.10



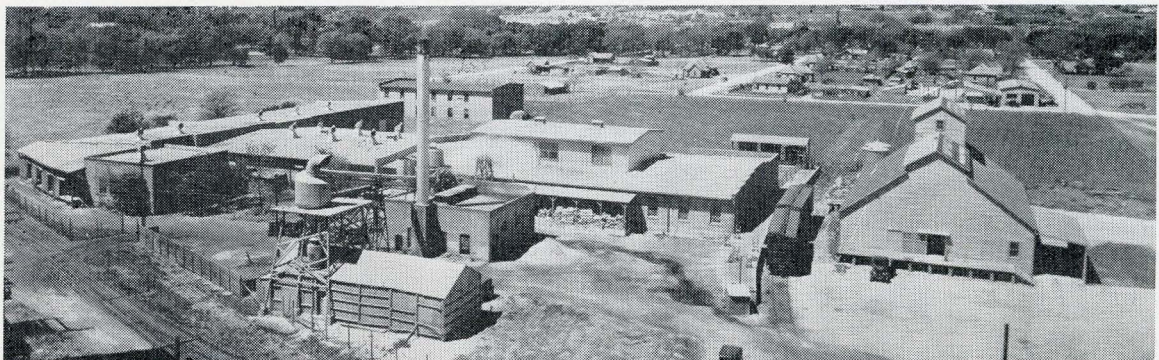
One of Fort Worth's Large Refineries



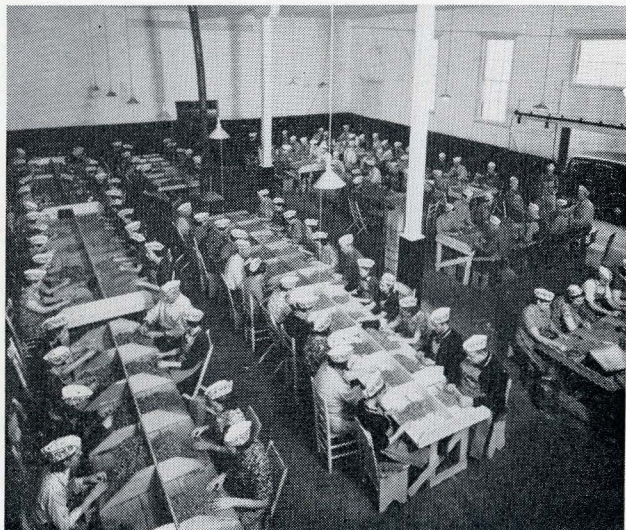
Modern Creamery



Cement Plant



Peanut Shelling Plant and Mill



**Pecan Shelling Plant**

Complete schedules are available upon request.

Domestic gas rates are as follows:

700 Ft.	15c	per 100 cu. ft.
19,000 Ft.	6¾c	per 100 cu. ft.

*Other Fuels*

To a limited extent oil is used as an industrial fuel in Fort Worth. The B. T. U. costs of natural gas and oil are usually about equal. While there are tremendous deposits of bituminous coal in the vicinity of Fort Worth, there is almost no use made of this fuel in the city at present.

*Power*

Electric current for the City of Fort Worth is supplied by the Texas Electric Service

Company, which has headquarters in Fort Worth and serves more than 100 cities and towns in North and West Texas. The average cost per KWH of industrial power in Fort Worth is lower than in any other city in Texas, averaging \$.0102 per KWH. Unusually favorable class rates established for large consumers make this low average possible. Commercial lighting rates are scaled down to as low as \$.02 per KWH and are from 10 to 24 per cent below those quoted for nine typical American cities whose rates were set out in a recent report of the Federal Power Commission.

Domestic electric rates in Fort Worth have been reduced 29 per cent since 1934. They are at present 18 per cent below the average of nine typical cities, set out in the report of the Federal Power Commission,



**Egg Powder Plant**

heretofore referred to. The cost of 40 KWH, which is the average amount consumed per month by small consumers, is \$1.70 in Fort Worth. In other leading Texas cities it ranges from \$1.80 to \$1.90. The rate schedule follows:

First 10 Kilowatts	5c	per KW
Next 75 Kilowatts	4c	per KW
Next 75 Kilowatts	3c	per KW
All over 160 Kilowatts	2c	per KW

**LABOR**

There is available in Fort Worth an ample supply of intelligent labor. Our foreign population is almost negligible. We have an unusually small percentage of negroes for a Texas city. The following figures (the



**A Fort Worth Feed Mill**

latest available on characteristics of population) were taken from the 1930 Federal Census:

	Population	Per Cent
Tarrant County (Ft. Worth)	197,553	100.00
Native white	165,076	83.6
Foreign-born white	3,202	1.6
Negro	24,660	12.5
Other races	4,615	2.3

In 1930 there were 4,022 Mexicans in the City of Fort Worth. With the exception of the Mexican element, the ratio of the various classifications to the total have not materially changed. However, a great proportion of the Mexican population has been repatriated and the present Mexican population is not more than 1,600.

As the situation exists today, Fort Worth probably has as large a percentage of native-born labor as any city in the country. Industrially, this is a distinct asset because American-born labor is not easily led by agitators and is content with a fair wage. Labor officials, including several men who have served as State Commissioner of Labor in Texas, have made the assertion that over a long period of years Fort Worth has had greater freedom from labor disturbances than any other principal city in Texas.

### SITES

Many excellent industrial sites are available. Prices vary with convenience of location, proximity of utilities and other factors which affect values. Generally speaking, sites are available at prices ranging from \$300 to \$1000 per acre. There is a considerable number of building sites adjacent to and owned by the railroads which serve this city. To industries with high probable tonnage these sites will be made available on long term leases on the basis of approximately 6 per cent of assessed valuation. Specific information regarding sites is available to those interested.

### TAXES AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Fort Worth's 1930 tax levies on real and personal property are as follows:

*City	\$1.75 per \$100 assessed valuation
*School District	1.10 per \$100 assessed valuation
†State	69 <del>40</del> per \$100 assessed valuation

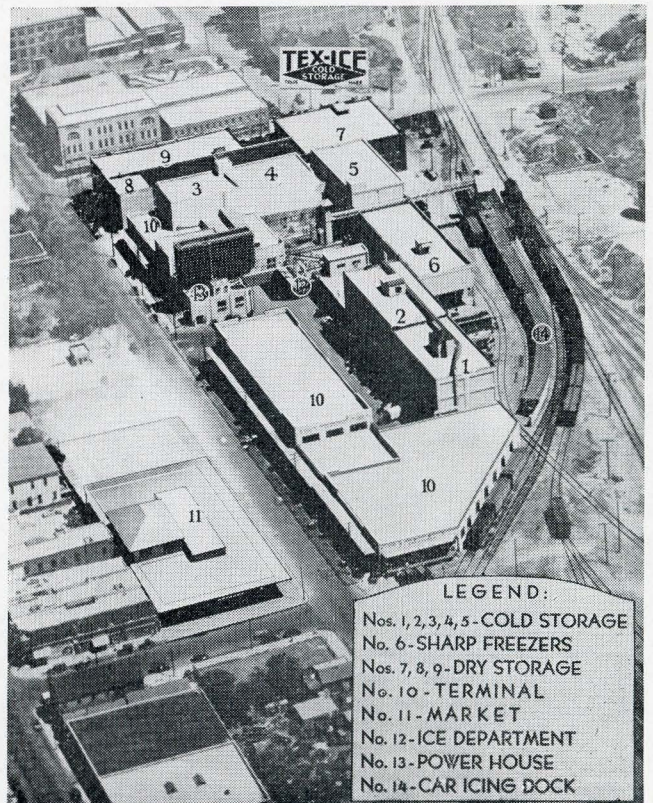


Wholesale Produce House

†County	.90 per \$100 assessed valuation
†Water District	.36 per \$100 assessed valuation
* Assessed valuation approximately 66-2/3% of actual valuation.	
† Assessed valuation approximately 33-1/3% of actual valuation.	

2 <sup>53</sup> Our net tax rate amounts, therefore, to ~~\$2.48~~ per \$100 of actual valuation.

Comparisons of tax rates between communities usually are misleading. The ratio of assessed to actual valuations and the OPINIONS of taxing authorities regarding



Refrigerating Plant



**Wholesale Dry Goods House**

actual values are factors which, in addition to rates, determine actual levies. The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce recently had occasion to check the levies of another Texas city which claimed much lower rates than those of Fort Worth. Actual tax payments in the two cities proved to be, on a per capita basis, almost identical.

The bonded obligations of this community are as follows:

City of Fort Worth (General).....	\$12,915,500
Fort Worth School District .....	6,661,500
Fort Worth Water District .....	5,972,000
Tarrant County .....	5,788,000
Improvement District No. 1 .....	99,000

(An obligation of the area directly benefited by Trinity River levees)

## BANKING

Fort Worth has three National banks and one State bank which are members of the Clearing House Association. Total resources are \$107,808,000, and deposits as of July 1, 1939, were \$97,512,950. Detailed figures on bank debits, clearings and deposits are shown elsewhere.

From the early days Fort Worth has been

the financial center of West Texas, Fort Worth banks having financed to a great extent Texas' livestock industry. In more recent years Fort Worth banks have done much toward financing the oil industry of this area. All are conservatively managed and are of proven strength.

## CLIMATE

Fort Worth has an elevation of 670 feet and the heat of summer is greatly moderated by almost constant breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. There is little snow, the average being 2.5 inches. The average annual precipitation is 33.13 inches.

Annual mean temperature is 65.2 degrees. Monthly: January, 45.4; February, 48.3; March, 57.7; April, 65; May, 72.3; June, 79.9; July, 83.6; August, 83; September, 76.9; October, 66.7; November, 55.5; December, 47.5.

Percentage of possible sunshine in various cities:

San Diego, Calif. ....	68
Los Angeles, Calif. ....	72
Denver, Colo. ....	66
Washington, D. C. ....	57
Miami, Fla. ....	67
Atlanta, Ga. ....	60
New Orleans, La. ....	58
Atlantic City, N. J. ....	60
Asheville, N. C. ....	57
Galveston, Texas .....	64
San Antonio, Texas .....	61
<b>Fort Worth, Texas .....</b>	<b>70</b>



**Stock Pens**

Mild climate makes possible a great reduction in the cost of plant construction and heating. The high percentage of possible sunshine reduces lighting costs. Labor costs are lower because the cost of housing, fuel and clothing is considerably less than in the more rigorous climate of the Middle West, the North and East. Interruption of plant operations because of weather conditions is unknown.

## HEALTH

Few cities in the United States have lower death rates than Fort Worth. Malaria is practically unknown and contagious diseases are rare. A modern Department of Health and Welfare is maintained by the city, with a large and efficient staff of physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers and inspectors. Every precaution is taken to guard the water supply, which has the certification of the United States Public Health Service. Milk and other food supplies are rigidly inspected.

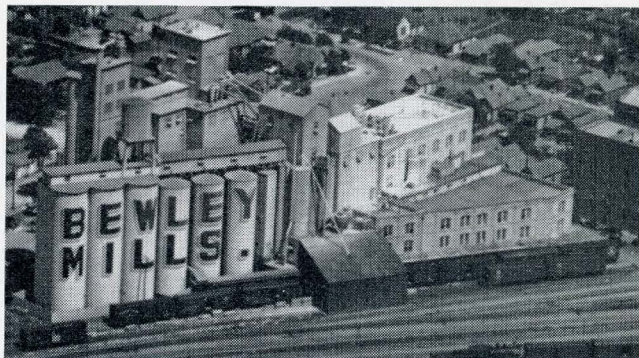
## COST OF LIVING

As pointed out elsewhere, the mild climate of the Fort Worth area materially lessens the cost of housing, fuel and clothing. A dwelling perfectly suitable to the climate is from 30 to 40 per cent less in cost than one of similar size in the North and East. Natural gas, of which there is a practically unlimited supply, is used almost exclusively as a domestic fuel and the cost is low. Much lighter clothing is worn than

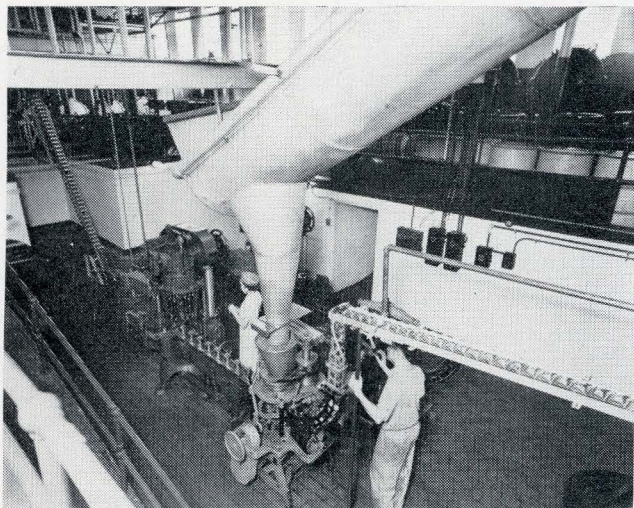
in more rigorous climates, and the cost is materially less.

In the immediate vicinity of Fort Worth there is large production of meat animals, poultry, dairy products, cereals, fruits and vegetables. Winter vegetables and citrus fruits are brought by truck from the Rio Grande Valley in large quantities. Pineapples and bananas come from Old Mexico and fruits and vegetables from all parts of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana are hauled by truck to the wholesale markets in Fort Worth.

An analysis of the cost of living in 38 American cities of 100,000 or more population, made recently by the Albany, New York Chamber of Commerce, discloses that in expenditures for shelter Fort Worth ranked 30th among these cities, and in expenditures for food it ranked 24th. Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that the cost of living in Fort Worth is 18 per cent less than the average cost in cities of 100,000 or more population.



Large Flour and Feed Mill



Interior, Canning Plant



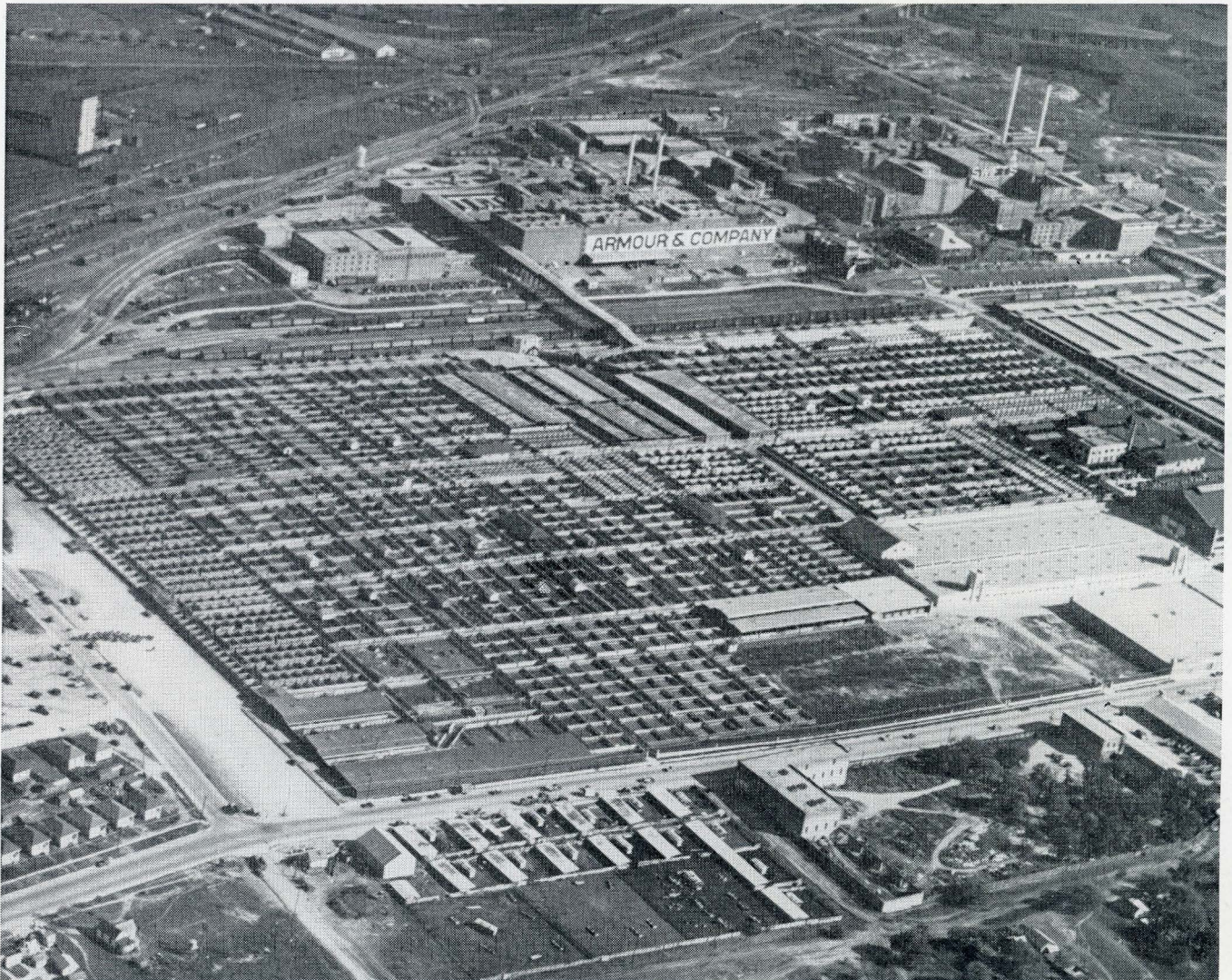
Steel Mill

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The government of the City of Fort Worth is organized under what is known as the Council-Manager Plan. Nine councilmen are elected at large for a term of two years. The Council determines the policies of the City and a City Manager, appointed by the Council, executes them. The Fort Worth City Council is composed of business men conversant with and sympathetic toward the problems of business. There are 218 employees in the Police Department, including 18 motorcycle police and a complete radio patrol system of 40 cars. Two hundred seventy-one employees in the Fire Department operate 21 stations. All stations are supplied with up-to-date equipment.



Garment Manufacturing Plant



Fort Worth Stock Yards and Armour and Swift Packing Plants

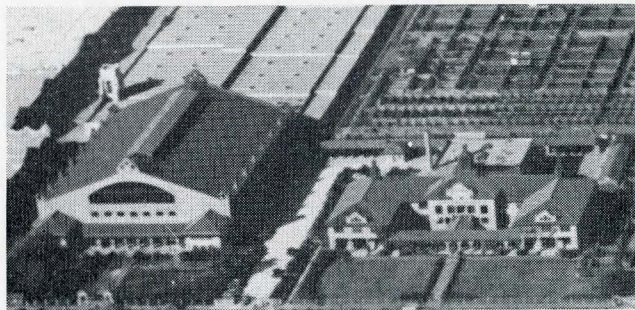
## CIVIC ADVANTAGES

Fort Worth's institutions of higher learning include Texas Christian University, Texas Wesleyan College and Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. At Arlington, Texas, near Fort Worth, is North Texas Agricultural College.

Fort Worth's public schools rank with the finest in the country. In the past five years more than \$8,600,000 has been expended on school buildings and grounds. A seat in a modern, fireproof building is provided for every pupil. Administrative methods and curricula follow recommendations made by the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University. For white pupils there are 7 senior high schools, 9 junior high schools, 41 elementary schools and 1 technical high school. For colored there are 1 high school and 10 elementary schools.

Fort Worth has 220 churches, representing 30 denominations. The percentage of church attendance is high. There are excellent Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations, housed in fine, modern buildings.

The total number of parks, parkways and recreational areas is 115, with a combined area of 10,342 acres. The park and recreational area per capita is more than five times as great as that of the average American city. Several Fort Worth parks have attained national fame, notably the Botanic Garden. There are three artificial lakes within a short radius of the city with a combined water area of more than 40 square miles. They offer the finest boating, bath-

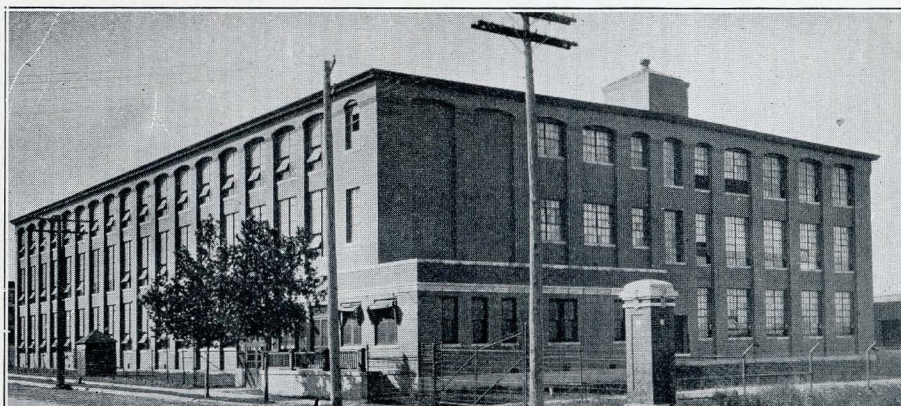


**Coliseum and Livestock Exchange Building**

ing and fishing, and more than 1,000 craft are afloat upon them.

Fort Worth is the leading amusement and recreation center of the Southwest. In 1938 Texas Christian University provided the Nation's No. 1 football team. The Fort Worth baseball team is a member of the Texas League. There are four 18-hole municipal golf courses and three other courses, privately owned but open to the public, in addition to those maintained by country clubs. There are more than 40 tennis courts in the city parks in addition to 47 on public school grounds which are available to the public, five municipal swimming pools and many miles of bridle paths. Fort Worth's theatres and night clubs are of the finest.

Annual events attracting large attendance include the Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, with its World's Championship Rodeo, and Casa Manana, which has been described by outstanding critics as the greatest outdoor musical spectacle in the world. The Stock Show is presented for ten days early in the spring and Casa Manana for six weeks or longer during the latter part of the summer.



**Cotton Mill**

## BUSINESS LAWS

Texas laws affecting business are not oppressive. A brief synopsis of those statutes of particular interest to those who contemplate entering business in Texas follows:

### *Charter (Incorporation Fees)*

Charter fees in Texas are \$50 plus \$10 for each \$10,000 capital stock. Maximum, \$2,500.

### *Permits to Foreign Corporations*

To do business in Texas, corporations chartered elsewhere must file a certified copy of their Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State with a fee of \$50 plus \$10 for each \$10,000 capitalization. Maximum, \$2,500. Permits expire in ten years.

### *Franchise Tax*

An annual Franchise Tax of 60c per \$1,000 of capitalization (under \$1,000,000) is levied. Over \$1,000,000 the fee is 30c per \$1,000. The amount of tax collected is in that proportion which the amount of business done in Texas bears to the entire amount of business transacted. Minimum tax is \$10.

### *Sales Tax*

Texas levies no sales tax.

### *Income Tax*

Texas levies no income tax.

### *Minimum Wage*

There is no State minimum wage law in Texas.

### *Employment of Minors*

No minor under 15 may be employed in industry. In mines and quarries the minimum is 17 years.

### *Employment of Women*

Women may not be employed more than 9 hours per day nor 54 hours per week, except in textile mills where 10 hours per day with a total of 60 hours per week and in laundries where 11 hours per day with a total of 54 hours per week are per-

mitted. Double pay is mandatory for time over 9 hours daily.

### *Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Benefits*

Legislation enabling Texas to qualify under the Federal Social Security Act for relief of unemployed and old age benefits is in effect.

### *Old Age Pensions*

The aged receive up to \$30 per month, one-half of which is supplied by the Federal Government.

## INSURANCE

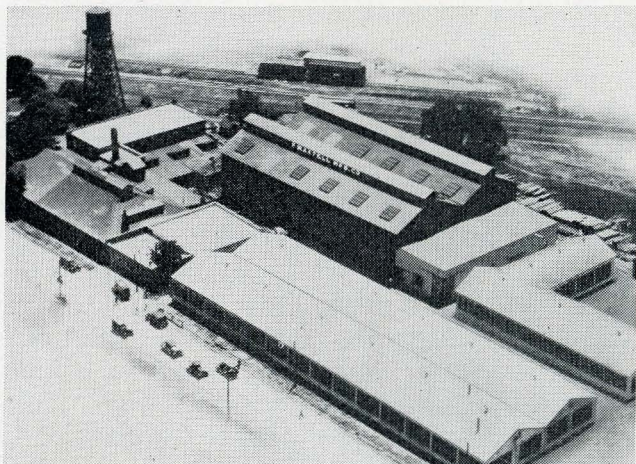
The Board of Insurance Commissioners promulgates rates for fire, windstorm, automobile and workmen's compensation insurance. Rates are adjusted annually in accordance with loss ratio. Fort Worth enjoys a fifteen per cent credit on all fire insurance premiums on account of low loss ratio. Employers of three or more are subject to the Workmen's Compensation Law.

## FORT WORTH INDUSTRIES

### *Manufacturing*

Fort Worth is the largest livestock market and packing center and the largest terminal grain market in the South. It is one of the world's greatest oil centers.

As a livestock market it is growing more rapidly than any other principal market in the United States. The yards of the Fort



**Pump and Windmill Plant**

Worth Stock Yards Company cover 80 acres. More than \$90,000,000 was paid to shippers of the Southwest for livestock sold on the Fort Worth market in 1938. Adjacent to the yards are the horse and mule barns, and within the yards area, in the Livestock Exchange Building, or nearby, are offices of 43 commission companies. These and 75 special order buyers are all bonded and registered with the government. A total of more than 5,000 persons are employed by the Yards Company, the Armour and Swift packing plants and four smaller independent packing plants, the commission companies and allied concerns. The value of packing house products is approximately \$50,000,000 annually.

Fort Worth has an elevator capacity of more than 15,000,000 bushels of grain. There are 3 flour mills with a daily capacity of more than 7,000 barrels. There are 11 feed mills with a daily capacity of more than 3,500 tons. Annual value of grain products is approximately \$20,000,000.

Petroleum refining is an important industry with four large plants turning out products with an annual value of approximately \$12,000,000.

Metal working plants include a steel plant, several large plants engaged in the manufacture of oil field supplies, numerous foundries and other manufacturing establishments making castings, pumps, windmills, mill machinery, well drilling equipment, railroad equipment, tanks and other products.

There is one large cement plant and one cotton mill making cord tire fabric and twine. There are four cotton seed oil mills, seven creameries, three furniture manufacturing plants, seven garment plants, eight candy factories, ten bottling plants, fourteen wood working plants and considerably more than 100 plants engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous food products. There are more than 60 printing and publishing concerns, and seven of the railroads entering the city maintain shops. Other plants include those for the manufacture of wood and paper boxes, boots and shoes, leather goods, automobile accessories, automobile and truck bodies,

trailers, chemicals, paints, drugs, beverages, mattresses, ice, ice cream, cheese, egg powder, artificial stone, tile and fencing.

The 1937 Census of Manufactures, for which figures were released recently, shows that wages paid in Fort Worth manufacturing establishments increased 34 per cent from 1935 to 1937; the number of wage earners increased 20 per cent and the value of products, 29 per cent.

### *Wholesale*

The most important lines offered at wholesale in Fort Worth are: automotive equipment, beer, wines and liquors, drugs and drug sundries, dry goods, electrical goods, farm products, farm supplies, flour and feed, groceries, hardware, lumber and construction materials, machinery equipment and supplies, oil field supplies, paper and paper products, petroleum and petroleum products, plumbing and heating equipment, tobacco and waste materials. Of these the most important in dollar volume are: farm products, groceries, machinery equipment and supplies, automotive equipment and drugs.

(A complete list of Fort Worth manufacturers and wholesalers with listings of their products available upon request. Ask for Fort Worth Buyers' Guide.)

## *RETAIL TRADE*

Fort Worth is the retail shopping center for 1,500,000 people, some of them living at points as far distant as 500 miles. Many of the retail establishments are magnificently housed. In the last four years more than \$2,500,000 was expended by Fort Worth department stores in additions and improvements.

An outline of retail trading areas in Texas, recently prepared by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, and printed in Sales Management, includes 85 Texas counties in the Fort Worth trading area. The white population of this area is considerably larger than that in the trading area assigned to any other Texas city, the total white population being 1,144,803.

## FORT WORTH BUSINESS CHART

	<u>Bank Deposits</u> (Dec. 31)	<u>Bank Clearings</u>	<u>Bank Debits</u> To Indiv. Accts
1930	\$74,617,688	\$520,254,095	\$1,084,084,000
1931	60,255,626	380,875,966	837,462,000
1932	56,605,576	278,396,142	631,524,000
1933	64,057,387	241,650,308	589,954,000
1934	73,275,101	258,998,180	697,480,000
1935	83,427,154	290,521,611	809,596,000
1936	95,072,977	328,269,895	914,355,000
1937	95,095,731	412,281,930	1,082,943,000
1938	93,322,476	360,082,683	974,451,000
1939	111,443,031	365,169,865	973,836,000

	<u>Building Permits</u>	<u>Postal Receipts</u>
1930	\$10,121,774	\$1,655,706
1931	6,398,337	1,593,782
1932	1,430,930	1,329,684
1933	2,710,085	1,324,517
1934	1,376,996	1,428,483
1935	3,325,435	1,467,843
1936	8,526,115	1,617,962
1937	6,711,401	1,722,220
1938	5,723,695	1,697,549
1939	7,114,749	1,738,574

	<u>Utility Connections</u>			
	<u>Electric</u> (Jan. 1)	<u>Telephone</u> (Jan. 1)	<u>Water</u> (Jan. 1)	<u>Gas</u> (Jan. 1)
1931	41,930	38,781	40,800	35,345
1932	42,351	37,355	41,075	34,926
1933	40,119	32,056	40,289	33,149
1934	38,462	32,742	41,185	33,155
1935	39,684	34,479	42,026	33,963
1936	40,416	35,879	42,171	33,742
1937	42,783	38,443	42,562	34,960
1938	44,954	40,964	43,558	36,702
1939	46,284	43,287	44,438	37,753
1940	48,773	45,632	45,235	38,726

### Livestock Receipts

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Horses and Mules</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1930	637,513	331,443	279,331	432,082	27,047	1,707,416
1931	597,586	243,368	216,347	1,173,326	13,052	2,243,679
1932	444,061	209,097	255,202	1,197,570	16,730	2,122,660
1933	416,973	223,070	497,873	778,306	23,276	1,939,998
1934	753,619	381,017	403,716	596,616	30,240	2,168,208
1935	749,227	368,661	290,505	646,664	47,485	2,102,542
1936	657,650	373,865	372,004	609,733	51,867	2,065,119
1937	908,677	491,890	350,637	1,280,807	44,010	3,076,021
1938	763,774	448,785	278,614	1,378,268	33,460	2,902,901
1939	620,062	422,041	355,111	938,729	30,570	2,366,513

*FORT WORTH IN BRIEF*

Area, 58 squares miles.

Altitude, 670 feet.

Population, 1930 census—163,447; city directory estimate January 1, 1938—191,419; present estimate, 200,000.

Annual mean temperature, 65.2 degrees.

Average annual precipitation, 33.13 inches.

Park and recreational area, 10,432 acres; largest per capita acreage of any principal city in the United States.

Three great artificial lakes, combined water area—40 square miles.

326 miles of paved streets.

Churches, 220; denominations, 30.

Public grade schools, 51; high schools, 17; vocational, 1; universities, 1; colleges, 3; private schools, 11.

Municipal auditorium and coliseum.

Municipal airport, 38 scheduled services daily.

Hotels, 63; number of rooms, 3,423.

Theatres, 12.

Hospitals, 11; number of beds, 1,400.

Commercial banks, 4; resources, \$107,808,-145.75.

Bank deposits, June 30, 1939: \$97,512,950.

Bank clearings, 1938: \$360,082,683.

Bank debits, 1938: \$974,451,000.

Building permits, 1938: \$5,723,695.

Postal receipts, 1938: \$1,697,549.

Utility connections, July 1, 1939:

Water .....	44,503
Gas .....	36,516
Electric .....	47,686
Telephone .....	44,407

Retail stores, 2,441; annual volume, \$87,-000,000.

Wholesale establishments, 224; annual volume, \$187,000,000.

Manufacturing plants, 459; annual value of products, \$150,000,000.

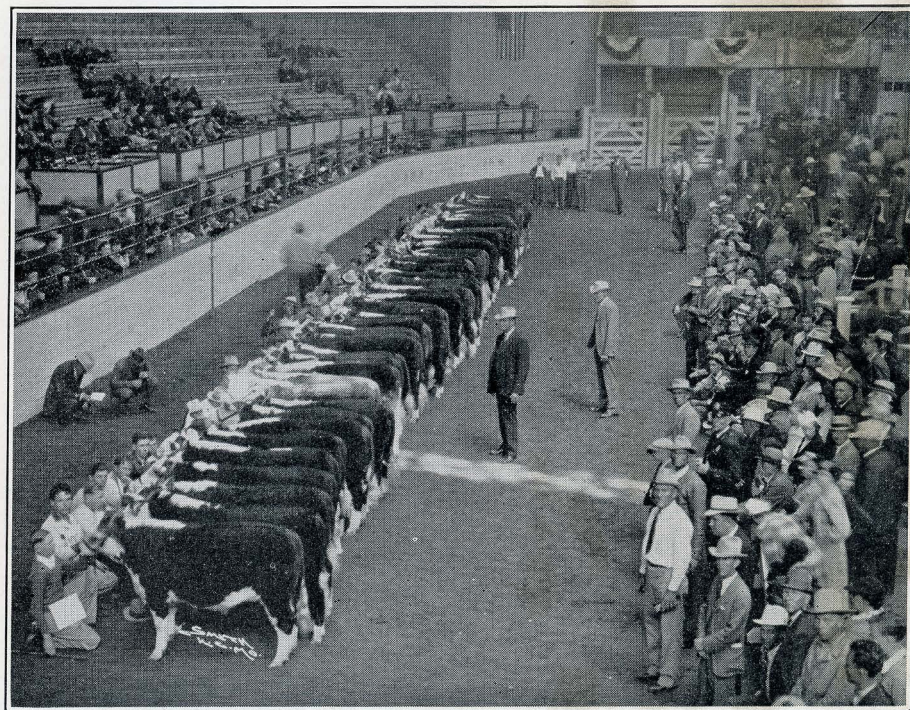
Trunk line railroads, 9; number of outlets, 16.

Motor truck lines, 26.

Motor bus service to all principal cities.

Assessed valuation, \$163,000,000.

Combined tax rate for all purposes, \$2.48 per \$100 actual valuation.



Stock Judging at Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show

## OFFICERS

B. B. STONE  
PRESIDENT

GALEN H. MCKINNEY  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MELVIN J. MILLER  
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

W. L. PIER  
TREASURER

WILLIAM HOLDEN  
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE 3-2491

FORT WORTH

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

114 EAST EIGHTH STREET

## DEPARTMENTS

ROSCOE ADY  
PUBLICITY-RESEARCH

ED. P. BYARS  
TRAFFIC

C. G. COTTEN  
TRADE EXTENSION-HIGHWAY

H. S. FOSTER  
INDUSTRIAL-OIL-  
AGRICULTURE

HERBERT JOSEPH  
CONVENTION-AVIATION

M. M. MURRAY  
MEMBERSHIP-FINANCE

MRS. EDWIN PHILLIPS  
MANUFACTURERS-CIVIC  
AFFAIRS

December 6, 1940

Mr. Amon Carter  
Fort Worth  
Texas

Dear Mr. Carter:

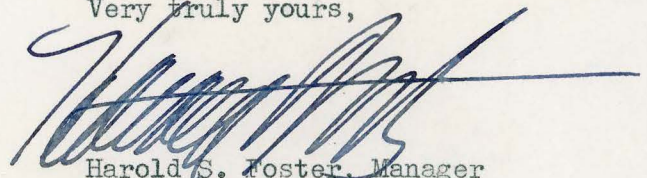
We hand you herewith a copy of the brief forwarded today to General Brett and a copy of our letter addressed to Mr. Knudsen.

We have stressed our transportation facilities. This may be of interest in view of the fact that Tulsa is served by but three trunk line railroads. You will note we have gone all the way in the matter of a site. We are sure that the business interests of Fort Worth will respond if it becomes necessary to purchase this site and present it to Consolidated.

We have made no reference to the lack of railroad facilities at this site. A few weeks ago we asked the Frisco to estimate the cost of a spur from their line to the site. Their preliminary estimate was \$250,000 to \$300,000. While no estimate has been made, it is the opinion of the City Engineer and others that a spur from the T & P would cost approximately the same amount. While we would like, of course, to consummate this deal without undertaking to provide railroad facilities, it may be impossible. If this matter becomes an issue, we suggest that the spur be offered. As you stated last evening, this would be a tremendous thing for Fort Worth and is worth any reasonable sacrifice. We are of the opinion that a community which is willing to sponsor and pay for the magnificent project which gave us nation-wide recognition in 1936 will not be unwilling to undertake a project of this kind.

We have given considerable space to the labor situation. We are sure that this question will come up because of the proximity of the North American plant. You will note that we have bound ourselves to undertake promotion of adequate housing facilities.

Very truly yours,



Harold S. Foster, Manager  
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

HSF:a

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FORT WORTH

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

TELEPHONE 3-2491

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MRS. EDWIN PHILLIPS  
MANUFACTURERS-CIVIC  
AFFAIRS

December 6, 1940

Mr. Wm. S. Knudsen  
National Defense Advisory Commission  
Federal Reserve Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a brief forwarded today to General George H. Brett, Chief, U. S. Army Air Corps. It is an outline of the industrial facilities available at Fort Worth, Texas, and an offer of a site for the location of an inland plant to be established by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. We hope this material will prove to be of value when this proposal is presented for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Harold S. Foster, Manager  
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

HSF:a

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WILLIAM HOLDEN  
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

**FORT WORTH**  
**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

**FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

TELEPHONE 3-2491

114 EAST EIGHTH STREET

December 6, 1940

**DEPARTMENTS**

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MRS. EDWIN PHILLIPS  
MANUFACTURERS-CIVIC  
AFFAIRS

General George H. Brett, Chief  
U. S. Army Air Corps  
Washington, D. C.

C  
O  
P  
Y

Dear Sir:

We submit herewith information concerning the industrial facilities available at Fort Worth, Texas, for use in connection with your consideration of sites for an inland plant to be established by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. From the standpoints of strategic location, transportation facilities, available sites, labor conditions, utilities, climatic conditions, etc., Fort Worth is unexcelled by any city in the Southwest and, perhaps, is outstanding. Some of the information of interest in this connection appears in our current booklet entitled "Industrial Fort Worth." A copy of this booklet is attached to the cover of this brief. Where, in our opinion, the information contained therein is pertinent, we have made reference to it in the body of the brief.

- A. STRATEGIC LOCATION: From the standpoint of public defense we submit that Fort Worth is well situated for the location of an aircraft plant. We understand that the Government has tentatively established a safety zone around the border of our country, located approximately 200 to 250 miles back from the coast and the border. The nearest point on the Mexican border is Del Rio, distant approximately 325 miles. Therefore, Fort Worth is within the

safety zone and is the most important transportation center located close to the edge of the safety zone. On the other hand, Fort Worth is far enough south to make possible year round operation without incurring those manufacturing costs incident to severe weather.

B. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES:

1. Railroads: Fort Worth is one of the important railroad centers of the Country and the leading center in the South. With nine trunk line railroads having sixteen outlets, it has excellent connection with the entire Nation. Attached is a map indicating the perfect network of railroads from Fort Worth to all parts of the Nation. Interstate connections are indicated. On page 4 of the Industrial Booklet is a chart showing freight delivery points with one day service to practically every point between New Orleans and El Paso.

2. Aviation: Fort Worth is one of the leading aviation centers of the Country, being third in volume of air mail and express handled and being one of the first six cities designated by the Government for the immediate installation of blind landing equipment. More complete information concerning Fort Worth's position as an aviation center may be found on page 6 of the Industrial Booklet.

C. INBOUND FREIGHT: Freight and express delivery periods in days from principal supply points are here indicated:

FREIGHT DELIVERY PERIOD IN DAYS

FROM:	To	
	<u>Fort Worth</u>	
	Rail	Rail and Water
Hartford	4	9
Paterson	4	9
Indianapolis	3	6

Detroit	3	7
Cleveland	3	7
Chicago	3	6
Akron	3	7
Brooklyn	4	8
Pittsburgh	4	11
Philadelphia	5	9

EXPRESS DELIVERY PERIOD IN DAYS

	To
	<u>Fort Worth</u>
Hartford	3
Paterson	3
Indianapolis	2
Detroit	2
Cleveland	2
Chicago	2
Akron	2
Brooklyn	3
Pittsburgh	3
Philadelphia	3

- D. POSTAL SERVICE: Fort Worth's postal facilities are unequalled by those of any other city of the Southwest. A complete discussion of them may be found on page 8 of the Industrial Booklet.
- E. SITE: The site which we suggest for the use of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation is indicated in red on the attached map of Tarrant County, Texas. It consists of approximately 1,000 acres. The area in solid red consisting of approximately 275 acres is suggested as a building site. The area indicated in single horizontal lines is suggested as a site for the accompanying airport. The area with double horizontal lines is additional available land. This site is located six miles from the Tarrant County Court House. It is served by paved County roads which can be enlarged and extended to meet any requirements. All City utilities can be made available.

It will be noted that this site is adjacent to Lake Worth. If and when it should become desirable to manufacture flying boats at this plant,

the waters of Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lake (marked, also, on the map of Tarrant County) will be made available to Consolidated. As a matter of fact, Consolidated now is using Lake Worth as an over-night stop in the delivery of flying boats from its San Diego plant to Great Britain. Immediately following the map of Tarrant County, Texas, is a large scale contour map of the proposed site.

This site in part or in whole will be made available to Consolidated Aircraft Corporation on any terms which are satisfactory to Consolidated and to the Government. This proposal is guaranteed by the business interests of Fort Worth, Texas, through the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

F. LABOR: As indicated on pages 13 and 14 of the Industrial Booklet Fort Worth's labor supply is of unusually high quality. Almost 85 per cent of the citizens of this County are native white. In this general vicinity are located a number of institutions of higher learning, the graduates and ex-students of which would, in all probability, be interested in employment in a plant of this kind. Included among them are Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Engineering Department of the University of Texas at Austin, Texas Technological College at Lubbock, Engineering Department of North Texas Agricultural College at Arlington and the University of Oklahoma at Norman. It is estimated by the Deans of the engineering departments of these schools and the Principal of Fort Worth's Technical High School that at least a thousand trained men would accept employment in a plant of this type at once. All of these schools, in addition to a number of private schools, are now training men for us in airplane construction. Mr. T. E. Crabb, Manager of the Fort Worth office of the Texas State Employment Service, states that there are 11,000 skilled mechanics

and machinists registered in the several offices of that agency within 100 miles of Fort Worth. Eleven per cent of these are under 21 years of age, 74 per cent are between 21 and 45 and 15 per cent are over 45. He states, further, that there are in the Fort Worth office the names of approximately 3,000 skilled and semi-skilled and 6,000 unskilled workers. Attached is a schedule of wage scales applicable to Fort Worth and vicinity.

G. UTILITIES: A general description of Fort Worth's utilities will be found on pages 11 and 13 of the Industrial Booklet.

1. Electric Power: Any required amount of electric power can be made available. Fort Worth and vicinity are served by the Texas Electric Service Company. This company is inter-connected with all adjacent companies. These connections include one with hydro-electric facilities on the Colorado River near Austin. When completed, connections can be made with facilities at Possum Kingdom Dam on the Brazos River. Over 90 per cent of the industries of Fort Worth use the facilities of the Texas Electric Service Company. The largest present consumers of power in Fort Worth with steady load enjoy an average rate of .7¢ per KW. The lowest step in the cheapest rate available at present is .4¢ per KW. Practically all of the large users of power in this vicinity have special contracts with this company. It is quite possible that even better rates might be available, depending upon consumption and constancy of load. A sample general industrial contract is attached.
2. Natural Gas: We attach an industrial schedule of gas rates published by the Lone Star Gas Company. If large quantities of gas are required, it is quite probable, however, that more favorable rates might be secured. The United Gas Pipe Line Company supplies industrial plants exclusively

and makes all its rates by special contract.

3. Water: Fort Worth city water is derived from three artificial lakes created by impounding the waters of the West Fork of the Trinity River. These have a capacity of 527,300 acre feet and are capable of delivering any desired quantity of water. A complete schedule of charges for water may be found on page 11 of the Industrial Booklet.
4. Telephone: Complete telephone service is supplied by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

- H. CLIMATE AND HEALTH: On pages 15 and 16 of the Industrial Booklet are brief statements concerning the climate of North Texas and health conditions at Fort Worth. We attach a meteorological summary of the Fort Worth area. This will supply you with exact information concerning climatic conditions.
- I. HOUSING AND COST OF LIVING: These subjects are discussed on page 16 of the Industrial Booklet. In the event of establishment of a plant in this vicinity, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce will undertake to promote housing facilities sufficient in number to meet all requirements. At the present there are about 2,500 unoccupied units in Fort Worth. We call your attention to the General Booklet (with the green cover) which describes in detail conditions which affect living in Fort Worth both from the material and the esthetic points of view.

We wish to assure you that it is the desire of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce to cooperate to the extent of its facilities with both the Government and private industry to the end that plans for the Public Defense may be expedited. Any correspondence with this office will be held in confidence.

Very truly yours,

FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Harold S. Foster, Manager  
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

photographs removed  
to photograph file (#18)

Important

WAGE SCALES and HOURS - FORT WORTH, TEXAS, January 1, 1940

::- - - - - U N I O N - - - - - ::- - - O P E N S H O P - - -

:: RATE :HRS.-WK.: OVERTIME :: RATE :HRS.-WK.: OVERTIME

BUILDING TRADES

Common labor	:: .40	:	44	:	None	::	.25-40	:	44	:	None
Plumbers	:: 1.25-1.50:	:	40	:	To midnight 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75	:	44	:	"
					Sat.Sun.Hol.2						
Painters	:: 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	40	:	Night 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,Sun.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	.50-75	:	44	:	"
Bricklayers	:: 1.50	:	40	:	Mon.to Fri. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.00:	:	44	:	"
					Sat.Sun.Hol.2						
Carpenters	:: 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	40	:	2	::	.75-1.12	:	44	:	"
Plasterers	:: 1.50	:	40	:	2	::	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75	:	44	:	"
Electricians	:: 1.25	:	40	:	To 10 pm 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;Hol:	::	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75	:	44	:	"
					Night,Sat,Sun.2						
Sheet Metal	:: 1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	40	:	2	::	.30-75	:	48	:	"
Cement Finishers:	1.25	:	40	:	2	::	N O N E				
Cement Workers	::		N O N E			::	1.00	:	No limit:		"
Tile setters	:: 1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	40	:	To midnight 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	N O N E				
					Sat,Sun,Hol.2						
Roofers	:: .75	:	40	:	None	::	.75-85	:	No limit:		"

RAILROAD SHOPS

Common labor	:: .37 3/4:	:	48	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	N O N E				
Mechanics	:: .86	:	48	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	"				
Mechanics Hlprs:	.58	:	48	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	"				
Carmen	:: .78	:	48	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	"				
Carmen Helpers	:: .58	:	48	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	::	"				

COTTONSEED PROCESSING

Common labor	::		N O N E			::	.30-55	:	40	:	"
Skilled labor	::		"			::	\$100-\$250 per mo.				

PETROLEUM REFINING

Common labor	::		N O N E			::	.69-73	:	36	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::		"			::	.85-1.29:	:	36	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

MACHINE SHOPS

Common labor	::	Very little used	-	Clean up boys only.							
Skilled labor	::	N O N E			::	.50-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	42-44	:		1 $\frac{1}{2}$

WOODWORKING (Sash & Door)

Common labor	::	N O N E			::	.35-40	:	42	:		None
Skilled labor	::	"			::	.60-85	:	42	:		"

SAND AND GRAVEL

Common labor	::	N O N E			::	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	48	:		"
Skilled labor	::	"			::	.65	:	48	:		"

STEEL MILLS

Common labor	::	N O N E			::	.33	:	42	:		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	"			::	.35-1.00	:	42	:		1 $\frac{1}{2}$

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Common labor	::	A majority of employees belong		::	.35-45	:	40	:			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	to Unions but no Union schedules		::	.45-1.00	:	40	:			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		have been negotiated.									

COTTONSEED PROCESSING

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.30-55	:	40	:	"
Skilled labor	::	"	::	\$100-\$250 per mo.	:		:	

PETROLEUM REFINING

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.69-73	:	36	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.85-1.29	:	36	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

MACHINE SHOPS

Common labor	::	Very little used	-	Clean up boys only.				
Skilled labor	::	N O N E	::	.50-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	42-44	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

WOODWORKING (Sash & Door)

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.35-40	:	42	:	None
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.60-85	:	42	:	"

SAND AND GRAVEL

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	:	48	:	"
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.65	:	48	:	"

STEEL MILLS

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.33	:	42	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.35-1.00	:	42	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Common labor	::	A majority of employees belong		::	.35-45	:	40	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	to Unions but no Union schedules		::	.45-1.00	:	40	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

have been negotiated.

CAST IRON FOUNDRY

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.38	:	42	:	None
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.45-1.35	:	42	:	"

FLOUR & FEED MILLING

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.40-45	:	42	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.45-85	:	42	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

CLAY PRODUCTS (Ft. Worth Area)

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.30	:	42	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skilled labor	::	"	::	.40	:	42	:	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

MEAT PACKING

Common labor	::	N O N E	::	.54	:	40	:	None
Skilled male	::	"	::	.65-1.08	:	40	:	"
Skilled female	::	"	::	.41 and:	:	40	:	"

bonus for exceptional skill

GARMENT MANUFACTURING

Operators	::	Certain employees are members of		::	\$14-\$25	:	40	:	1½
		Unions but no Union contracts			per week				
		have been negotiated.							

BAKERIES

Apprentices	::	\$20 per	:	46	:	1½	:	.40-45	:	44	:	1½
		week										
Skilled labor	::	\$25-\$34	:	46	:	1½	:	.65-75	:	44	:	1½
		per wk.										
Female labor	::	N O N E	:		:		:	.30-40	:	44	:	None

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING

Helper	::	N O N E	:		:		:	.30	:	42	:	"
Semiskilled and skilled	::	N O N E	:		:		:	.40-80	:	42	:	"

ORNAMENTAL IRON, WIRE & BRONZE WORKERS

Un-skilled	::	N O N E	:		:		:	.75	:	40	:	"
Skilled	::	"	:		:		:	1.25	:	40	:	"

**TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY**  
**RATE ILP**  
**COMBINED LIGHTING AND POWER**  
**CITY OF FORT WORTH**

**Application:**

To alternating current lighting and power service where all such service at one location is supplied through one metering point.

Not applicable to resale, breakdown or standby service.

**Monthly Rate:**

\$90.00 first 20 contract kw, or less,  
\$3.00 per kw next 20 contract kw  
\$1.75 per kw next 120 contract kw  
\$1.25 per kw all additional contract kw, and  
10 mills per kwh first 40,000 kwh  
8 mills per kwh next 50,000 kwh  
6 mills per kwh next 310,000 kwh  
5 mills per kwh all additional kwh

Minimum bill: The contract kw charge, but not less than \$2.25 per kw of the highest contract kw established in the 12 months ending with the current month.

Plus or minus an amount calculated at the rate of 0.025¢ per kwh for each 1¢ by which the average cost of fuel used, delivered at company's boiler room, during the calendar month next wholly preceding the current billing period, shall have exceeded 15¢ or shall have been less than 9¢ per 1,000,000 Btu; plus the proportionate part of any new tax, or increased rate of tax, or governmental imposition (except state, county, city and special district ad valorem taxes and any income taxes) levied or assessed against the company or upon its electric business, as the result of any new or amended laws or ordinances, after January 1, 1938; plus 1/2 of 1% of the amount computed at the above stated rate for each whole point in the "All Commodities" Index above 110, resulting from the average of the three most recent monthly values for the "All Commodities" Index taken from "Wholesale Prices" compiled by the United States Department of Labor on a 1926 base, or adjusted thereto.

**Contract kw:**

The average kw supplied during the 15 minute period of maximum use during the month.

**Payment:**

Bills are due when rendered, and become past due if not paid within 10 days from date of bill. Service may be discontinued without notice to customers having past due bills, and an additional charge of \$5.00 will be made before service is restored. The company may refuse to serve any one who is in debt to the company.

**Contract Period:**

Not less than 1 year.

**Notice:**

This established rate is subject to any change authorized by law.

LONE STAR GAS COMPANY-FORT WORTH DIVISION  
INDUSTRIAL RATE SCHEDULE  
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1ST, 1932

SCHEDULE NO. 1-B

First	100 M. Cu. Ft. of monthly consumption	- 50¢ Net per M. Cu. Ft.
Next	900 " " " " " "	- 25¢ " " " " "
All over	1,000 " " " " " "	- 20¢ " " " " "
Minimum Bill \$25.00 Net per Month		

This schedule is applicable only to gas used as fuel in gas engines under contract covering customer's entire fuel requirements for gas engine use.

SCHEDULE NO. 2-B

First	100 M. Cu. Ft. of monthly consumption	- 50¢ Net per M. Cu. Ft.
Next	100 " " " " " "	- 25¢ " " " " "
Next	300 " " " " " "	- 20¢ " " " " "
All over	500 " " " " " "	- 18¢ " " " " "
Minimum Bill \$50.00 Net per Month		

This schedule is applicable to gas used as fuel under boilers in central steam heating plants for heating office buildings, apartment buildings, factories, stores, churches, hospitals, schools, theatres, auditoriums, hotels and public buildings and used during cold months only, covering customer's entire fuel requirements to which this schedule is applicable.

SCHEDULE NO. 3-B

First	100 M. Cu. Ft. of monthly consumption	- 50¢ Net per M. Cu. Ft.
Next	100 " " " " " "	- 20¢ " " " " "
All over	250 " " " " " "	- 18¢ " " " " "
Minimum Bill \$75.00 Net per Month		

This schedule is applicable to gas used in manufacturing and industrial processes for heating purposes, in or under steam or hot water boilers, brick bake ovens, brick and pottery kilns, cement kilns, glass furnaces, refinery stills and in iron foundries and steel works (in plants regularly operated during daytime only), covering customer's entire fuel requirements to which this schedule is applicable.

SCHEDULE NO. 4-B

First	100 M. Cu. Ft. of monthly consumption	- 50¢ Net per M. Cu. Ft.
Next	200 " " " " " "	- 20¢ " " " " "
All over	300 " " " " " "	- 15¢ " " " " "
Minimum Bill \$150.00 Net per Month		

This schedule is applicable to gas used as fuel under steam boilers for power purposes (in plants regularly operated during daytime only), covering customer's entire fuel requirements to which this schedule is applicable.

SCHEDULE NO. 5-B

First	500	M. Cu. Ft.	of monthly consumption	- 20¢	Net per M. Cu. Ft.					
Next	500	"	"	"	"	- 15¢	"	"	"	"
Next	5,000	"	"	"	"	- 12½¢	"	"	"	"
Next	9,000	"	"	"	"	- 11½¢	"	"	"	"
All over	15,000	"	"	"	"	- 10¢	"	"	"	"

Minimum Bill \$200.00 Net per Month

This schedule is applicable to gas used as fuel for power purposes and for heating purposes in manufacturing and industrial processes, in or under steam and hot water boilers, brick bake ovens, brick and pottery kilns, cement kilns, glass furnaces, refinery stills and in iron foundries and steel works (in plants regularly operated during day and night), covering customer's entire fuel requirements to which this schedule is applicable.

NOTE: For the purpose of the above schedules, in calculating the volume to be billed in the various blocks, each separate location shall be considered a separate account.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WEATHER BUREAU

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ANNUAL  
METEOROLOGICAL  
SUMMARY

WITH COMPARATIVE DATA

1935

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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COMPILED BY  
P. S. COOK  
Meteorologist



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1936

Summary for the year 1935—Fort Worth, Tex.

Latitude, N. 32° 43'; longitude, W. 97° 15'

70290—36

(1)

Month	Temperature						Precipitation			Relative humidity			Sunshine		Wind (true velocities)						Number of days											
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Mean	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Date	Snowfall	8 a. m.*	Noon (local time)	8 p. m.* <sup>1</sup>	Total hours	Percent of possible	Average hourly velocity	Prevailing direction	Highest velocity	Direction highest velocity	Date	Wind 32 miles per hour or more	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	Rain 0.01 inch or more	Snow 0.01 inch or more (melted)	Thunderstorms	Dense fog	Maximum temperature 32° or lower	Maximum temperature 90° or above	Minimum temperature 32° or lower
January	59.7	39.7	49.7	81	16	7	21	3.70	2.11	19-20	T	81	60	163	51	8.9	N	39	N	21	2	13	7	11	5	0	2	5	1	0	9	0
February	59.7	39.5	49.6	78	21	22	26	3.29	1.40		0.2	77	57	188	61	10.6	N	35	S	24	1	15	4	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
March	73.9	52.8	63.4	87	26	31	7	1.40	.73		.0	75	51	211	58	13.0	N	35	N	6	3	16	6	9	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
April	74.8	54.3	64.6	92	1	39	13	3.06	1.53	18-19	.0	78	54	233	60	11.4	N	32	N	11	1	14	7	9	7	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
May	77.9	61.1	69.5	89	30	44	5	9.15	3.51		.0	88	63	251	58	10.9	S	55	W	14	1	9	10	12	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
June	87.7	69.5	78.6	93	27	61	5	7.22	3.74	14-15	.0	83	57	295	69	10.1	S	32	W	17	1	16	10	4	10	0	2	0	0	11	0	0
July	95.5	74.7	85.1	104	9	70	16	.89	.49	12	.0	78	44	368	84	7.6	S	25	E	12	0	25	6	0	5	0	2	0	0	30	0	0
August	96.4	75.0	85.7	106	10	64	20	.70	.67	21	.0	75	43	344	83	8.6	S	28	SE	21	0	23	7	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
September	82.6	64.9	73.8	93	1	50	28	3.61	1.23	24-25	.0	85	60	193	52	7.3	N	30	N	26	0	16	2	12	11	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
October	78.2	59.9	69.0	88	4	42	23	4.01	2.12	22-23	.0	85	59	171	49	9.3	S	27	S	20	0	13	5	13	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
November	60.2	43.3	51.8	82	10	34	12	1.65	.73	6	.0	84	67	112	36	9.6	N	34	W	26	1	9	4	17	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
December	52.9	38.1	45.5	67	9	21	26	2.26	1.70	5-6	.0	78	63	144	46	8.3	N	27	N	14	0	12	5	14	10	0	1	1	0	0	5	0
Year	75.0	56.1	65.5	106	Aug. 10	Jan. 7	21	40.94	3.74	June 14-15	.2	81	56	2,674	60	9.6	S	55	W	May 14	10	181	73	111	93	1	46	8	1	74	19	0

\*75th meridian time. Elevation of instruments above ground: Thermometer, 92 feet; rain gage, 85 feet; anemometer, 110 feet.

<sup>1</sup> No data available.

Month	Temperature				Precipitation				Relative humidity			Sunshine				Wind (true velocities)				Average number of days																				
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Normal	Absolute highest	Year	Absolute lowest	Year	Normal	Greatest in 24 hours	Year	Average snowfall	Greatest snowfall	Year	8 a. m. φ	Noon (local time)	8 p. m. φ	Total hours	Percent of possible	Average hourly velocity	Prevailing direction	Highest velocity	Direction of highest velocity	Year	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	Rain, 0.01 inch or more	Snow (trace or more)	Thunderstorms	Dense fog	Max. temp. 90° or above	Min. temp. 32° or below	Min. temp. 0° or below							
Length of record in years.....	37	37	-----	37	37	37	-----	37	37	37	37	37	37	18	22	14	17	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37					
January.....	56.9	36.4	45.1	93	1911	1	1890	0.05	3.60	1923	0.8	8.2	1917	63	62	189	59	10.3	NW	40	47	40	NW	1908	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
February.....	59.4	38.1	48.7	96	1904	1	1899	1.78	2.33	1903	0.3	7.5	1924	60	58	183	60	10.7	NW	47	46	46	NW	1912	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
March.....	68.5	46.5	57.7	100	1916	13	1923	4.29	3.33	1920	0.6	7.6	1924	73	53	50	68	11.6	NW	46	46	46	NW	1920	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
April.....	75.3	54.4	65.7	100	1925	30	1914	7.09	8.1	1922	0	0	1928	78	54	53	68	11.5	NW	44	44	44	NW	1925	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
May.....	81.9	62.5	72.9	107	1927	38	1903	9.62	9.99	1908	0	0	-----	81	56	54	303	17	10.7	SS	55	55	55	NW	1935	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
June.....	90.6	70.7	79.9	107	1918	48	1924	9.23	11.14	1908	0	0	-----	79	49	49	342	78	10.4	SS	54	54	54	NW	1903	11	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
July.....	93.8	73.8	83.3	109	1912	56	1915	9.23	12.27	1933	0	0	-----	78	48	45	344	81	9.2	SS	35	35	35	NE	1915	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
August.....	94.3	73.9	83.0	112	1909	50	1915	9.23	12.40	1915	0	0	-----	78	46	46	336	81	9.5	SS	35	35	35	NE	1915	15	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
September.....	87.8	67.8	76.9	104	1913	40	1908	7.49	9.57	1932	0	0	-----	81	51	51	277	76	9.1	SS	41	41	41	SE	1900	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
October.....	78.2	56.8	66.7	99	1910	24	1917	6.81	4.56	1930	0	0	-----	79	53	55	255	72	9.3	SS	36	36	36	NW	1917	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
November.....	66.8	46.4	55.5	87	1915	24	1903	5.58	4.72	1918	1	2.2	1920	78	57	57	197	64	9.8	SS	35	35	35	NW	1934	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
December.....	56.9	37.4	47.5	83	1908	7	1924	1.87	3.46	1928	0.6	5.5	1898	60	60	63	150	60	9.8	NW	40	40	40	NW	1910	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Year.....	75.6	55.4	65.2	112	1899	8	1890	33.13	9.57	1892	2.4	8.2	14-15	77	55	53	3,091	69	10.2	S	55	55	55	W	1935	160	117	88	75	3	6	90	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33

φ 75th meridian time.  
# Less than 1 day.  
\* On only 1 day in January and 2 days in February.

Monthly and annual mean temperature

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1896.....	47.0	52.4	56.4	69.4	85.4	87.0	84.6	77.0	64.4	56.2	50.6	-----	-----
1897.....	40.8	50.4	60.5	65.8	72.2	80.8	87.0	83.3	77.4	-----	55.4	44.4	64.7
1898.....	47.2	51.6	58.6	62.6	75.0	80.8	83.8	83.0	77.2	64.8	51.0	40.9	64.7
1899.....	42.0	35.1	55.4	61.8	75.4	79.2	81.4	87.0	76.5	69.4	58.0	46.2	63.9
1900.....	47.3	46.7	56.3	64.5	71.6	81.9	80.7	81.0	80.6	69.8	57.8	49.3	65.6
1901.....	50.8	45.0	56.7	62.6	71.5	82.0	85.2	85.5	77.4	70.4	57.3	46.5	65.9
1902.....	44.0	46.0	57.8	68.7	74.8	83.2	81.6	86.7	72.8	68.4	56.6	47.1	65.6
1903.....	46.0	43.4	54.1	64.4	69.6	73.3	80.6	82.2	74.8	63.7	53.8	47.4	62.8
1904.....	14.6	52.2	62.9	64.0	71.6	78.2	81.2	81.0	77.8	68.4	58.6	47.1	65.5
1905.....	38.2	35.4	60.5	62.0	73.0	80.2	79.4	83.0	78.2	65.0	58.3	42.5	63.0
1906.....	47.1	47.0	51.6	66.4	71.6	79.3	80.8	80.4	77.2	61.4	55.2	51.7	64.1
1907.....	54.4	51.9	66.8	61.8	65.8	79.6	82.6	85.6	79.6	66.2	52.4	49.3	66.3
1908.....	48.6	49.7	63.5	64.4	72.8	80.2	81.2	82.2	76.0	64.4	57.2	50.8	65.9
1909.....	49.0	53.8	59.0	64.2	72.6	81.4	87.4	85.6	82.3	68.9	63.2	39.4	67.2
1910.....	48.2	44.6	64.4	64.6	70.3	80.0	85.0	86.4	81.2	67.4	58.2	47.9	66.6
1911.....	53.3	53.2	63.3	63.8	74.0	85.9	82.4	84.5	82.3	66.2	51.8	45.0	67.2
1912.....	40.6	45.6	49.8	64.5	74.0	77.0	85.8	82.0	76.9	68.7	55.2	45.5	63.8
1913.....	46.1	43.2	53.2	64.8	73.6	79.4	85.1	85.9	72.9	62.6	62.4	45.6	64.6
1914.....	53.0	44.3	55.5	63.2	70.2	83.0	86.6	80.0	77.4	66.2	57.1	59.7	64.7
1915.....	45.4	52.2	46.2	66.2	72.7	80.3	81.9	79.1	77.1	67.6	60.1	50.9	65.0
1916.....	46.2	49.2	62.4	62.3	72.8	80.2	84.8	83.6	77.4	68.1	55.4	48.0	65.8
1917.....	48.6	49.9	58.3	63.8	66.8	80.6	84.6	84.2	75.8	64.0	57.4	41.6	64.6
1918.....	36.8	52.0	62.3	63.4	75.2	84.4	85.1	87.0	73.0	69.0	53.6	49.8	66.8
1919.....	45.8	47.3	56.1	65.0	69.8	76.7	81.4	82.0	75.6	68.4	53.6	44.4	63.8
1920.....	43.0	50.4	56.4	63.6	73.4	78.3	83.4	78.1	77.9	67.9	51.9	48.3	64.3
1921.....	51.4	52.0	63.4	62.8	73.4	78.8	83.4	86.4	81.9	69.4	51.2	47.8	67.8
1922.....	43.0	52.5	56.4	65.3	74.1	80.2	85.0	85.2	79.4	67.6	57.5	52.8	66.6
1923.....	55.5	46.4	53.6	66.0	73.4	80.6	85.2	85.2	78.5	62.5	56.0	50.8	66.1
1924.....	41.4	47.4	50.8	65.2	69.0	83.4	83.6	87.0	74.3	69.4	59.2	44.9	64.6
1925.....	43.4	55.9	62.2	72.4	73.8	85.3	88.2	84.8	82.0	63.6	55.9	46.0	67.8
1926.....	44.8	54.2	52.9	60.6	71.7	79.7	81.4	83.1	80.0	71.2	55.4	47.8	65.3
1927.....	46.0	51.6	56.6	68.2	77.6	80.1	83.8	84.8	78.0	70.6	63.1	44.4	67.1
1928.....	49.2	51.4	59.9	62.2	74.2	78.7	83.1	84.2	76.2	71.6	54.8	48.2	66.1
1929.....	46.1	39.0	60.8	68.4	70.8	81.8	84.2	86.8	77.8	68.6	49.2	50.8	65.4
1930.....	35.2	57.6	55.4	71.1	71.2	80.2	86.5	85.3	78.9	65.6	56.2	47.4	66.9
1931.....	49.9	53.6	51.8	61.0	68.5	81.4	84.8	82.6	83.0	72.7	62.0	51.0	67.9
1932.....	48.2	56.2	67.4	72.2	80.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	76.0	65.8	52.4	43.4	65.6
1933.....	54.6	46.9	59.2	66.0	75.5	81.6	85.4	83.3	82.8	70.2	59.0	54.0	68.2
1934.....	48.9	49.2	54.8	67.2	74.4	86.0	88.2	88.3	76.8	73.2	60.2	49.7	68.1
1935.....	49.7	49.6	63.4	64.6	69.5	78.6	85.1	85.7	73.8	69.0	51.8	45.5	65.5
Normal.....	45.4	48.3	57.7	65.0	72.3	79.9	83.6	83.0	76.9	66.7	55.5	47.5	65.2

## Monthly and annual precipitation

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1896	4.75	1.80	1.59	0.10	-----	1.02	1.12	4.78	0.85	4.67	1.27	2.50	-----
1897	3.14	.03	7.59	3.32	5.01	5.90	.55	2.17	1.68	-----	.10	-----	-----
1898	2.84	1.08	.95	2.55	4.85	4.97	1.35	3.90	.29	1.59	1.42	2.70	28.49
1899	1.24	.21	.32	2.32	2.01	2.78	1.66	.02	1.02	1.49	3.06	1.98	18.11
1900	.70	.12	.73	7.34	6.58	.84	5.90	1.43	9.12	3.22	.56	.35	36.89
1901	.08	1.59	1.57	2.04	4.50	.33	1.99	1.29	1.67	1.90	2.10	.59	19.65
1902	.42	.36	3.80	1.81	4.31	.58	6.29	T	2.40	1.40	6.89	1.05	29.31
1903	1.83	4.63	2.03	.59	1.84	4.84	1.84	1.57	2.70	4.53	.00	.30	26.70
1904	1.30	1.79	4.01	2.21	3.86	5.42	2.15	3.26	2.63	5.29	.02	.35	32.30
1905	1.52	1.93	3.39	7.73	5.45	2.69	8.35	.56	.83	4.21	3.19	3.60	43.45
1906	.93	2.08	1.99	2.56	8.24	4.13	2.56	4.98	4.16	.91	2.19	1.22	35.95
1907	.51	1.90	.70	1.31	6.53	2.22	4.15	.29	1.92	3.01	5.81	2.18	30.53
1908	.96	2.45	2.95	9.63	10.69	2.90	2.66	2.74	3.52	4.29	2.05	.03	45.07
1909	.09	.11	.41	1.66	1.09	2.97	.02	2.38	2.08	2.20	5.11	2.81	20.93
1910	1.36	1.14	1.02	2.65	5.76	1.38	.14	.26	2.21	.68	.14	1.23	17.97
1911	.21	3.84	1.87	3.33	.22	.43	6.26	2.39	1.38	.99	1.05	5.06	27.03
1912	.17	1.22	3.34	3.20	2.71	4.26	.27	6.56	.83	1.51	.33	1.95	26.35
1913	2.30	.87	1.04	2.47	2.74	3.03	4.36	T	7.29	2.28	5.90	5.42	37.70
1914	.43	1.17	2.89	5.99	10.71	2.97	.73	9.02	1.61	.28	6.44	4.40	46.64
1915	1.32	2.18	1.40	4.98	2.49	6.88	.30	10.33	1.62	2.58	.29	1.99	36.36
1916	4.01	.01	3.68	6.99	3.70	3.30	1.38	3.84	.73	1.89	1.82	.11	31.46
1917	1.43	1.47	2.42	4.11	3.92	1.97	2.65	1.92	2.41	.17	1.35	.05	23.87
1918	1.36	.01	.93	6.21	1.99	5.16	1.10	.29	2.09	3.31	7.94	4.08	34.47
1919	3.03	2.03	3.34	2.06	3.99	3.72	5.25	5.00	4.12	9.44	3.32	.44	45.74
1920	3.48	.76	4.42	.51	8.66	2.33	3.49	4.22	2.76	6.52	1.70	1.31	40.16
1921	2.87	2.62	2.67	1.99	1.04	2.63	1.14	.95	.11	.31	1.24	.34	17.91
1922	1.63	2.00	1.57	17.64	4.58	1.76	1.35	.52	.41	2.33	2.57	.96	36.42
1923	4.60	2.05	1.52	5.30	.54	6.74	.99	1.68	2.06	6.05	1.63	4.68	37.84
1924	.89	1.97	4.66	2.33	4.00	1.25	.96	3.77	3.78	T	1.60	1.23	26.44
1925	1.44	.74	.02	3.59	8.11	.29	.98	.40	1.79	3.77	2.05	.04	23.22
1926	4.04	.08	3.60	3.73	3.79	3.32	4.13	4.39	1.41	3.16	.73	3.03	35.41
1927	1.45	1.77	2.19	3.66	.44	3.33	1.53	.80	4.00	4.47	.58	2.59	26.81
1928	.46	3.53	1.10	5.70	3.77	11.58	4.24	2.13	.45	4.15	1.97	5.50	44.58
1929	2.08	2.78	1.39	2.06	5.83	.20	.43	T	2.29	2.12	1.50	.41	21.09
1930	.84	1.08	2.86	2.37	10.37	1.87	.37	3.12	1.19	7.96	1.71	2.08	35.82
1931	1.79	2.84	4.20	1.97	2.42	2.43	.44	3.38	1.25	3.39	2.78	2.73	29.62
1932	9.07	4.92	.63	3.43	6.03	3.04	2.07	2.92	1.80	1.66	1.56	4.90	51.03
1933	1.96	2.47	2.18	1.57	4.67	.03	5.70	2.25	4.94	1.24	.66	2.13	29.80
1934	1.86	1.67	4.26	2.39	.82	T	.08	.13	4.90	.12	2.30	.56	19.09
1935	3.70	3.29	1.40	3.06	9.15	7.22	.89	.70	3.61	4.01	1.65	2.26	40.94
Normal	2.05	1.76	2.32	4.02	4.65	3.55	2.61	2.62	2.49	2.81	2.58	1.87	33.15

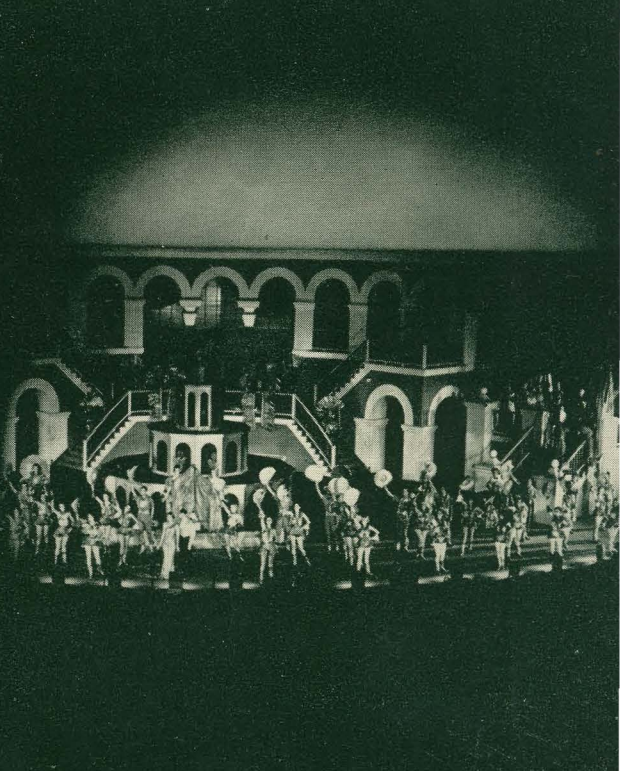
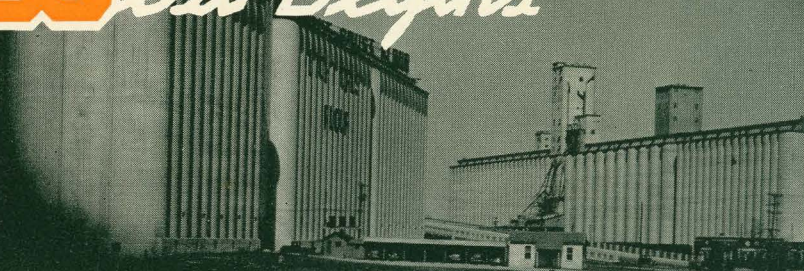
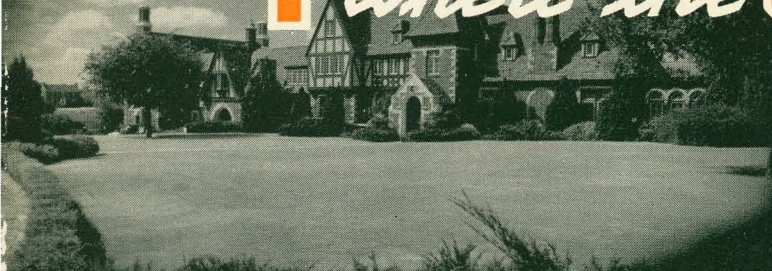
**FORT WORTH**



**WHERE THE  
WEST BEGINS**

# FORT WORTH

*Where the West Begins*





*Fort Worth Skyline — Looking East on U. S. Highway 80*

# *Friendly Fort Worth*

**F**RIENDLINESS is a tradition in Fort Worth. Pioneer settlers of the little trading post established 90 years ago, constantly harassed by marauding Indians, welcomed each new arrival as a recruit. He was a friend and ally and became at once an integral part of the community. This spirit of friendliness has been maintained.

Living on an isolated frontier with only the most primitive methods of transportation, it was not strange that the pioneers bent determined efforts upon securing a railroad and, as other rail lines were built into the state, continued their efforts until Fort Worth became an important rail center.

Always forward looking, the citizenship from the beginning made wise provision for the fundamental things. Tarrant County was the first county in the Southwest to vote a considerable bond issue to improve highways, and its

expenditures for highways have been greater than those of any other Southwestern county. Excellent highways made Fort Worth a natural center of motor bus and motor truck transportation. The vision of the citizenship is further demonstrated by the fact that Fort Worth has the oldest municipal airport in the United States. Constant improvements have made it one of the finest.

Transportation was only one of the fundamental things that the citizenship demanded. Their foresight has provided an abundant supply of pure water; it has secured for the city an efficient Health Department; it has built a public school system unsurpassed in the South; it has provided park and recreational facilities that surpass those of cities many times the size of Fort Worth, and it has made Fort Worth the amusement and recreation center of the Southwest . . .

**"A gracious place, where gracious people dwell;  
Where youth grows strong, and age finds happiness."**

Issued by

*The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce*

May, 1939



● *Camp Worth—1850*

## ● *Population*

*F*ORT WORTH'S population has just reached the 200,000 mark, having doubled since 1919. The estimated population of the city in 1870 was 500. The first census, taken in 1880, showed a population of 6,663. In 1890 the census figure was 23,076; in 1900, 26,689. In 1910 the census showed 73,312. In 1920 this figure had increased to 106,482, and in 1930 to 163,447. An estimate by the Bureau of the Census, made as of September, 1936, showed 182,435. A city directory count, as of January 1, 1938, indicated 191,419. These figures all apply to the area within the city limits and it is significant that in the last decade the population of the suburban area has shown a greater proportionate increase than that within the city.

## ● *Location*

*F*ORT WORTH is located in North Central Texas seventy-five miles south of the Red River, which forms the boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma, and three hundred miles north of the Gulf Coast. It is almost exactly midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The original army post, around which Fort Worth grew, was located on a high bluff overlooking the confluence of the West Fork and the Clear Fork of the Trinity River.

*Glimpse of Fort Worth from Banks of the Trinity*





# Historical ●

*I*N 1849, in order to protect the scattered settlers of the area from marauding Indians, General Winfield Scott dispatched a troop of dragoons to North Central Texas to establish an army post. The site selected was near a ford of the Trinity River which had long been used by the Indians. It was named Camp Worth, and a short time later the name was changed to Fort Worth.

Gradually a small settlement grew up around the post. In 1853 the troops departed for a station farther west. The sutler's quarters and the commissary buildings were converted into stores. The cavalry stables became the city's first hotel.

At the close of the Civil War many of the veterans of the armies of Jackson and Lee, returning to desolated homes in the Old South, turned their faces toward the West and Texas was the goal for many of them. From this group came, in a large measure, the men who gave Fort Worth its first real impetus.

Cattle drives from the great ranches of South Texas to the rail heads in Kansas had begun, and Fort Worth became an important trail station and supply point.

The Texas and Pacific was surveyed into Fort Worth in 1872, but the great panic of 1873 brought about the collapse of Jay Cooke & Company, who were financing it, and construction stopped at Eagle Ford, about twenty-five miles east of Fort Worth.

Displaying the indomitable spirit which became characteristic of the city, the leading business men organized their own construction company and completed the Texas & Pacific line into Fort Worth in 1876. A stage line was organized and operated between Fort Worth and Yuma, Arizona, a distance of 1,700 miles over the circuitous route it was necessary to follow. At Yuma it connected with the rail-head of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was building eastward.

A boom was started and population increased rapidly. The Texas & Pacific began extending its line to the west. Throughout the following years

Fort Worth citizens, by the donation of lands for right-of-way and for terminals and by raising cash bonuses which were far beyond their limited means, managed to bring through the city practically every trunk line of importance that entered the territory.

In 1890 the first stock yards and packing company was organized. Difficulties beset the company during the nineties but at the turn of the century negotiations which had been carried on with Swift & Company, Armour & Company, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, bore fruit, and in 1902 these companies completed a group of great packing houses which became, and still remains, one of the most important industrial groups in the South. A large number of allied industries were attracted and in the decade from 1900 to 1910 the population jumped from 26,688 to 73,312.

With the entry of the United States into the World War in 1917 Fort Worth, almost overnight, became a vast army camp. Camp Bowie, where the Texas and Oklahoma National Guard units were molded into the Thirty-Sixth Division, was located on the western boundary of the city. Within a radius of fourteen miles three aviation fields were established, where thousands of American and Canadian flyers were trained. Streets of the city were thronged with soldiers, including many instructors from Canada, England, France and Italy.

Hardly had the troops departed overseas when news of the discovery of oil near Ranger, less than 100 miles west of Fort Worth, was received. The discovery was quickly followed by others and the wildest oil boom in the history of the Nation ensued. New buildings sprang up like magic. Scores of oil companies moved their offices to Fort Worth and hundreds of new ones were organized. The development which followed has made Fort Worth the geographical center of the world's greatest oil producing region with approximately five hundred oil companies, individual operators, drilling contractors, geologists and oil field supply dealers and manufacturers making the city their headquarters.

In 1925 a new city charter providing for the Council-Manager plan of municipal government was adopted. Under it, every department of the city government was reorganized and placed on a business basis.



# Climate and Health



*Few Overcoats In This Late November Football Crowd*

FORT WORTH has an elevation of 670 feet, sufficient to give it the benefit of almost constant cooling breezes from the Gulf of Mexico throughout the spring, summer and fall. Its mild winters, cool summer nights, long sunny days, dry climate and stimulating temperature changes are most conducive to life in the open. Flowers are usually blooming outdoors by the latter part of February, and continue in bloom until late in December.

There is little snow, the average being 2.5 inches per year. The average annual precipitation is 33.13 inches. The annual mean temperature is 65.2 degrees, and for the various months it is: January, 45.4; February, 48.3; March, 57.7; April, 65; May, 72.3; June, 79.9; July, 83.6; August, 83; September, 76.9; October, 66.7; November, 55.5; December, 47.5.

Fort Worth's percentage of possible sunshine is considerably higher than that of many of the well known resort cities of the country. It stands at 70 as compared with 72 at Los Angeles and 68 at San Diego, Calif.; 67 at Miami, Fla.; 60 at Atlantic City, N. J.; 57 at Asheville, N. C.; 61 at San Antonio and 64 at Galveston, Texas.

Few cities of the United States have lower death rates than Fort Worth. Malaria is practically unknown and contagious diseases are rare. A modern Department of Health and Welfare is maintained by the city, with a large and efficient staff of physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers and inspectors. Every precaution is taken to guard the water supply, which has the certification of the United States Public Health Service. Milk and other food supplies are rigidly inspected.



*Field of Bluebonnets  
Near Fort Worth*

Burnett Park,  
Near Business Center

# Parks, Playgrounds

FOR MANY years Fort Worth's park system has been regarded as one of the finest in the country. Within the past few years the addition of new parks and municipal golf courses and the conversion of all school grounds in the city into neighborhood recreational centers has given Fort Worth a total park and recreational area many times greater than that of the average American city. The total number of parks, parkways, triangles, recreational areas and improved school grounds is 115, with a total area of 10,342.56 acres. Based on an estimated population of 200,000 this gives the city an acre of park land for every 20 persons as against a National average of one acre for every 100 persons.

Scarcely a mile from the business center one may enter Trinity Park and drive continuously for more than two miles through Trinity, Rock Springs and Forest Parks, all of them covered, for the greater part, with giant native timber. For much of the distance the drive follows the course of the Clear Fork of the Trinity. There are miles of bridle paths, and riding and cycling are favorite sports.

Fort Worth's Botanic Garden, located in Rock Springs Park, has become nationally known as a spot of almost unrivaled beauty. A broad, flagged terrace leads downward from the stone shelter house which crowns a bluff at the western end of the park. Below is the rose garden, with more than 10,000 plants. Climbing roses adorn long trellises built of native stone. It is interspersed with pergolas connected by flag-stone walks.

Natural springs feed exquisite lily pools filled with luxuriant water plants, and the reflecting basin, where stately swans and other water fowl serenely float. Ringed round with giant trees, the garden has a perfect setting.

The municipal zoo in Forest Park is a source of never-ending delight to the children as well as to the grown-ups of Fort Worth and the surrounding territory. Here birds and beasts from every clime have been assembled and the management has been particularly successful in assembling the many species native to Texas.

Various parks throughout the city are equipped with outdoor swimming pools, wading pools, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, archery ranges and bridle and cycle paths.

## City Beautiful

A SINCERE love of beauty finds expression in Fort Worth's boulevards, parks, public buildings, churches, schools and homes. It is apparent in the abundance of trees, shrubs and flowers. Much of the majestic beauty of the Valley of the Trinity, with its giant native timber, has been preserved and enhanced in the vast parks which nestle in the valley.

Here, it has been amply demonstrated that a city may be an important industrial center without surrendering to bad odors, smoke and grime. Practically all of the heavy industries of Fort Worth are located in the extreme northern part of the city or beyond the northern city limits. This is true of the packing houses, petroleum refineries, chemical and cement plants. With prevailing winds from the South, all fumes and odors are carried off. Natural gas is used almost universally as a domestic fuel and the few industries that do not use it, use fuel oil, as do all railroads entering the city, thus eliminating the smoke nuisance.



●  
Night View—  
Reflecting Basin

●  
Botanic Garden

●  
Shelter House  
and Terrace



*Dam at  
Eagle Mountain  
Lake*



## ● Lakes

IN order to insure an adequate water supply, the City of Fort Worth in 1913 undertook the construction of a dam on the West Fork of the Trinity, a few miles northwest of the city limits. The project was completed in 1916 at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000. The reservoir which formed above the dam was christened Lake Worth. Its water area is 5,302 acres and there are 2,704 acres of surrounding land owned by the City. The meandering drive along the shore line is lined with summer cottages and more than 1,000 families make their permanent homes on the lake shore.

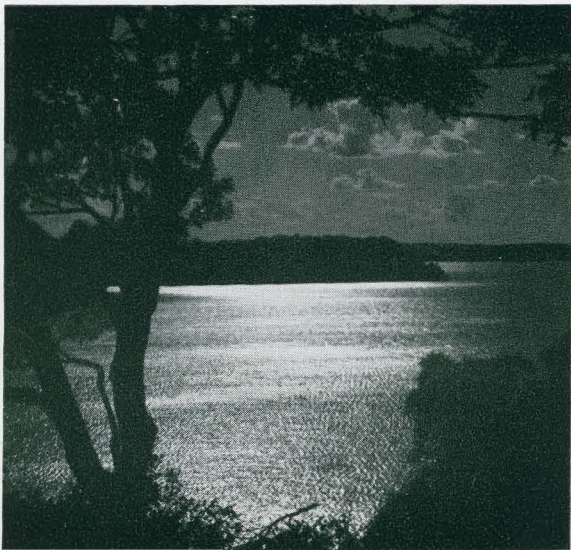
At the Nine-Mile Bridge, which spans the waist of the lake, is Lake Worth Casino, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. A vast open-air dance pavilion, a board walk with a multitude of carnival attractions and an excellent bathing beach attract great crowds for six months of the year. Below the dam is a U. S. Government fish hatchery, which keeps Lake Worth and other lakes and streams of North Texas stocked with game fish.

Above Lake Worth, as part of a \$6,500,000 flood control and water conservation project, two great dams were completed, and behind them two of the most beautiful lakes in

the South have formed. The dam at Eagle Mountain Lake is 4,500 feet long and 80 feet high. The surface area of the lake is 9,700 acres. The Fort Worth Boat Club recently completed a fine club house of native stone and from the broad verandas a marvelous view of the lake may be had. Sail-boat races are held on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays throughout the spring, summer and fall. Similar races are held on Lake Worth by the Lake Worth Sailing Club, and occasional outboard motor races on both lakes. It is estimated that on the two lakes more than 1,000 boats of various types, from cabin cruisers down, are in operation.

The dam at Lake Bridgeport is 2,000 feet long and 100 feet high. The surface area of the lake is 10,000 acres; normal average depth is 30 feet.

Many fine homes are being constructed along the shore line of Eagle Mountain Lake, one recently completed having cost \$100,000. A broad paved highway of concrete carries the motorist across Lake Worth to points within easy striking distance of the upper lakes. All three of the lakes are well stocked with fish.

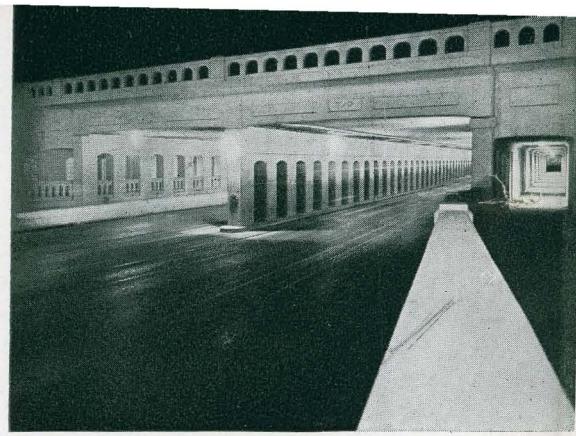


●  
*A Lake  
Sunset*

New City Hall

A Typical Underpass

# Streets and Boulevards



**F**ORT WORTH has more than 300 miles of paved streets. Many of them are wide arterial thoroughfares designed to carry dense and fast-moving traffic. Underpasses, viaducts and bridges have been constructed in such a manner that the flow of traffic is neither slowed down nor congested. Widening and improvement of principal arteries in the city is going on constantly and they are being co-ordinated with the state highway system.

No county in the South has made larger expenditures for improved highways than has

Tarrant County. All of the principal highways are of unusual width. They radiate from Fort Worth into a country of broad prairies, gently rolling hills and wide, heavily timbered valleys. In the Spring and Summer the vast fields of variegated wild flowers furnish a colorful panorama that is breath-taking.

The magnificent highways, the entrancing scenery and the genial climate make motor-ing a delight and there is never a day when motorists are not abroad in safety and compara-tive comfort.

## Public Buildings

**T**HE Tarrant County Court House, which stands at the head of Main Street, is one of the largest and most impressive public buildings in the State. It is located on a high bluff above the Trinity River and is built of Texas red granite. Its illuminated tower is a beacon which can be seen nightly for a distance of many miles.

Within the past five years there have been completed in Fort Worth a Railway Terminal Postoffice, which houses both the local postoffice and the District Headquarters of the U. S. Railway Mail Service, and a Federal Court House. Each of them represents an investment of more than \$1,250,000.

Late in 1938 a new City Hall was completed, and early in 1939 a new City Library, City-County Hospital and nurse's home were nearing completion.

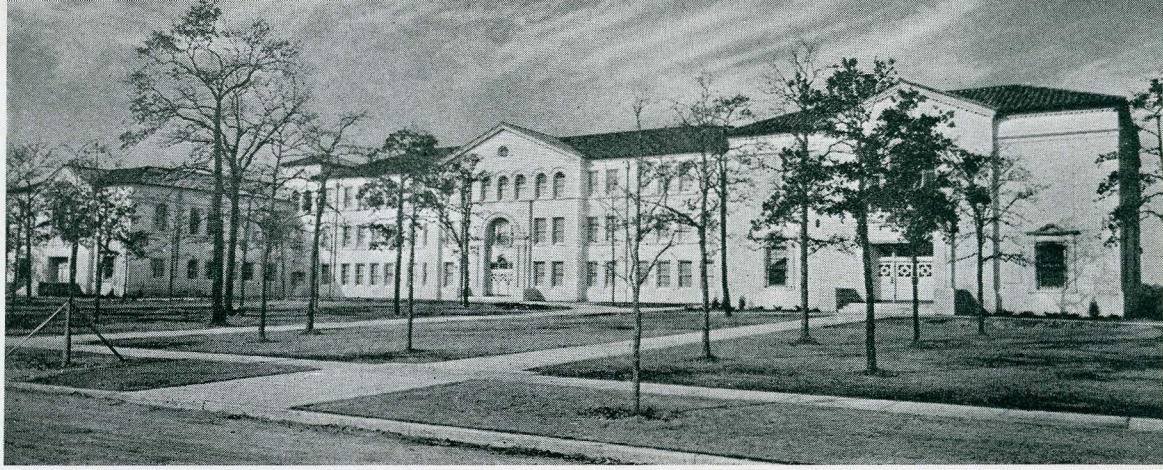
Below—Masonic Temple



Lower Right—U. S. Postoffice



Riverside High School



Public

Schools

FORT WORTH is one of the few cities in the country which provides for every public school pupil an individual seat in a modern, fireproof school building. A school building program initiated in 1934 included the construction of thirteen new buildings, major additions to thirteen existing buildings and the complete rehabilitation of all others. This program involved the expenditure of \$4,250,000. At the same time provision was made for the enlargement of all school grounds where ample space was not already available, and in purchasing the sites for the new buildings, large areas were provided for each.

In conjunction with the school building program the sum of \$3,681,757 was expended upon the landscaping and beautification of school grounds, with the objective of converting

each of the school grounds into a neighborhood community center. During 1938 construction of a high school stadium was begun and \$377,666 was provided for this purpose.

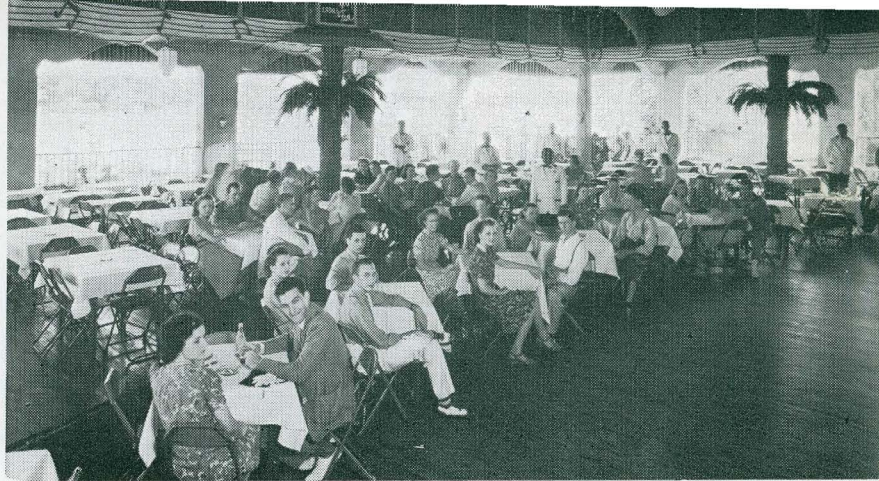
In 1931 a thorough survey of all schools included in the Fort Worth Independent School District was made by the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University. A number of changes in administrative methods and curricula were made with the result that at present the Fort Worth schools rank with the highest in the country in this regard.

The public school plant as now constituted includes: For Whites—7 Senior High Schools; 9 Junior High Schools; 41 Elementary Schools; 1 Technical High School. For Colored—1 High School; 10 Elementary Schools.



North Side High School

● At Lake Worth  
Casino



# ● Amusements

● Boating on  
Eagle Mountain Lake



IN RECENT years, because of the number and variety of attractions it offers, Fort Worth has become the acknowledged amusement and recreation center of the Southwest.

In 1938 the Texas Christian University football team, which for years had ranked with the best in the country, was chosen as the Nation's Number One team. It was awarded two places on the All-American team and five on the All-Southwestern team. The Fort Worth baseball team, member of the Texas League, has in the past 15 years won more pennants than any other team in the league.

There are four 18-hole municipal golf courses that rank with the finest in the country; three country clubs maintain 18-hole courses, and there are three other courses privately owned, but open to the public. Tennis is a popular year-round sport. There are 40 courts in the city parks and many others at colleges, schools and private homes. Some of the finest saddle horses in the Nation are bred in the county, and there are many riders on the bridle paths. Cycling and archery have many devotees.

## ● THEATRES AND NIGHT CLUBS

Half-a-score of fine, modern theatres, as well as many smaller ones provide Fort Worth with a wide variety of entertainment. The latest of film releases and best of the road shows appear. Six of the large theatres are comparatively new.

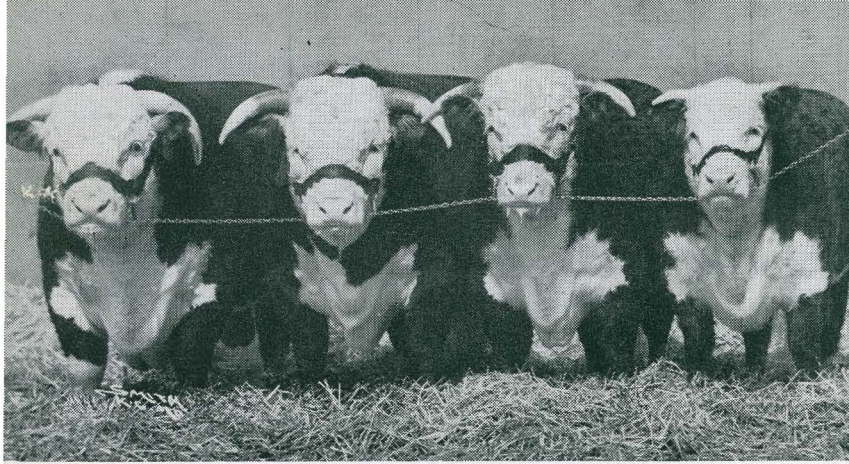
Fort Worth is famed for its many glittering night clubs which attract thousands of out-of-town visitors. Prominent among them are the Casino at Lake Worth, the Show Boat, the Hotel Texas' Den and the Blackstone Venetian Ballroom. These places bring to Fort Worth the finest of the nationally-known orchestras.

● Worth  
Theatre



● Palace  
Theatre





●  
Prize Herefords Bred  
Near Fort Worth

# Fat Stock Show

FOR MORE than 40 years the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, held annually in March at Fort Worth, has been one of the outstanding entertainment features of the Southwest, as well as one of the largest livestock shows in the country. More than 6,000 head of the best thoroughbred cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine are exhibited annually. The Horse Show held in connection with the Stock Show, attracts the finest horse flesh from the Middle West and the South.

The big feature, however, is the World's Championship Rodeo, typical of the early days of the Southwest, and quite as thrilling to the thousands of cattlemen who visit the show annually as it is to the uninitiated. Most of the national champions, many of whom live in Fort Worth, take part in the various contests. Cowboy bare-back bronc riding, trick and fancy roping, calf roping, bronc riding, steer wrestling and steer riding are supplemented by cowgirls championship bronc riding and trick and fancy riding.

●  
Dale Carnegie Demonstrates  
"How to Win Cowgirls"

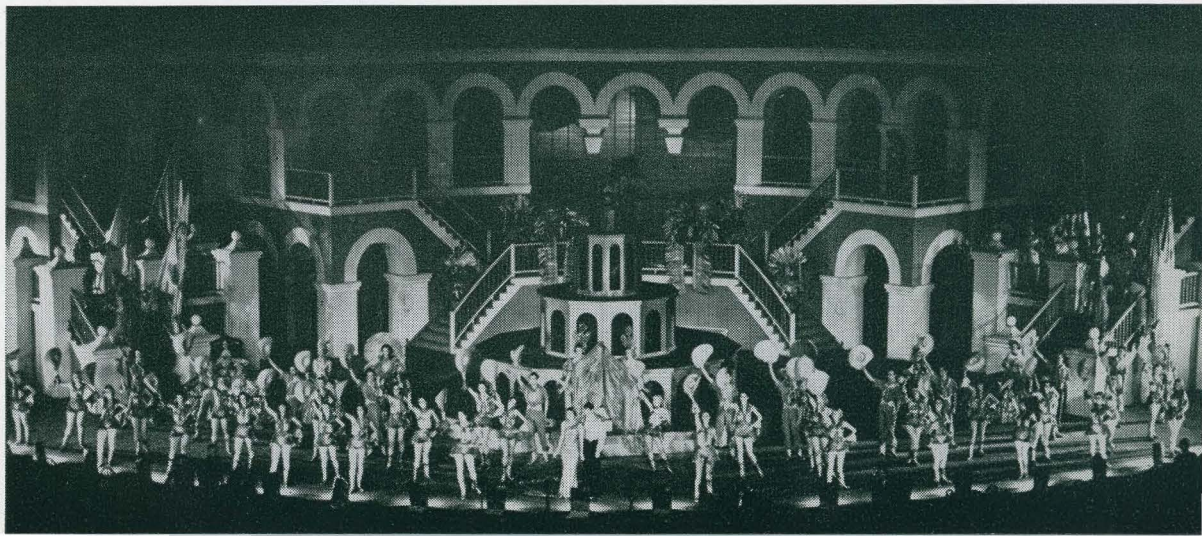


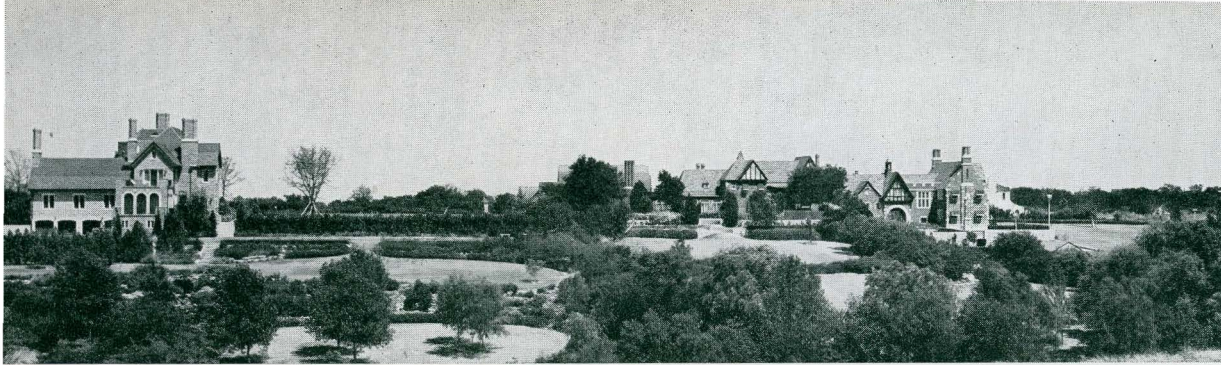
# ● Casa Manana

AS ITS part in the Texas Centennial celebration held in 1936, Fort Worth presented the Frontier Centennial. The outstanding feature was the great outdoor theatrical spectacle, Casa Manana, conceived by Billy Rose, master showman, and directed by John Murray Anderson. It was hailed by theatrical critics throughout the country as the greatest show of its kind ever produced.

It was repeated in 1937 when the Frontier Fiesta was produced in Fort Worth, and again in 1938. It has now become a permanent summer attraction featuring the best known stars of stage and screen and a beauty chorus of 75. It is produced on the World's largest revolving stage in the vast Casa Manana outdoor cafe which seats 4,000 diners.

●  
Casa Manana,  
World's Greatest  
Outdoor Musical  
Spectacle





●  
*Homes in  
Westover Hills*

## ● *Homes*

*F*ORT WORTH has a larger percentage of home owners than any other principal city in Texas. As a natural consequence more care is taken in their upkeep than would otherwise be the case. Luxuriant growth of trees and shrubs in the mild climate and the multitude of flowers that bloom nine or ten months of the year, make possible the most attractive settings.

Magnificent homes, with beautiful gardens, are found in half-a-dozen sub-divisions in and adjacent to the city. Artistic landscaping has enhanced the natural beauty of the rolling terrain and from the hill-tops, inspiring views of the lovely valleys of the West Fork and the Clear Fork of the Trinity are to be had.

In the more exclusive sections, most of the finer homes are suggestive of the English, Spanish or Old Southern types. The bungalow type predominates among the less expensive homes.

## ● *Hotels*

*F*ORT WORTH has twelve major hotels with approximately 2,300 rooms. Several of these rank with the finest in the country, offering everything that could be desired in

comfort, convenience and luxury. Service is excellent and rates are moderate. Famous dance orchestras and top-notch floor shows make the ballrooms of the larger hotels popular gathering places.



●  
*Blackstone  
Hotel*



● *Hotel Texas*



●  
*Worth  
Hotel*

## ● Churches

FORT WORTH has 220 churches representing thirty denominations. Many of them are housed in magnificent structures. One of the newer ones, that of the First Methodist Church, in both size and architectural beauty, rivals any religious edifice in the Southwest. The percentage of church attendance in Fort Worth is unusually high and church activities

●  
*St. Andrews  
Episcopal  
Church*



play a most important part in the life of the community.

The Fort Worth Y. M. C. A. is housed in a fine modern building and its wide activities are participated in by thousands of men and boys.

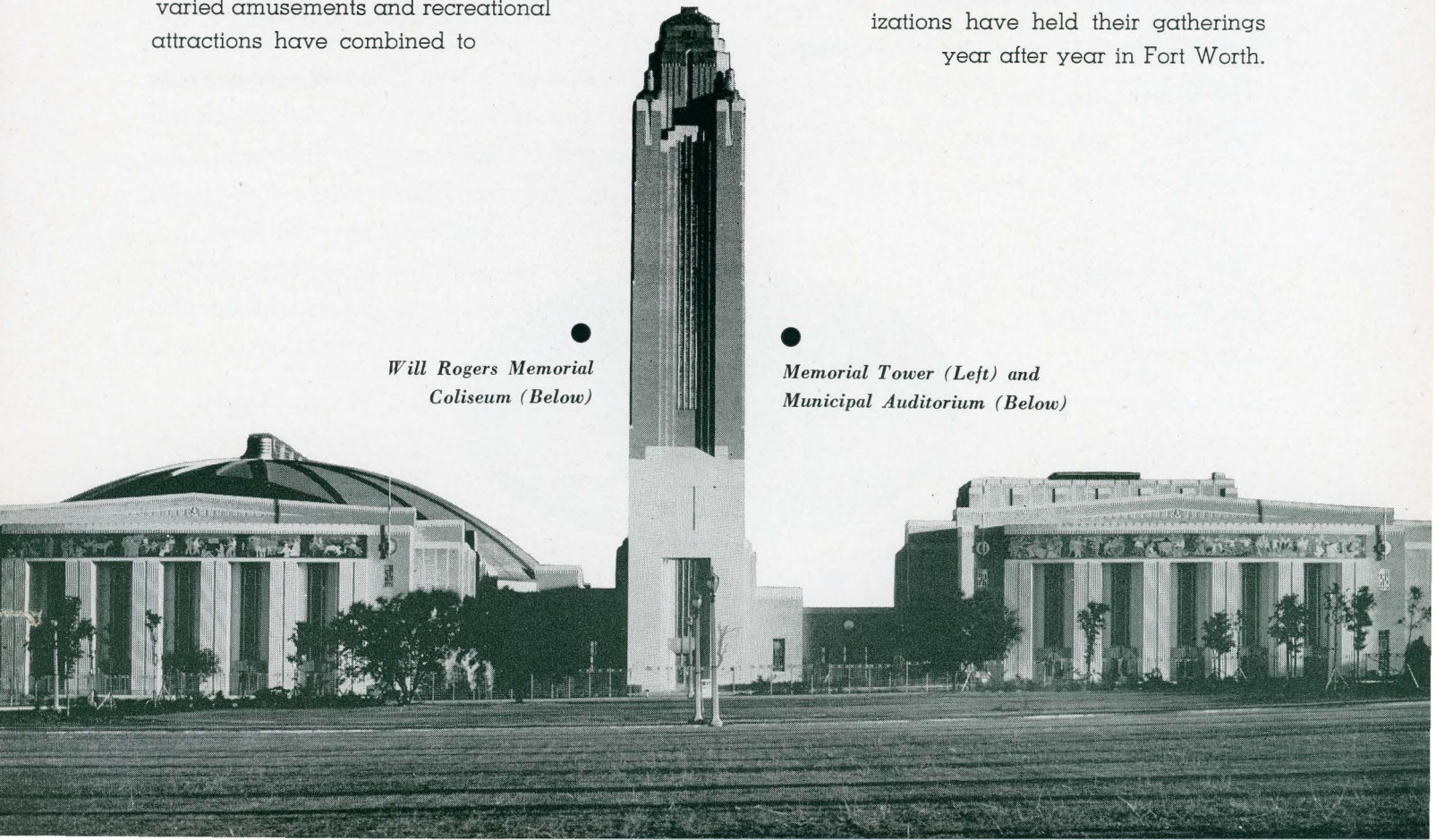
## ● Conventions

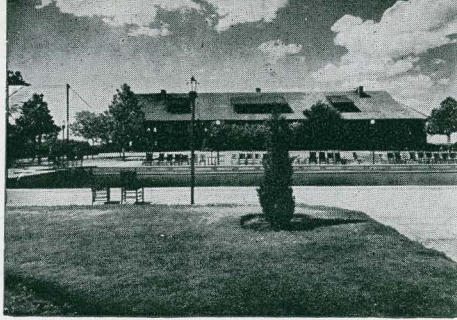
THE friendly spirit of its people, its magnificent new coliseum and auditorium, excellent transportation facilities, superb hotels and many varied amusements and recreational attractions have combined to

make Fort Worth one of the leading convention cities of the South. Every facility for the comfort and convenience of convention delegates is provided. In late years, many organizations have held their gatherings year after year in Fort Worth.

●  
*Will Rogers Memorial  
Coliseum (Below)*

●  
*Memorial Tower (Left) and  
Municipal Auditorium (Below)*





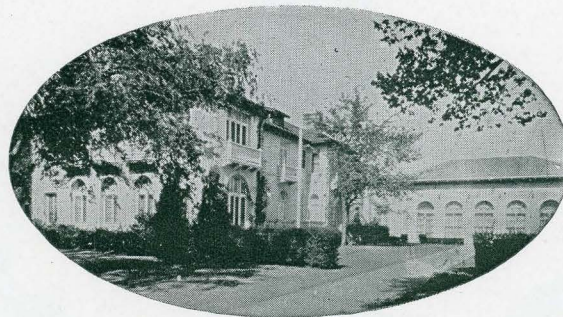
● *Rivercrest Country Club*

## ● *Clubs*

HERE are many fine clubs where Fort Worth citizens and their guests find delightful recreation in a stimulating atmosphere. The Fort Worth Club, which has a large membership among the business and professional men of the city, is housed in its own 12-story building, which, with furnishings and equipment, represents an investment of \$2,500,000.

Rivercrest, Glen Garden and Colonial Country Clubs all have delightful club houses on the outskirts of the city and each maintains its own 18-hole golf course.

The Woman's Club of Fort Worth is a community center



● *Fort Worth Woman's Club*



● *Fort Worth Club*

from which radiate the good works of 1,500 members. The organization has materially helped smaller clubs throughout the State and has provided strong leadership in civic and cultural affairs. It sponsors the Symphony Orchestra and the Texas School of Art. On its beautiful buildings and furnishings, nearly half a million dollars has been expended.

The Fort Worth Boat Club has a membership of 170 and a long waiting list. Ten 20-foot sail boats of the "Longhorn" type, designed for the club by a leading New York naval architect, are maintained. Sixteen new model "Snipes" are owned by individual members.



*Texas Christian University (T. C. U.), showing a partial view of its beautiful campus. T. C. U. is nationally famous for its football teams and in 1938 its team ranked first in the Nation.*

# Universities • and Colleges

**T**EXAS Christian University, one of the leading institutions of higher learning in the Southwest, is located in Fort Worth. A faculty of unusual ability, a large endowment, physical equipment which includes a large group of fine buildings and a giant athletic stadium, are factors which have contributed to the growth and development of this institution. The present enrollment is 1,700.

Texas Wesleyan College, in addition to general collegiate courses, offers very superior courses in music and fine arts. Formerly a woman's college, a few years ago it was made a co-educational institution and is growing rapidly. The present enrollment is 650.

The Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary is one of the largest theological schools in the country. It has an enrollment well in excess of 500, and an extension enrollment of more than 175.

Our Lady of Victory College and Academy, a Catholic institution of high rank, offers academic and junior college courses. Its enrollment of approximately 400 includes both day and boarding pupils.

North Texas Agricultural College, a State institution, is located at Arlington, in the eastern part of Tarrant County, about fourteen miles from Fort Worth. It has a splendid faculty and staff of 70, and excellent physical equipment. It was recently selected as one of thirteen colleges in the country where civilian flying schools were established, sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The present enrollment is approximately 1,500.



●  
*Lobby of one of  
Fort Worth's  
Large Banks*

## ● *Radio*

*R*ECENT developments have made Fort Worth the principal radio center of the Southwest and one of the principal centers in the United States. During the year, Station KGKO was removed to Fort Worth. It is a full-time affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company, broadcasting both Red and Blue Network programs. Also during the year Fort Worth became headquarters of the Texas State Network, including 23 Texas radio stations tied in with the Mutual Broadcasting System, and headed by Elliott Roosevelt. Stations now located at Fort Worth include WBAP, one of the earliest established in the South and one of the most popular; KTAT, KFJZ and KGKO.

## ● *Banks*

*T*HREE National banks and one State bank are members of the Fort Worth Clearing House Association. These banks have total resources of \$100,000,000. Their deposits as of April 1, 1939 were \$91,532,318. There is also a well organized and active Morris Plan bank.

## ● *Newspapers*

*D*AILY newspapers published in Fort Worth are the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, morning, evening and Sunday, and the Fort Worth Press, evening except Sunday. The Star-Telegram has the largest circulation in Texas, more than 175,000 daily, and dominates the entire West Texas area. The Press is a Scripps-Howard newspaper, with a large circulation in the City of Fort Worth and the immediate surrounding area.

# ● Chamber of Commerce

THE Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce is a well-organized, aggressive and smoothly functioning organization, always alert in the promotion of the best interests of the city. Its board of directors is made up of 31 of the outstanding business and professional leaders.

There are thirteen departments. The principal activities of the Industrial Department include establishing contacts with industrial prospects, furnishing complete data on all matters pertaining to industry and co-operating in every possible way to facilitate the establishment of new industries in Fort Worth. Similar services for oil concerns are offered by the Oil & Gas Department.

The Manufacturers Bureau devotes its time to fostering established industries, and, together with the Trade Extension Department, carries on an aggressive campaign for the increased use of products manufactured or distributed in Fort Worth.

The Traffic Department is one of the most efficient in the entire South, constantly contending for the reduction of existing freight rates and against proposed

increases, and providing complete rate service for all members.

The Chamber is now aggressively pushing the "Forward Fort Worth Program" for the industrial, commercial and cultural development of the city.

## ● COMMUNITY CHEST

Fort Worth has a well-organized Community Chest. Its operation relieves the citizenship of the burden of constant, and frequently irresponsible, solicitations. There are 27 member agencies and the annual budget is approximately \$300,000.

## ● CIVIC CLUBS

Fort Worth has an unusual number of strong and well-organized civic clubs and similar organizations, all of them constantly alert to the welfare of the city and co-operating in the work of the Chamber of Commerce.

●  
*Part of Crowd at  
a Chamber of Commerce  
Banquet*





● *Bird's-eye View of  
U. S. Public Health  
Service Hospital.*

# ● Hospitals

**F**ORT WORTH has 11 hospitals with accommodations for 1,400 patients. Possessing the finest of equipment, they are prepared to meet any emergency. The city is fortunate in having among its medical fraternity some of the finest physicians and surgeons in the country whose reputations extend far beyond the limits of the State. Permanent headquarters of the Texas State Medical Association are located in Fort Worth, where the association's journal is

published and a large medical library is maintained.

The first unit of the United States Public health Service Hospital, designed for the treatment of narcotic addicts and the study of narcotic addiction, was completed late in 1938. The final unit, scheduled for completion in 1939, will bring the capacity of the institution up to 1,200. Located on a 1,400-acre site with more than 50 buildings, the Public Health Service Hospital represents an expenditure of \$4,500,000.

● *Harris Memorial  
Methodist Hospital*



●  
*The Permanent Collection  
of the Art Association  
is Housed in the New  
Public Library.*



● *Art*

BECAUSE of its vigorous and varied interest in this particular field of cultural activity, Fort Worth is regarded as one of the leading art centers of Texas.

The splendid permanent collection of the Fort Worth Art Association, housed in the Fort Worth Public Library, is maintained for the enjoyment and education of the entire population of the city. The collection consists principally of American works, with a very fine Gilbert Stuart portrait, a typical George Inness landscape and two fine marbles by Elizabeth Ney. There are many other notable pieces by eminent artists.

The Fort Worth Woman's Club presents small monthly exhibitions by noted artists and each year the Junior League sponsors an outstanding exhibition that attracts visitors from all parts of the state.

Texas Christian University, Texas Wesleyan College and the Fort Worth School of Fine Arts are provided with able and widely recognized teachers of art, and offer splendid courses. In addition, there are many outstanding private teachers.

The Public Schools offer courses in commercial art, figure drawing, etching and wood carving in the night classes. In the day schools almost every type of creative art is offered. There are many clubs and organizations composed of working artists, including the Fort Worth Artist Guild, the Art Climbers, Allied Artists Association, Arts and Crafts and The Brushes at T. C. U.

● *Music and  
Drama*

FORT WORTH'S four major educational institutions with fine arts departments and her many schools of music offer instruction under teachers of national and international reputation. The curriculum of her public schools includes a great deal of practical music training and offers advantages in band, orchestra, vocal and piano ensemble.

The Fort Worth Symphony Orchestra has given concerts for more than a decade to large audiences. This year, in addition to its concerts, it is bringing to Fort Worth direct from New York with the original casts, a number of the outstanding stage hits of the past season. The Civic Music Association presents a series of concerts to large audiences at low prices. Ten or more pipe organs and an even greater number of chorus choirs aid in religious worship by producing an average of church music rarely excelled. The Fort Worth Music Teachers Association binds its members to a standard of musicianship, excellence of teaching, and fair dealing which assures the patron of protection from the charlatan and the incompetent.

The Chamber of Commerce recently organized a Civic Affairs Department, one division of which is devoting its entire efforts to cultural development.

●  
*South's Largest  
and Most Modern  
Bakery.*



## ● Industrial

TWO great motivating forces lie behind the migration of American industry into the South, and, more lately, into the Southwest. One may be described as "the migratory tendency of a herd of cattle infested by a cloud of gadflies." The other is the awakening knowledge of "green fields and pastures new."

Oppressive tax burdens in the form of state income and sales taxes, labor disturbances to which foreign-born labor is especially susceptible, high living costs, rigorous climate, remoteness of raw materials, local markets which have reached the saturation point—all these, and other factors, lie behind the movement.

On the other hand we find in many of the Southern states, freedom from oppressive taxes, an ample supply of intelligent native-born labor, low living costs, mild climate and abundant raw materials.

The veering of the spear-head of migration into the Southwest, is attributable largely to an even greater diversity of raw materials than is found in the Old South; the world's greatest known supplies of fuel in the form of petroleum, natural gas and lignite, readily converted into cheap power; more stimulating climate, conducive to higher productivity of labor, and the most rapidly growing consuming market in the Nation.

Fort Worth is primarily an industrial city, and not only its city government, but the citizenship at large are conversant with industrial needs and problems and sympathetic to industry. This is also true of the state government, the present Governor having announced that the industrialization of Texas is his prime objective. There is no state income tax in Texas.



●  
*Southwest's  
Largest Flour  
Mill.*



● *These Fort Worth Packing Plants Are Among the Largest Industrial Establishments of the Southwest.*

## ● Existing Industries



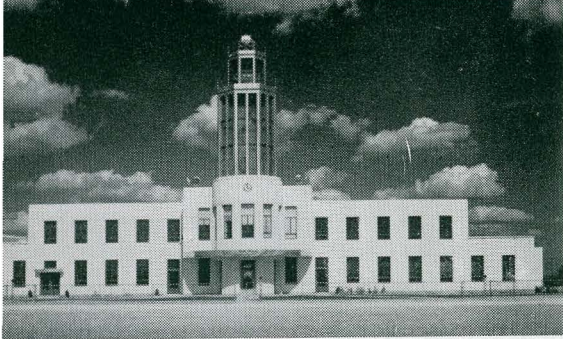
IN THE vast area of the Southwest Fort Worth is dominant both as a transportation and manufacturing center. Meat packing, with two very large and five smaller plants, is the leading industry, with an output of approximately \$50,000,000 worth of products yearly. Flour and feed milling ranks second. Fort Worth is the largest terminal grain market in the South with an elevator capacity of more than 15,000,000 bushels. Its flour mills have a capacity of more than 7,000 barrels a day and its feed mills a capacity of 3,500 tons daily. The annual value of grain products made in Fort Worth is approximately \$20,000,000. Petroleum refining is also an important industry with four large plants in operation. The annual value of products is in excess of \$12,000,000.

Metal working plants include many devoted to the manufacture of oil field supplies, and others manufacturing pumps, windmills, reinforcing bars, iron and steel castings, mill machinery, well drilling equipment, tanks and other products.

There are four cotton seed oil mills, seven creameries, three large furniture manufacturing plants, seven garment plants, eight candy factories, ten bottling plants, fourteen wood working plants and an exceedingly large number engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous food products. Other principal lines of manufacture include Portland cement, concrete tile and pipe, cord tire fabric, twine, sulphuric acid and wood and paper boxes. There is a large printing and publishing industry and seven of the railroads entering the city maintain shops in Fort Worth.

● *This Constantly Expanding Plant Makes Oil Field Supplies.*





● *Administration Building,  
Municipal Airport.*

● *Giant Planes of American,  
Braniff and Delta Air Lines  
Ready for Departure from  
Fort Worth.*



# ● Transportation

## RAILWAYS

● **P**RACTICALLY every trunk line railroad operating in the Southwest enters or passes through Fort Worth. The nine trunk lines serving the city have 16 outlets. Daily package car service is available from Fort Worth to all points served by these lines and their connections.

A statewide analysis of freight rates now in effect from Fort Worth, San Antonio, Dallas and Houston to 964 points in Texas shows that Fort Worth has an advantage in freight rates to twice as many points as any of the other cities mentioned. The number of Texas points that can be reached from each city, cheaper than from any of the other cities named, is as follows: FORT WORTH, 445; San Antonio, 222; Dallas, 172, and Houston, 125.

## MOTOR BUSES

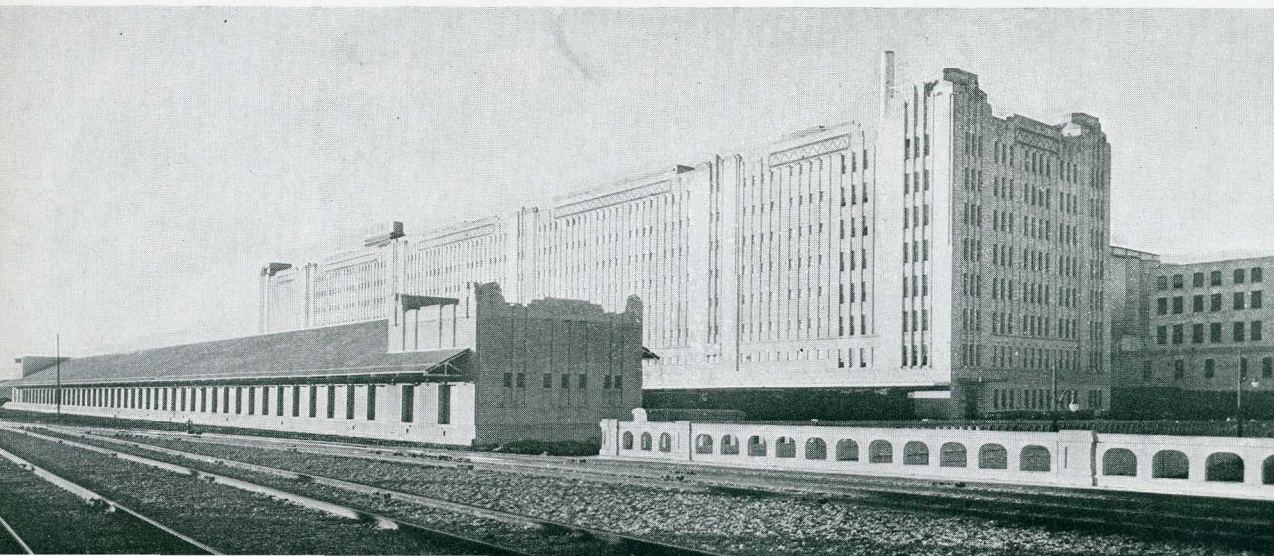
Fort Worth is headquarters for the two largest motor bus lines operating in the Southwest and ninety-seven motor buses arrive and an equal number depart from the city every 24 hours.

## AIRWAYS

Fort Worth is served by three air lines, with thirty-eight scheduled planes arriving and departing daily, reaching directly or through their connections every city of importance in the country. The city is southwestern headquarters for American Airlines and regional headquarters of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, with supervision over air navigation and inspection in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana. Its municipal airport is one of the finest in the country, handling approximately 75,000 passengers a year. The volume of air mail handled is third largest in the United States. The field is one of two in the United States with modern equipment for blind landing.

## HIGHWAYS

Fort Worth is one of the principal highway centers of the United States, with Federal highways extending from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, intersecting in the heart of the city. In the past ten years more than \$15,000,000 has been expended in Tarrant County, of which Fort Worth is the county seat, for improved streets, highways, bridges and grade separations. Nine state highways radiate from the city.



● *Freight House and  
Terminal Warehouse  
of Texas and Pacific  
Railway.*



● *This West Texas Oil Well  
Was Rated at 200,000 Barrels Daily.*



● *Fat Cattle on Trinity River Valley Ranch Near Fort Worth.*

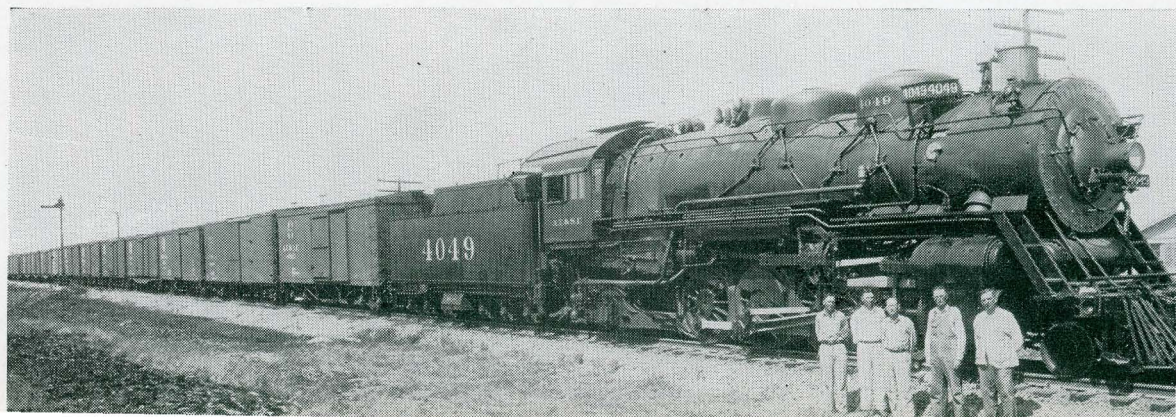
## ● *Raw Materials*

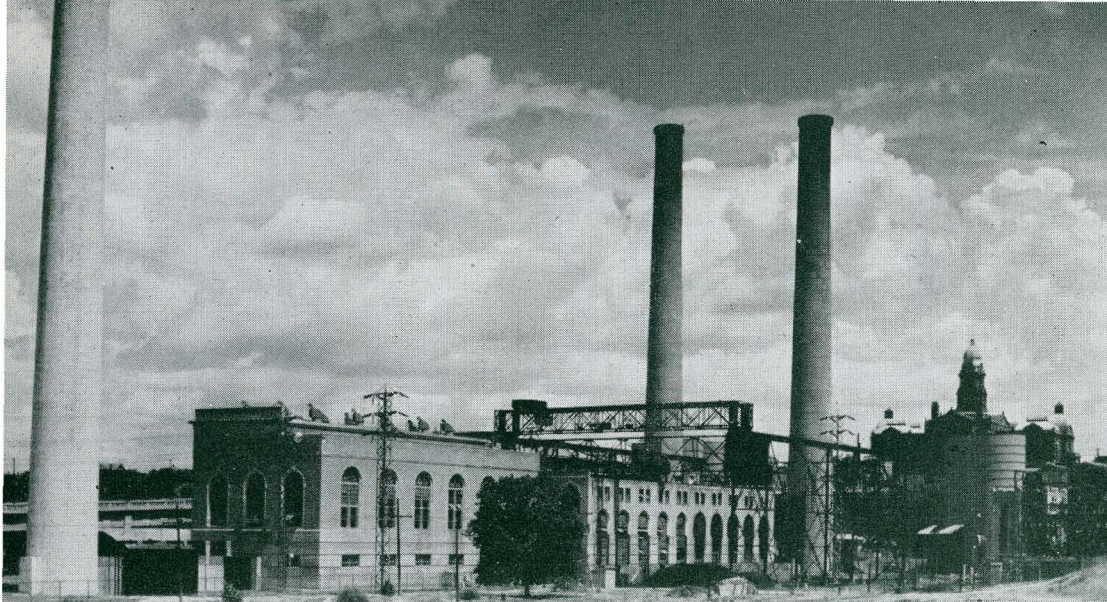
*W*EST TEXAS, which with Southwestern Oklahoma comprises Fort Worth's preferential trade territory, has been aptly described as "The Greatest Storehouse of Raw Materials on the Continent." Four of the five principal raw materials entering into American manufactures, namely: meat animals, cotton, petroleum and grain, are raised in the area in almost unlimited quantities. Iron ore is the

fifth of these raw materials and it is found in vast quantities in certain areas of East Texas, at a distance of approximately 150 miles from Fort Worth.

Texas is far in the lead in the production of wool, which has increased from 22,000,000 lbs. in 1920 to 75,000,000 lbs. in 1938, and the great bulk of it comes from West Texas. In the same area more than 80 per cent of the Nation's mohair is produced. Vast deposits of gypsum in the area have resulted in the establishment of a number of mammoth plants producing cement plaster, wall board, roofing and other products.

● *Trainload of  
West Texas Wheat  
Arriving in  
Fort Worth Yards.*





Electric Power Plant. ●

## ● Power

ELECTRIC current for the City of Fort Worth is supplied by the Texas Electric Service Company, which serves a total of more than 100 cities and towns in North and West Texas. The average cost per k. w. h. to industrial consumers in Fort Worth is lower than in any other city in Texas. The average sale price per k. w. h. for industrial power is \$.0102. Domestic rates on electricity are also

low, the cost of 40 k. w. h., the average amount consumed per month by small consumers, being \$1.70.

## ● Water

FORT WORTH'S municipal water supply comes from the three great artificial lakes on the West Fork of the Trinity River, which have a total storage capacity of 1,525,000-acre feet, ample for the needs of a city several times the size of Fort Worth. For industrial uses the cost of water is scaled down to as low as 7c per thousand gallons, with lower rates effective for unfiltered water. The water supply is certified by the United States Public Health Service. The city pumping plant has a capacity of 66,000,000 gallons daily.

## ● Fuel

THE greatest known natural gas fields in the world are located in the Texas Panhandle. Five main pipe lines bring gas to Fort Worth from North Texas, the Texas Panhandle, West Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. This gas is gathered from more than 20 distinct fields. Fort Worth has the largest and most dependable supply of natural gas of any of the principal cities of the country. Industrial rates are scaled down to a minimum of 10c per thousand cubic feet.

An abundant supply of fuel oil is available from local refineries, and within a radius of from 40 to 60 miles West and Northwest, there are vast deposits of bituminous coal.

## ● Labor

THE 1930 census disclosed that 81 per cent of Fort Worth's population was native born white; 12 per cent negro, and 7 per cent foreign-born. State labor officials repeatedly have declared that over a long period of years Fort Worth has suffered less from labor disturbances than any other principal city in the state. The small percentage of easily-led foreign-born workers is largely responsible.

## ● Consuming Market

A CONSERVATIVE estimate of Fort Worth's present population is 200,000. Within a radius of 50 miles there is a population of 925,000; within a radius of 100 miles, 1,800,000; 200 miles, 4,850,000; 300 miles, 9,600,000.

The Southwestern group of states comprising Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana have a present population of 14,000,000. In the 30-year period between 1900 and 1930 this area showed an increase in population of 87.3 per cent, as against an increase for the United States as a whole of 61.6 per cent. In the same period the new wealth production of the area was practically doubled through the development of oil and gas resources.

Fort Worth is located near the geographical center of the area and in the most densely populated part of it. A survey of buying power completed early in 1939 by "Sales Management" reveals that Tarrant County ranks 6th among all the counties of the United States in effective buying income per family.

## ● Industrial Sites

THE FACT that 16 railroad lines radiate from the city makes available a great amount of track-age property for industries which may be purchased at very reasonable prices. Large tracts outside, but adjacent to the city limits, can be purchased at from \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. Power lines, water, sewer and gas mains are in most instances available in the immediate vicinity of these tracts. Locations within the city limits may be had at a reasonable cost.

Many property owners are ready to build industrial buildings for responsible tenants for a fair return on their investment.

Several of the railroads entering the city own large tracts of industrial property on which long term leases may be secured at a cost that is almost nominal, the rental being fixed at a sum only sufficient to meet the taxes.

## ● Cost of Living

THE MILD climate of the Fort Worth area materially lessens the cost of both housing and clothing. A dwelling perfectly suitable to the climate is from 30 to 40 per cent less in cost than one of similar size would be in the more rigorous climate of the North or East. Much lighter clothing is worn than in the colder climates and the cost is materially less. Comparatively few homes have central heating plants, most of them using gas stoves for both cooking and heating. There is a bountiful supply of natural gas, probably the most economical fuel known.

In the immediate vicinity of Fort Worth there is a large production of meat animals, poultry, dairy products, cereals, fruits and vegetables. Winter vegetables and citrus fruits are brought by truck

from the Rio Grande Valley in large quantities and fruit and vegetable growers from all parts of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana haul many of their products by truck to the farmers' wholesale market in Fort Worth.

An analysis of the cost of living in 38 cities of 100,000 or more population made recently by the Albany, New York, Chamber of Commerce, disclosed that in expenditures for shelter Fort Worth ranked 30th among these cities, and in expenditures for food it ranked 24th. Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that the cost of living in Fort Worth is 82 per cent of the average cost in cities of 100,000 or more population throughout the United States.

Thousands of Farmers  
Truck Their Products  
to This Market



# Municipal Government ●

FOLLOWING the adoption of the new charter in 1925, Fort Worth's municipal government was completely reorganized under the Council-Manager plan. The City Council is made up of nine outstanding business and professional men who select the City Manager. The various city departments are well organized and function most efficiently. The Fort Worth Police Department is rated by the F. B. I. as the third most efficient in the United States.

*Wholesale Fruit and Produce Terminal.*



*Highways From Canada to Mexico and From the Atlantic to the Pacific Intersect in the Heart of Fort Worth's Retail District.*

## ● Retail Trade

NO BETTER evidence of the excellence of Fort Worth's retail stores could be offered than the fact that Fort Worth is the retail shopping center for 1,500,000 people. Many of the retail establishments are magnificently housed. In the three-year period 1936-1938 inclusive, more than \$2,000,000 was expended by Fort Worth department stores alone in additions and improvements.

Quality merchandise is demanded by the majority of the people of Fort Worth and West Texas and it is found in profusion in Fort Worth's retail stores. The total volume of retail trade is approximately \$85,000,000 yearly.

*Mail Order House and Department Store.*

## Wholesale ● Trade

FORT WORTH'S 224 wholesale establishments do a volume of business ranging up to more than \$250,000,000 per year. Principal lines are farm products, food products, machinery and oil well supplies, hardware, electrical and plumbing goods, dry goods and apparel, furniture, paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs and building materials.



# Fort Worth Business Chart

## BANK DEPOSITS

	(Dec. 31)
1929	\$80,531,403
1930	74,617,688
1931	60,255,626
1932	56,605,576
1933	64,057,387
1934	73,275,101
1935	83,427,154
1936	95,072,977
1937	95,095,731
1938	93,322,476

## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

1929	54,738
1930	55,993
1931	53,443
1932	49,939
1933	47,950
1934	54,374
1935	54,500
1936	56,700
1937	66,000
1938	69,000

## BUILDING PERMITS

1929	\$11,324,845
1930	10,121,774
1931	6,398,337
1932	1,430,930
1933	2,710,085
1934	1,376,996
1935	3,325,435
1936	8,526,115
1937	6,711,401
1938	5,723,695

## POSTAL RECEIPTS

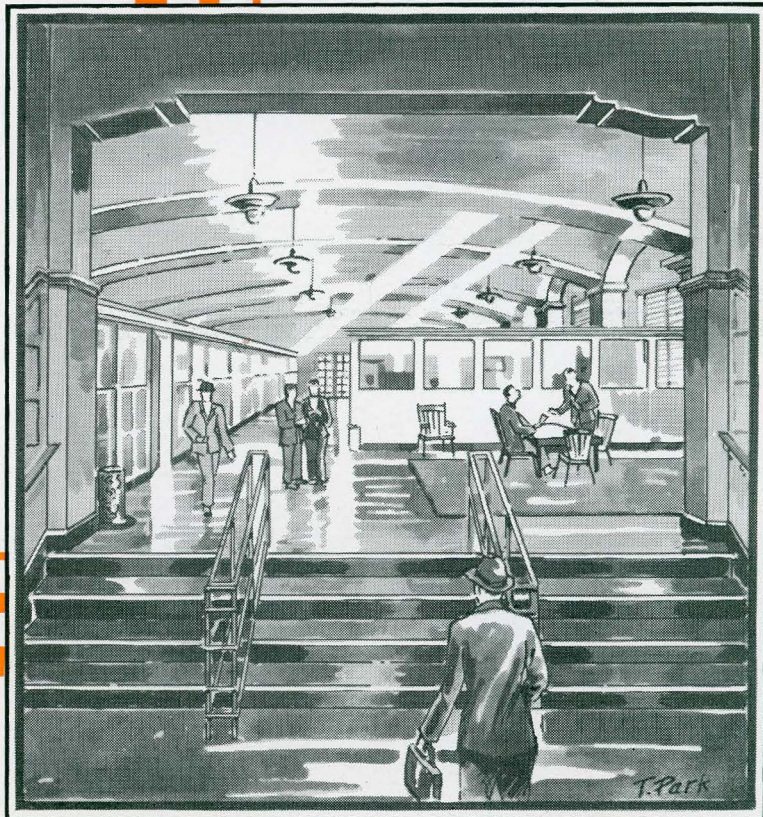
	\$1,808,289
	1,655,706
	1,593,782
	1,329,684
	1,324,517
	1,428,483
	1,467,843
	1,617,962
	1,722,220
	1,697,549

## UTILITY CONNECTIONS

	ELECTRIC (Jan. 1)	TELEPHONE (Jan. 1)	WATER (Jan. 1)	GAS (Jan. 1)
1930	39,518	37,355	40,756	35,708
1931	41,930	38,781	40,800	35,345
1932	42,351	37,355	41,075	34,926
1933	40,119	32,056	40,289	33,149
1934	38,462	32,742	41,185	33,155
1935	39,684	34,479	42,026	33,963
1936	40,416	35,879	42,171	33,742
1937	42,783	38,443	42,562	34,960
1938	44,954	40,964	43,558	36,702
1939	46,284	43,287	44,438	37,753

## LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	TOTAL
1929	761,798	327,334	401,740	539,687	42,304	2,072,863
1930	637,513	331,443	279,331	432,082	27,047	1,707,416
1931	597,586	243,368	216,347	1,173,326	13,052	2,243,679
1932	444,061	209,097	255,202	1,197,570	16,730	2,122,660
1933	416,973	223,070	497,873	778,806	23,276	1,939,998
1934	756,619	381,017	403,716	596,616	30,240	2,168,208
1935	749,227	368,661	290,505	646,664	47,485	2,102,542
1936	657,650	373,865	372,004	609,733	51,867	2,065,119
1937	908,677	491,890	350,637	1,280,807	44,010	3,076,021
1938	763,774	448,785	278,614	1,378,268	33,460	2,902,901



*Offices, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce*

# RAILROAD MAP

OF

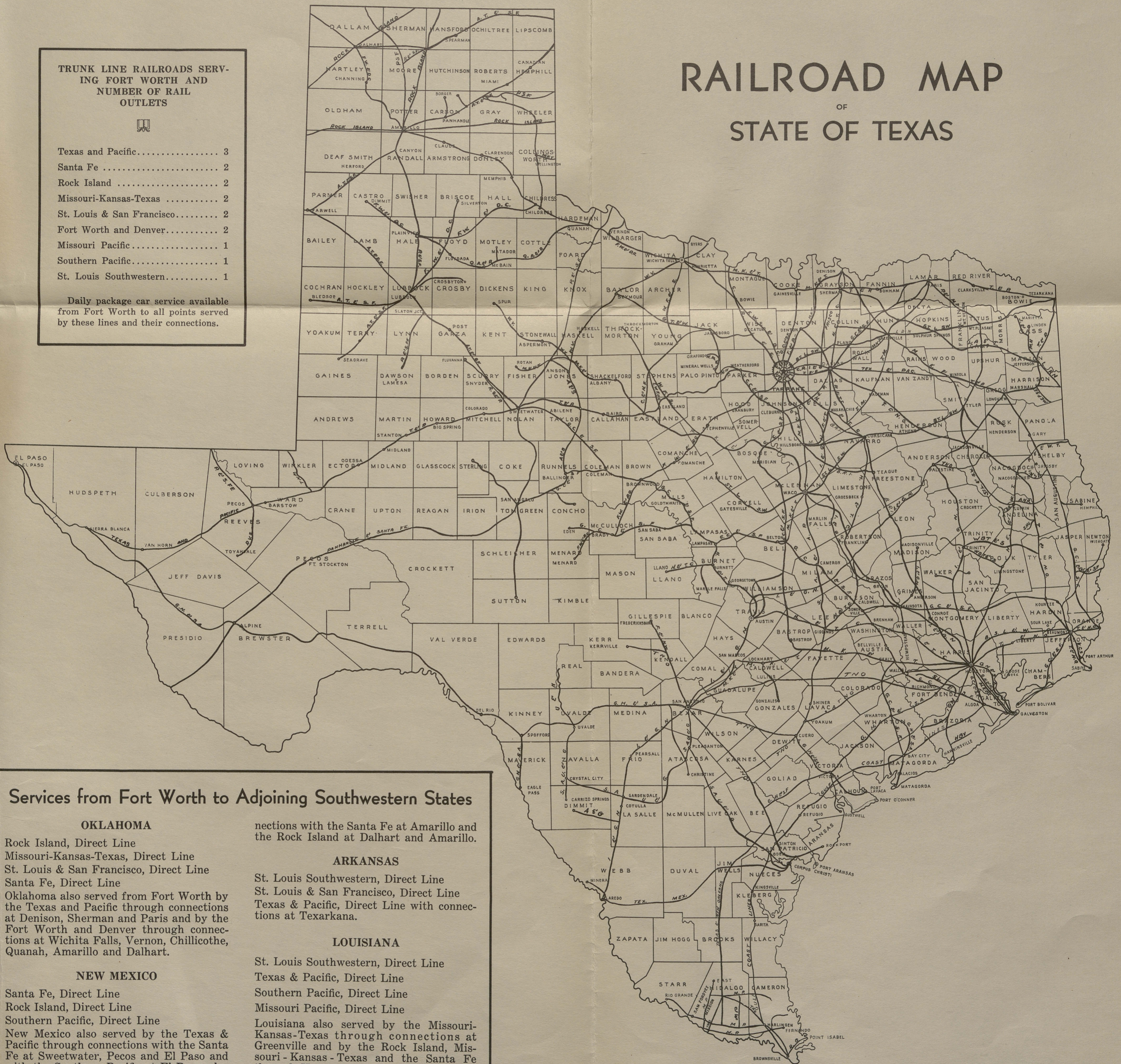
## STATE OF TEXAS

### TRUNK LINE RAILROADS SERVING FORT WORTH AND NUMBER OF RAIL OUTLETS



Texas and Pacific.....	3
Santa Fe .....	2
Rock Island .....	2
Missouri-Kansas-Texas .....	2
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	2
Fort Worth and Denver.....	2
Missouri Pacific.....	1
Southern Pacific.....	1
St. Louis Southwestern.....	1

Daily package car service available from Fort Worth to all points served by these lines and their connections.



### Services from Fort Worth to Adjoining Southwestern States

#### OKLAHOMA

Rock Island, Direct Line  
 Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Direct Line  
 St. Louis & San Francisco, Direct Line  
 Santa Fe, Direct Line  
 Oklahoma also served from Fort Worth by the Texas and Pacific through connections at Denison, Sherman and Paris and by the Fort Worth and Denver through connections at Wichita Falls, Vernon, Chillicothe, Quanah, Amarillo and Dalhart.

#### NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, Direct Line  
 Rock Island, Direct Line  
 Southern Pacific, Direct Line  
 New Mexico also served by the Texas & Pacific through connections with the Santa Fe at Sweetwater, Pecos and El Paso and with the Southern Pacific at El Paso, also by the Fort Worth & Denver through con-

nections with the Santa Fe at Amarillo and the Rock Island at Dalhart and Amarillo.

#### ARKANSAS

St. Louis Southwestern, Direct Line  
 St. Louis & San Francisco, Direct Line  
 Texas & Pacific, Direct Line with connections at Texarkana.

#### LOUISIANA

St. Louis Southwestern, Direct Line  
 Texas & Pacific, Direct Line  
 Southern Pacific, Direct Line  
 Missouri Pacific, Direct Line  
 Louisiana also served by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas through connections at Greenville and by the Rock Island, Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Santa Fe through Houston, thence via Missouri Pacific lines direct.





