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MARCH IN RETROSPECT

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April 3, 1941

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REVIEW OF MARCH—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

The vast productive resources of the United States were being mobilized last month in order to give Great Britain and the other embattled democracies the "all-out" aid authorized by Congress under the Lease-Lend Bill. The magnitude of the aid to the democracies envisaged under the bill, plus the speed with which the assistance must be given, confronted American industry with the most important task it has had to perform since 1917—a task which cannot speedily be performed if the labor strife which has developed in recent weeks is continued for any length of time. The Administration, however, has taken a relatively firm attitude towards the strikes in defense industries and is slowly devising ways and means of combating them because it is determined to let nothing interfere with carrying out this country's self-imposed obligation as a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain.

Enactment into Law of Lease-Lend Bill for Extension of Aid to Great Britain, Greece and China

The Lease-Lend Bill, which clothes the President with virtually unrestricted power to give Britain, Greece, China and more recently perhaps Yugoslavia, all the munitions, arms, ships, foodstuffs and other material which they may need in their fight against aggression, was rushed to the White House on March 11 for Mr. Roosevelt's signature a few minutes after the House had approved the amendments which the Senate had made in it. The Senate reached the end of the long debate on the measure on March 8 and approved it by a vote of 60 to 31. The Senate version of the measure differed only slightly from the version drafted by the Administration and approved by the House. The most important of the Senate changes was the Byrd amendment. This requires that previous authorization by Congress be granted in an actual appropriation bill before the President may make transfers of defense articles in excess of the \$1,300,000,000 worth allowed to him in the bill. The immediate effect of this amendment was mitigated by passage of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill mentioned below. One of the other Senate changes clarified the right of Congress to terminate the lease-lend program by a majority vote of the two houses; another proclaimed the validity of other sections of the bill if one is held invalid; another terminated the proposed revolving fund, and another prevented the use of future moneys appropriated for the Army and Navy to further the aid program. An issue which had occasioned considerable debate in the Senate was resolved by the passage on March 5 of the compromise Ellender amendment. As originally phrased, this amendment read:

Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to confer any additional powers to authorize the employment or use of persons in the land or naval forces of the United States at any place beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere, except in the Territories and Possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

The compromise version, the adoption of which settled the issue, read:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces of the United States, except in so far as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and other non-combatant purposes enumerated in this Act.

Because of the need for expediting passage of the measure, the House voted on March 11, 317 to 71 to approve all the Senate amendments rather than risk a long fight in getting a conference report adopted.

Immediately upon signing the measure at a brief ceremony in the White House on March 11, the President put previously devised plans into effect by approving a list of undisclosed quantities of war materials to be transferred at once from the American Army and Navy to the British and the Greeks. The nature of the materials sent was not divulged.

Enactment of \$7,000,000,000 Appropriation Bill Requested by President in Furtherance of Lease-Lend Measure

On the following day (March 12), President Roosevelt sent a request to Congress for the immediate appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 to carry forward "the fixed policy of this Government to make for democracies every gun, plane and munition of war that we possibly can." In making the request for this huge sum to implement the Lease-Lend measure, the President declared that "it was imperative to the security of America that we encourage the democracies' heroic resistance to aggression, by not only maintaining, but also increasing the flow of material assistance from this country." He added that through this legislation "our country has determined to do its full part in creating an adequate arsenal of democracy" which will be a "bulwark of our own defense" and will be "the source of tools of defense for all democracies." With his request, the President sent to Congress a "break-down" of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation which had been prepared by Harold D. Smith, the Budget Director. The largest items in this break-down were:

- \$2,054,000,000 for aircraft and aeronautical material;
- \$1,343,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts and materials;
- \$1,350,000,000 for agricultural, industrial and other commodities and materials;
- \$752,000,000 for facilities and equipment for the manufacture or production of defense articles;
- \$629,000,000 for vessels, and
- \$362,000,000 for tanks, armored cars and other automotive vehicles.

Acting speedily, the House approved a measure carrying out the President's request on March 19 by a vote of 336 to 55. All efforts to restrict the size of the appropriation or the uses to which it may be put, other than those specified by the President, were defeated. The Senate duplicated the action of the House by approving the measure in quick order on March 24. The Senate vote was 67 to 9. In the main, the Senators who had strenuously opposed the Lease-Lend Bill "buried the hatchet" when it came to considering the appropriation bill to carry out its terms. Their feeling was that since the lease-lend policy had been adopted by majority vote, it was their duty to appropriate money to effectuate its terms. The appropriation bill was flown to the President, who is on a short fishing trip off the coast of Florida, and it was signed by him on March 27.

Government officials are working vigorously on speeding production of aid and of finding safe means of getting this aid to the places where and when it is needed. Their efforts, however, were shrouded in secrecy and it was apparent that the country would not know how its policy was shaping up until the progress reports, which the President is required to file with Congress every 90 days, are made public.

President Roosevelt Tells Nation Sacrifices Must Be Made in "All-Out Effort" to Aid Democracies

After taking the first steps under the Lease-Lend Bill, President Roosevelt addressed the people of the country on March 15 in order to explain America's new position in world affairs. He told them that their duty was to make an

"all-out effort" to increase production of armaments "greater than we have ever known before." At the same time, he said, they must voluntarily sacrifice profits and privileges so that totalitarianism might be speedily defeated. Furthermore he declared that "the determination of America must not be obstructed by war profiteering" or by "unnecessary strikes—or by deliberate sabotage." The keynote of his address, which was delivered before the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents Association, was that aid to the embattled democracies "would be increased and yet again increased until total victory has been won." Mr. Roosevelt also outlined what the policy of all-out aid to the democracies would mean to the people. In his remarks he said:

Whether you are in the armed services, whether you are a steel worker or a stevedore, a machinist or a housewife, a farmer or a banker, a storekeeper or a manufacturer—to all of you it will mean sacrifice in behalf of your country and your liberties. You will feel the impact of this gigantic effort in your daily lives. You will feel it in a way which will cause many inconveniences. . . . A half-hearted effort on our part will lead to failure. This is no part-time job. The concepts of "business as usual" and "normalcy" must be forgotten until the task is finished. This is an all-out effort—nothing short of an all-out effort will win.

National Defense Mediation Board Established by President Roosevelt, Under Executive Order

President Roosevelt moved on March 19 to stop the threatened increase in the number of strikes which are seriously cutting into production in the vital National defense industries by creating, under an Executive Order, a National Defense Mediation Board "to assure that all work necessary for National defense shall proceed without interruption and with all possible speed." The new Board, which is authorized to act only after a labor dispute has been certified to it by the Secretary of Labor, is headed by Clarence A. Dykstra, recently-resigned Director of Selective Service. Named to assist him are two other "disinterested" persons representing the public—William H. Davis, New York patent attorney, and Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina. In addition, labor is represented by four members and the employers are represented by an equal number. Under the terms of the President's Executive Order creating the 11-member board, the Board's jurisdiction will begin whenever the Secretary of Labor certifies to it that a controversy (excluding any dispute under the Railway Labor Act) cannot be adjusted by the Department of Labor's conciliators. When the Board receives such certified disputes, the Chairman will name a panel of three, one each representing the public, labor and employers, to adjust the dispute. The panel will be authorized to make every effort at adjustment in any manner it may find suitable. The Board will have no power to enforce a settlement of a dispute, but it is given sufficient authority to exert pressure on the parties to the dispute to settle it. The first disputes were "certified" to the Board on March 27; these are the strikes at the plants of the International Harvester Co., Universal-Cyclops Steel Co., Condenser Corp. of America and the Vanadium Corp.

President Roosevelt Creates Special Board to Study Transportation

President Roosevelt on March 11 created the special, three-member board of transportation investigation and research as provided under the Transportation Act of 1940. Nominated for membership on the board were: Wayne Coy, Indiana, Chairman; Charles West, Ohio, and Nelson Smith, New Hampshire. This Board is to make a broad study of all phases of the transportation problem and recommend further legislation to carry out the new transport policy set out by Congress in the 1940 Act.

Specific matters which the Act directs the Board to give attention to are:

1. The relative economy and fitness of carriers by railroads, motor and water for transportation service, with a view of determining the service for which each type of carrier is especially fitted, so that there may be developed a coordinated National transport system;
2. The extent to which the several classes of carriers have been subsidized by the Government; and
3. The extent to which taxes are imposed upon such carriers by governmental agencies.

The Board is to report to Congress initially within one year. Its life, covering an initial period of one year, may be extended by the President for another year.

President Roosevelt Names Committee to Coordinate Campaigns for United States and Foreign Relief Funds

At the suggestion of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, President Roosevelt on March 13 appointed a three-man committee to study and recommend methods of dealing with the raising of funds in the United States by private relief activities. The committee is headed by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, and has as its other members Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati attorney, and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corp., of New York.

President Roosevelt Sends to Congress Formal Agreement Leasing Bases from Great Britain

On March 27 President Roosevelt sent to Congress the agreement between the United States and Great Britain on the leasing of sites for naval and air bases. This agreement, which was signed in London on March 27 by Prime Minister Churchill and United States Ambassador John G. Winant, provides for the transfer of seven British possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States under a 99-year lease and provides that a similar lease be signed later for a site in the Bahamas, the eighth base involved in the exchange agreement announced last September. In his brief accom-

panying message the President said the bases "are for American defense against attack and their construction is consistent with such defense." Under the agreement made last September the United States acquired the right to lease bases at Trinidad, Jamaica, Antigua, British Guiana and the Bahamas in exchange for which 50 over-age destroyers were given to Britain. In the case of the base rights in Newfoundland and the Bahamas, the United States received these as "gifts."

President Roosevelt Submits to Congress Text of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Waterway and Power Agreement

President Roosevelt sent to Congress on March 21 the text of the agreement signed by the United States and Canada on March 19 providing for the development of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River seaway and power project. In a brief accompanying message, the President said that he expects to "request introduction, in due course, of legislation designed to make this agreement effective." The terms of the agreement shall be made effective by concurrent legislation of the Congress and the Canadian Parliament. A similar agreement in treaty form failed to receive Senate ratification in 1934. It has been estimated by the joint engineering committee that the cost of the project would be \$266,170,000, with the United States providing the funds for all this International Rapids work "except machinery and equipment for the development of power and works required for rehabilitation on the Canadian side of the boundary." The agreement indicated that this would counter-balance Canadian expenditures already made on the Welland Canal link in the deep waterway.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Amending Excess Profits Tax Provisions of Second Revenue Act of 1940

President Roosevelt on March 7 signed the legislation amending the excess profits tax provisions of the Second Revenue Act of 1940. This measure, which is designated as the "Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941," received final Congressional approval on March 3 when the House accepted amendments made by the Senate in passing it earlier the same day. The House originally approved the measure on Feb. 25. The new legislation, designed to prevent undue "hardships" under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 (the so-called Excess Profits Tax-Plant Amortization measure approved Oct. 8, 1940), is retroactive to the date when the Revenue Act became effective on Oct. 8. The main provisions of the bill were given in the March "Bank and Quotation Record."

President Roosevelt Signs \$1,533,000,000 Fourth Supplemental Defense Appropriation Bill

President Roosevelt signed on March 17 the \$1,533,000,000 fourth supplemental deficiency appropriation bill. This measure provides funds for the Army to complete its cantonment program and for the Navy to expand its shore establishments at sites in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Congressional action on the legislation was completed on March 13 when both the Senate and the House adopted a conference report. The House had originally approved the bill on Feb. 27 and the Senate on March 10. The Army receives approximately \$695,000,000, while the Navy gets \$681,000,000 in cash and \$157,000,000 in contractual authority. The Navy's funds are for work on bases, including some of those leased from Great Britain; for acquiring airplanes, and for its ship construction program.

House Passes \$4,074,000,000 Fifth Supplemental Defense Bill—Includes \$1,000,000,000, for 3,600 Bombers

A fifth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for the 1941 fiscal year aggregating \$4,073,810,074 passed the House in March 21. The appropriation, which is \$39,342,943 below the Budget estimate, provides a total of \$3,778,393,254 for the War Department and \$295,416,820 for the Navy Department. Of the amount for the War Department, \$1,684,940,000 is in direct appropriations and \$2,093,453,254 in contract authorizations. It was explained by Representative Woodrum, Democrat of Virginia, floor manager for the bill, that this appropriation raises the amount provided for national defense in the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, covering appropriations and contract authorizations, to \$25,182,674,015, not including the \$7,000,000,000 to finance the lend-lease program. The largest item in the bill is \$1,000,000,000 for the War Department to acquire 3,600 bomber type planes. Some of the funds for the War Department are considered large enough to develop facilities for equipping a 4,000,000-man Army, if defense requirements demand it.

President Roosevelt Signs Bills Authorizing \$342,000,000 Naval Public Works Program

The White House announced March 24 that President Roosevelt had signed the two bills authorizing a \$342,000,000 naval public works program. Congressional action on these bills was completed on March 20 when the Senate adopted conference reports which had been approved by the House on March 19. One of these measures, aggregating \$242,373,500, is for work at the Atlantic bases acquired from Great Britain and also at several insular stations, including Guam and Samoa, while the other authorization bill covers \$100,502,883 of work at naval shore establishments. The Senate had originally passed both these bills on March 10, while the House passed the larger one on Feb. 19 and the smaller one on Feb. 25.

Congress Votes \$3,446,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill

The Senate on March 20 passed the bill appropriating approximately \$3,446,000,000 for the Navy Department in the fiscal year 1942. This amount, which is the largest in peacetime history, includes \$1,515,000,000 for the shipbuilding program in pursuance of the "two-ocean navy" policy, and \$434,550,000 for aircraft. The bill, in a different form, passed the House on March 14.

House Votes \$221,272,228 Appropriation for War Department Civil Functions—Includes Funds for New Panama Canal Locks

A bill appropriating \$221,272,228 for the civil functions of the War Department was passed by the House on March 27 and sent to the Senate. To this amount would be added \$79,000,000 in contractual authorization for a third set of locks at the Panama Canal, making the over all total \$300,272,228. The total amount provided for the Canal is \$131,135,326, which includes the contract authorization and \$34,932,000 in cash for the locks and \$17,203,326 for maintenance and functions. Other items in the bill are for rivers and harbors and flood control.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Authorizing FHA to Insure \$100,000,000 of Defense Home Mortgages

President Roosevelt is reported to have signed on March 28 a bill authorizing the Federal Housing Administration to insure defense housing mortgages up to \$100,000,000. Congressional action on this legislation was completed on March 25 when the House accepted minor amendments made by the Senate in passing it on March 24. The House had originally approved the bill on Feb. 28. Under the terms of the bill, which amends the National Housing Act, another corporation is established within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to carry out this new FHA activity.

House Votes \$1,420,900,000 Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill—Attempts to Increase Parity Payments Defeated

The House on March 6 passed a bill appropriating \$1,420,000,000 for the 1942 farm program and other activities of the Department of Agriculture. This amount included \$890,824,037 in direct appropriations, representing, it is stated, a reduction of \$4,927,934 below budget estimates and \$146,134,885 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Provided in the measure is \$50,000,000 in cash for parity payments and \$162,000,000 in contractual authorization. This total of \$212,000,000 was the same as provided for the past two years. Efforts to increase the farm parity sum to \$875,000,000 and \$425,000,000 were defeated on March 5.

The bill carries the customary \$500,000,000 for soil conservation payments to farmers, \$58,846,130 for rural rehabilitation loans, \$100,150,000 for removal of surplus commodities, \$47,973,960 for sugar act payments, \$25,618,684 for the Soil Conservation Service, \$18,022,455 for the Forest Service and \$14,596,918 for the Extension Service. The bill also provided authority for the Agriculture Department to borrow \$250,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for rural electrification, farm tenancy and rural rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee on March 28 recommended a \$1,340,000,000 farm bill, including a raise in the farm parity item to \$450,000,000.

House Rejects Resolution for Special Group to Investigate National Defense Program—Senate Approves Resolution

The House on March 11 by a vote of 252 to 112 defeated a resolution providing for the creation of a special nine-man committee to investigate the national defense program. Following the vote a motion to table the resolution was agreed to by the House. The resolution sponsored by Representative Cox, Democrat of Georgia, was approved by the House Rules Committee on March 6. Chief opposition to the resolution was made by Representative May, Democrat of Kentucky. Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, which has been conducting its own inquiry into Army phases of the rearmament program. Mr. May contended that his group should continue to conduct its inquiry and that a special group was not needed to investigate all phases of national defense. On March 1 the Senate adopted a resolution providing for its own inquiry.

Among other measures on which Congress took action during March were:

Bill Bringing Freight Forwarders Under ICC—The Senate on March 24 passed a bill amending the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the regulation of freight forwarders. The main part of this legislation authorizes freight forwarders to use the carriers—rail, motor, water and air. The bill now goes to the House for concurrent approval.

Two-Year Extension of Bituminous Coal Act of 1937—A bill extending the Bituminous Coal Act for two years was passed by the House on March 27 and sent to the Senate for approval. The measure, which provides Federal regulation of minimum prices for soft coal, is scheduled to expire on April 26.

Federal Inspection of Coal Mines—The House on March 13 passed a bill providing for the annual inspection and investigation of coal mines for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. The measure received Senate approval on March 27.

Increasing Enlisted Navy Personnel—The House on March 24 passed a bill increasing the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy to 232,000 and giving the President the power to raise the emergency strength to 300,000. The present enlisted strength of the Navy is 131,485, established by law in 1918, whereas the existing emergency strength established in 1919 is 191,000. When the President declared a national emergency in 1939 the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy was increased by executive order to 205,000.

Authorizes Maritime Commission to Negotiate Contracts for Merchant Ships—The House on March 17 passed the bill authorizing the United States Maritime Commission "to enter into negotiated contracts for construction and repair of merchant ships." The measure places the Maritime

Commission on a parity with the Navy Department and other Government departments in that the requirement for advertising and competitive bidding for private ship contracts is eliminated.

First Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Congressional action on this measure aggregating approximately \$191,500,000, was completed on March 27 when the Senate and the House adopted the conference report. The measure passed the House on March 7 and the Senate on March 20.

Independent Offices Appropriation Bill—The House passed a bill totaling \$1,403,500,000 on Jan. 31 and the Senate on March 10 increased this amount to \$1,415,991,838. As the bill emerged from the conference committee it aggregated \$1,414,626,838. The House on March 27 adopted this conference report and it is now before the Senate.

Barring Transfer of Land in Western Hemisphere to Non-American Power—The Senate on March 10 adopted a resolution stating that the United States would not recognize the transfer of any region in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another.

Regulating, Storing and Reconcentration of Government-Owned Cotton—The House on March 26 passed a bill revising the regulations with respect to the warehousing, storing and reconcentration of cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Senate approved a similar measure on Feb. 14 but must act on a House amendment.

United States Supreme Court Decisions—Holds NLRB Should Confine "Cease and Desist Orders" to Actual Violations—Ruling Affects Texas Newspapers

Labor issues again dominated the decisions of the Supreme Court last month. In one of the more important decisions of the month the Court ruled on March 3 by a 5 to 3 vote that the "cease and desist" orders of the National Labor Relations Board must be restricted to unfair labor practices actually found to exist. The ruling modified an order of the NLRB against the Express Publishing Co. of San Antonio, publisher of the "Morning Express" and "Evening News," in a controversy with the San Antonio Newspaper Guild. Justice Stone wrote the decision. A dissenting opinion was written by Justice Douglas and concurred in by Justices Black and Reed.

United Press Washington dispatches March 3 had the following to say regarding the case:

The Board ordered the company to bargain with the American Newspaper Guild, and to cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the Guild or "in any manner" interfering with the Guild's organizing and bargaining rights.

The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the affirmative part of the order calling on the company to bargain. It rejected the portion directing the company to cease refusing to bargain. The Labor Board appealed the entire ruling, contending that provisions of the Wagner Act justified a blanket order prohibiting all actions outlawed by the Act.

Effect of today's ruling is that the Board cannot issue a valid blanket order requiring "The Express" to desist from "in any manner interfering with the organization or bargaining" of its employees, but must make the manner of alleged interference more specific if it finds such interference does exist. But the company must bargain with the Guild.

Justice Stone wrote that "the breadth of the order . . . must depend upon the circumstances of each case, the purpose being to prevent violations, the threat of which in the future is indicated because of their similarity or relation to those unlawful acts which the Board has found to have been committed by the employer in the past."

Justice Douglas charged that the majority ruling might be "an open invitation" to employers to "resort to devious routes" to circumvent the statute. He referred specifically to employers who are "playing ducks and drakes with the National Labor Relations Act" and who are "paying mere lip service . . . while intent on blocking in his plant any effective union."

United States Supreme Court Upholds Order of NLRB in Case Affecting Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

The Court, which in its rulings on March 10 handed down no written opinions, upheld a National Labor Relations Board order which directed the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. to disestablish a union of company employees at its Bloomfield, N. J., plant.

United States Supreme Court Declines to Review Indiana Decision Holding Unconstitutional Grouping of Companies for Purposes of Collection of Unemployment Insurance

In another action, the Court on March 10 declined to review a decision by the Indiana Supreme Court holding unconstitutional a State law which permitted small companies under the same ownership, which would not be subject to the unemployment tax individually, to be grouped together and subjected collectively to the assessment.

United States Supreme Court Denies Petition of A. E. Morgan for Review of Circuit Court Decision Dismissing Suit for Reinstatement as Chairman of TVA

The United States Supreme Court on March 17 denied the petition of Arthur E. Morgan for a review of the Circuit Court of Appeals decision dismissing his suit for his reinstatement, with back pay, as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Morgan was removed as TVA Chairman by President Roosevelt in 1938. In July of that year suit was brought by Mr. Morgan challenging the right of the President to remove him.

United States Supreme Court Holds Invalid Practices Employed to Restrain Copying of Hat and Dress Styles

Methods pursued by groups of dress and millinery manufacturers to discourage copying of style were held invalid under two unanimous decisions rendered by the Court on March 3. The opinions were based on charges brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the Fashion Originators Guild of America and the Millinery Creators Guild both of whom, it was alleged, sought to eradicate style "piracy" by the registering of new designs and the penalizing of copiers. The Court upheld the contention that these arrangements violated the Clayton and Sherman anti-trust laws. Both decisions were written by Justice Black.

Philadelphia Judge Dismisses Action Against Easton (Pa.) Publishers Brought by Wage-and-Hour Division—Contention Upheld That Subpoenas Were Invalid Because Improperly Issued

In the Federal District Court at Philadelphia on March 19 Judge J. Cullen Ganey dismissed an action by the Wage-and-Hour Division against the publishers of two Easton (Pa.) daily newspapers. While, according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" the Divisions jurisdiction in the case was upheld, the judge upheld the publishers' contention that the subpoena issued last June calling on them to produce their records was invalid because it was not signed by the Regional Director, but by Robert M. Anderson, an attorney in the regional office at Philadelphia.

President Roosevelt Accepts Resignation of Max O'Rell Truitt as Member of Maritime Commission—Names E. C. Macaulay as Successor

On March 20 President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Edward C. Macaulay, U. S. N., retired, to be a member of the United States Maritime Commission, to succeed Max O'Rell Truitt, who has resigned effective April 1. President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Mr. Truitt on March 13 and at the same time expressed his appreciation of Mr. Truitt's services.

President Roosevelt Names R. C. Wakefield as Member of FCC

On March 5 President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Ray C. Wakefield, of Fresno, Calif., to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission. The Senate confirmed the appointment on March 17. He succeeds the late Thaddeus H. Brown who resigned from the Commission in October, 1940.

Mr. Wakefield, who is a Republican, has been a member of the California Railroad Commission since 1937.

United States Senate Confirms J. N. Frank as Judge of Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals

The Senate on March 20 confirmed the nomination of Jerome N. Frank to be a Judge of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. Mr. Frank, who has been Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission since May, 1939, succeeds Robert P. Patterson, who has become Under-Secretary of War. The naming of Mr. Frank to the judgeship was announced by President Roosevelt on Feb. 12.

H. O. Hunter Named by President Roosevelt as WPA Administrator

President Roosevelt on March 10 sent to the Senate the nomination of Howard O. Hunter of Illinois to be Administrator of the Work Projects Administration, succeeding the late Colonel Francis C. Harrington. Mr. Hunter has been acting head of the WPA since the death of Colonel Harrington on Sept. 28, 1940.

New York City Bus Strike Ended

The strike of 3,500 employees of the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., which was called by the Transport Workers Union on March 10, was ended on March 20 after both sides agreed to submit unsettled issues to an arbitrator's decision. Shop employees returned to work on March 21, and bus drivers on March 22.

The signed agreement of the bus companies and the Transport Workers' Union, it was reported, settled all issues except wages, hours and working conditions. These will be decided by William H. Davis, of the National Defense Mediation Board, who was named arbitrator on March 21. The other issues—working force, sick leave, holidays and vacations—were settled by Mayor La Guardia's fact-finding board of three.

The agreement ending the dispute stipulates that the arbitrator's award will be retroactive to March 1 and the arbitrator's terms also will go into a new contract ending April 30, 1942. Members of the Transport Workers Union ratified the agreement at a meeting on March 21.

Elevator Strike in Transportation Bldg., New York City, Settled

Settlement on March 22, of the strike of elevator operators and other service employees, called on Jan. 17, at the Transportation Building, 225 Broadway, New York City, was announced on March 22 by Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union, American Federation of Labor. The union informed the State Labor Relations Board that the signing of a contract between the labor group and the building management would make it unnecessary to go through with a scheduled election among the building's employees.

The terms of the settlement, however, were not revealed. The strikers demands on Jan. 17 were: the rehiring of 38 employees dismissed for joining the union, and a minimum wage of \$29 and a 46-hour week for elevator operators and porters was met.

Employees of the Aluminum Co. of America Plant at Edgewater, N. J., Return to Work Pending Settlement of Dispute

Striking employees at the Edgewater, N. J. plant of the Aluminum Co. of America voted on March 22 at a meeting in the Cliffside Park Athletic Club, Cliffside, N. J. to return to work March 24 and allow union officials to continue negotiations with company representatives. The strike was called March 12 by Local 16, Aluminum Workers of America, and resulted in a complete shutdown at the plant, which produces aluminum products highly important in aircraft manufacture.

In reporting the strike the New York "Herald Tribune" of March 23, said in part:

The local went on strike after charging that the company had violated a section of its contract relating to overtime pay for work on Sunday. The company was also accused of working the men 48 hours instead of 40. The demand for a 10-cent hourly wage increase was added to these grievances. Mr. Abramson said the grievances would receive consideration in the negotiations with company officials on a national scale. The union's contract expires on Nov. 11.

Operations at the plant will resume on a full scale immediately, since the machinery has been kept in condition by union members. The plant manufactures sheet aluminum, aluminum rivets, pins and screws under sub-contract with leading aviation manufacturers in the East.

Strike at the General Instrument Corp.'s Plant in Elizabeth, N. J., Settled

The strike of 1,500 employees of the General Instrument Corp.'s plant at Elizabeth, N. J., was settled on March 20 upon a compromise agreement on wage increases. The strike was called on March 12, after a demand for a 10-cent an hour increase in wages and payment of daily overtime for more than eight hours work were refused by the company during negotiations for renewal of a contract which expired Feb. 28. The strikers, represented by Local B-921 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. accepted increases of from 5 to 8 cents according to work classifications. They will receive a two-year contract embodying these and other terms that had been agreed upon prior to the settlement on March 20. Previously the management had granted a union shop, time and a half for overtime on weekdays and Saturdays, double time for Sundays, a 5% increase for the two night shifts, a week's vacation with pay, and other benefits.

Strike at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio, Settled

In the interests of national defense, John Breidenbach, President of the Dayton Central Labor Union (American Federation of Labor), ended the strike that had paralyzed work on an essential expansion program at Wright Field, the Army Air Corps' huge testing laboratory at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Breidenbach informed Col. Lester Miller, field commandant, that 400 men who left their jobs March 4 would return to work on March 22 alongside five Committee for Industrial Organizations electricians employed by the Penner Construction Co.

The strike was called after the War Department ordered the C. I. O. men back to work following a previous A. F. of L. walkout late in January. The first strike ended after two days when the work of the C. I. O. men was suspended temporarily.

Strike at Midland Steel Products Co. at Detroit, Mich., Settled

Employees of the Midland Steel Products Co. at Detroit, Mich., members of the United Automobile Workers C. I. O. local, ratified on March 28 a compromise proposal for settlement of a strike in effect since March 10. The Midland strike had forced a shutdown of the Lincoln Motor Car Co. plant, which gets auto parts from Midland, and had threatened to close others.

The Midland settlement called for a five-cent hourly wage increase and other concessions to the union but failed to grant the union's demand for abolition of piece-work. Federal mediation figured in settlement of the strike.

Settlement of Walkout at the Crucible Steel Co.'s Plant at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The strike at the Labelle plant of the Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., called on March 11, was settled upon the recommendations of government conciliators and the national office of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) on March 15, and operations were resumed at the plant on March 17. The strike which was called by the S. W. O. C. because of grievances over wage rates involved about 900 workers and halted production at the plant.

Strike at the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Bethlehem, Pa., Settled

The four-day strike at the parent plant of Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., ended March 28 and the union, giving unanimous assent to terms on which negotiators previously had agreed, announced that workers would return to their jobs "as fast as they can."

Settlement was announced by representatives of the company and the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organization Committee. The terms were ratified at a union mass meeting at noon on March 28. A management spokesman already had termed the agreement satisfactory.

In reporting the strike, Associated Press advices from Bethlehem, Pa. on March 28 said:

The S. W. O. C. called the strike at 5:30 p. m. Monday after a threat of a walkout should the Employees Representation Plan proceed with a scheduled election of officers and bargaining agents. The S. W. O. C. charged the E. R. P. is company-dominated and illegal and objected to any E. R. P. voting on company property.

Disestablishment of the E. R. P., originally included in union conditions for strike settlement, was not specifically provided for in today's four-point agreement. John V. Riffe, Assistant S. W. O. C. Director, announced "there will be no more E. R. P. elections in the plant" until there is a decision on a court appeal by the company from a National Labor Relations Board order directing it to disestablish the E. R. P.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. Recalls Workers at Milwaukee Plant—Union Leaders Object

The plant of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. at Milwaukee, Wis., closed by a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike since Jan. 22, reopened on March 28 in compliance with a demand of the Secretary of the Navy and the Office of Production Management Director General. It was an-

nounced that approximately one-third of the normal day shift of production men reported for work. Press advices from Milwaukee March 31 stated that at a mass meeting March 29 5,000 strikers voted to stay on strike.

In reporting the strike Associated Press advices from Milwaukee, Wis., on March 28, said:

Striking members of the United Automobile Workers Union made no effort to stop those who entered the plant. The union reiterated its warning that those who returned before the union voted its sanction would lose their jobs when the strike ends.

At mid-morning Max W. Babb, President of the company, wired Secretary of Navy Knox and William S. Knudsen, O. P. M. Director, that the factory had reopened.

"Despite the union leader's defiance of the Government's call for an immediate return to work, and mass picketing that blocked our main gate during the hour most employees on the first shift report to work, 1,962 Allis-Chalmers production workers had answered the Government's appeal to their patriotism by returning to work on vitally needed orders before 9 a. m. today," Mr. Babb telegraphed. "In addition, 1,700 management and official personnel are all at work."

In an attempt to settle the growing wave of defense strikes, the United States Government intervened for the first time on March 26, in the strike at the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., closed by C. I. O. on Jan. 22. Telegrams sent by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and William S. Knudsen, Director General of the O. P. M., to Max W. Babb, President of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., at Milwaukee, and Harold Christoffel, President of the United Automobile Workers Local (C. I. O.) ordered the plant to be reopened "immediately" with negotiations on the strike to continue while "all men are at work."

National Defense Mediation Board Settles Cornell Dubilier Corp. Strike at South Plainfield, N. J.

The National Defense Mediation Board settled on Mar. 29, the first strike on which it acted, obtaining an agreement from A. F. of L. workers to go back on the job April 1 at the Cornell Dubilier Corp., South Plainfield, N. J., pending negotiations over their demands.

Associated Press advices from Washington, D. C., on March 29, reporting the settlement said:

The settlement, subject to approval of the President and General Counsel of the Electrical Workers Union, which Board officials took for granted, provides:

That the Board guarantees that no rights of the striking employees will be jeopardized by their return to work.

That the company will resume negotiations immediately with the union for a satisfactory agreement on wage scales and other points and that if no agreement is reached the entire matter will be taken up again with the Mediation Board "for such further action as may be necessary."

The 20-day Cornell Dubilier strike, affecting 2,200 workers, was one of the first four "certified" to the Board for action by the Secretary of Labor.

Conferences were conducted in New Jersey last night until 5 a. m. today and resumed here at 1 p. m., continuing for about seven hours.

Board members who acted in the case were Frank Graham, representing the public; George Harrison, representing labor, and Cyrus Ching, representing industry.

Building Strike at Camp Davis, Holly Ridge, N. C., Settled

The Wilmington Building Trades Council (American Federation of Labor) on March 4 ended a strike at Camp Davis, Holly Ridge, N. C., site of an Army anti-aircraft firing range. The settlement was made because Camp Davis is a vital national defense project, Commissioner Frank J. Sheehan of the United States Conciliation Service said. It was requested by Mr. Sheehan and John J. Coyne, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The Wilmington Council indicated that there will be some adjustment made in rates of pay and overtime in accordance with the union rate of pay in the Wilmington, N. C. area.

It was announced officially that 7,000 men struck March 3, and that 9,200 men worked despite the strike. The Council announced it was seeking "at least a preferential shop," which would mean that new workers added at the project would become union men.

Drift Toward War

American foreign policy was conducted during March in a manner that implies an accelerating drift toward participation in the foreign wars that are currently in progress in Europe and Asia. The aim of making the United States an "arsenal" for democracy at any cost has superseded the doctrine of aid "short of war," and the tendency in March was for Mr. Roosevelt to call for "total victory" over the aggressors. Not a single official declaration last month mentioned the "short of war" caution that was prominent in the election campaign of last year. Nor were any fresh assurances extended that American soldiers will not be sent abroad on service in the foreign conflicts. But no steps were taken, on the other hand, that occasioned warlike statements as against the United States in the countries which are the objects of an increasingly warlike policy in Washington. The month of March thus reflected a drift which, having once been set in motion, is far more likely to carry the country into all-out participation than into pacific ways. Some of the "aid to Great Britain" measures began to be hedged about with secrecy, and toward the end of the month the expectation prevailed that President Roosevelt soon might use American warships in conveying to the United Kingdom the war materials that are being manufactured in ever increasing volume in the United States for that country.

Action was completed in March by the Congress of the United States on two measures which indicate admirably the trend of foreign policy. The first of these was the

so-called "lend-lease" or "aid to Great Britain" bill, sponsored by the Administration. The second was an appropriation of \$7,000,000,000, under that bill, which is intended to defray immediate costs of aid to Great Britain over and above the monetary limitations of the initial enactment. As these bills were considered and passed, the tendency was to throw caution to the winds, politically and financially. It was admitted frankly by Washington commentators that actual all-out participation by the United States in the European and Far Eastern conflicts might result from the trend. And it also was conceded that the \$7,000,000,000 special appropriation might well turn out to be only an initial request, with no conceivable limit upon the ultimate costs and consequences. When coupled with the defense program, these measures and the future prospects made it seem that armaments outlays would mount to \$30,000,000,000 or \$40,000,000,000 in the next few years, and even these huge sums were said in some quarters to be underestimates of probable expenditures. What the effect of the steps will be upon the American economy and the American way of life was suggested by rapidly mounting taxes and by a growing tendency of the Federal Government toward control of business. The new conscript army increased steadily in strength, as more and more youths were called into service. Not a few observers complained that the fight against the European dictatorships quickly is bringing the country into precisely the sort of regimentation against which the fight is supposed to be waged.

British gratification over the passage of the lend-lease bill was expressed in various ways, and especially by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In an address before the House of Commons, March 12, Mr. Churchill declared that the measure is a "new Magna Carta which not only has regard to the rights and laws upon which a healthy and advancing civilization can alone be erected, but also proclaims, by precept and example, the duty of free men and free nations, wherever they may be, to share the responsibility and burden of enforcing them." He saw in the measure a "monument of generous and far-seeing statesmanship," and maintained that "the most powerful democracy has, in effect, declared in solemn statute that they will devote their overwhelming industrial and financial strength to insuring the defeat of Nazism in order that nations, great and small, may live in security, tolerance and freedom." In Greece and China the enactment of the lend-lease measure was greeted similarly, in the expectation of enormous assistance from the United States. The German and Italian press made light of the move, assuring the peoples of those countries that the bill had been "discounted" months in advance. No direct statement on the American step was made by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, but in an address at Berlin, March 16, he boasted that England will fall and that "no power and no support coming from any part of the world will change the outcome of this battle in any respect." In semi-official references at Berlin to the lend-lease bill, the comment was made that Germany would reserve decision as to whether or when a state of war exists. "Whether this assistance from the United States does or does not constitute an act of war depends entirely on the value we give to it, which is precisely nothing," the Berlin spokesman said.

London-Washington Axis

Realists in international affairs had no hesitancy, in March, in suggesting that the policy adopted by President Roosevelt amounted to the establishment of a London-Washington Axis, in contradistinction to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis. The war was seen as rapidly taking the shape of an all-out conflict between the totalitarian Powers and their satellites on the one side, and the two great English-speaking aggregations and their satellites on the other. Publicly announced incidents that reflected the growing alignment of Great Britain and the United States were numerous, but it may be that the most important steps were not made known. Thus it was held altogether probable that passage of the lend-lease bill would be followed immediately by immense transfers of American war materials to Great Britain. That such transfers took place is hardly to be doubted, but public information on the subject was held to be of possible aid to "the enemy," and no statement was made. The lend-lease bill specifically authorized repairs to British warships in American yards, and it was rumored that such vessels were on their way to American ports for repairs. But Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox called for secrecy on any arrivals and the damage they may have sustained, and all services for public information observed the request.

The growing intimacy of Anglo-American relations was illustrated in a London ceremony, March 19, at which the new United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, was presented to the Pilgrims. Prime Minister Churchill welcomed the Ambassador and assured him that he will share British dangers and secrets. "And the day will come," said Mr. Churchill, "when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory." Mr. Winant, in turn, dilated upon the effort for "the common good of the free peoples of the earth." On March 27 signatures were attached in London to leaseholds whereunder the United States will control for 99 years a number of military bases in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. A program was announced by the Department of Agriculture, March 24, for large-scale departmental purchases of foodstuffs which

are to be made available to Great Britain. Washington and Ottawa announced, the same day, an agreement whereunder Canada is permitted to build and arm warships on the Great Lakes. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, declared in New York, March 25, that the time is approaching when the weight of the United States must tip the scales in the war. The State Department tended toward intervention in the tangled scheme of European power politics, owing to the growing interest in a British victory. Russia was praised publicly by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, March 25, for reaffirming a policy of "comprehensive neutrality" with Turkey. The same official made known on March 27 that the new Yugoslavian regime had been encouraged through our Minister to Belgrade, Arthur Bliss Lane.

Also of some importance, in the current scheme of things, was an insistence by the United States Treasury Department upon British use of all available assets for payment of materials procured in the United States. Criticism of the demand of the British Dominions for payment from the mother country is believed to have motivated the Treasury Department. Announcement was made on March 16 by Sir Edward Peacock, special New York representative of the British Treasury, that arrangements had been completed for the sale of the American Viscose Corp., a subsidiary of Courtauld's, Ltd., through a syndicate of investment bankers headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co. The British-owned concern was said to be valued at \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, and it represents one of the most important of British direct investments in the United States. The banking group agreed to pay \$40,000,000 immediately, and additional payments are to be made from proceeds of sales of securities in the United States. British direct investments in the United States are estimated at \$900,000,000, and it was assumed that the American Viscose transaction represented merely a first step toward liquidation.

Ship Seizures

Washington authorities took a step of grave significance for the conduct of the war, on March 30, when seizure was announced of 30 German and Italian merchant ships tied up in American ports, and of 36 Danish freighters. Long agitation in the public prints preceded the seizures, which were effected under the Espionage Act passed by Congress on June 15, 1917. Among other authorities conferred upon the Chief Executive by this measure is that of taking over control of foreign merchant ships "in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States. . . ." Two German ships and 28 Italian vessels were seized under this authority, when it appeared that heavy damage was being inflicted upon the vessels by their own crews. Coast Guard boarding parties interrupted the work of destruction, it was said, and published photographs afford ample indication of the extent of the damage, which apparently will keep some of the ships out of service for weeks. The occasion for the seizure of the Danish vessels was less firmly established, but it is well known that these ships are earnestly wanted by the authorities in the current period of a shortage of shipping space. The belief prevailed that vessels of some other nations which are tied up in United States ports also will be taken into "protective custody." The German and Italian ships concerned total about 178,000 tons, the largest being the Italian luxury liner Conte Biancamano, of 23,225 tons, tied up at Cristobal, in the Canal Zone. Some 1,600 crew members were said to have been taken into custody.

Battle of the Atlantic

With the relaxation of wintry weather in Europe the mighty struggle between Great Britain and Germany tended to become more active in March, and all indications pointed during that month toward a test of strength on the basis of blockade and counter-blockade. The apprehensions of a German invasion attempt against the United Kingdom diminished steadily, for all Reich activities were directed toward preventing supplies from reaching the British Isles. This tendency was so pronounced that First Lord of the Admiralty Admiral Albert V. Alexander supplied on March 5 the apt name of the "Battle of the Atlantic" for the test of strength. In presenting new naval estimates to the British House of Commons, Mr. Alexander admitted that Great Britain now is in greater need of ships and men than ever before. The great body of the British fleet remains substantially intact, he said, but added that calculations of the Admiralty were upset by the fall of France and by the ability of the Germans to use nearby French ports and bases for attacks from the air and under the sea against British shipping. These comments were accompanied by rumors, in London, that German naval resources in submarines have been sharply augmented during the winter months, and by indications of surface raiding activities directed against British merchant shipping.

Aerial activities by the German forces added to the impression that a tremendous effort impends by the Reich to make the blockade of the United Kingdom the deciding factor in the war. Beginning on March 12, when ground and other conditions became favorable, the German aerial forces launched a series of spectacular assaults upon British ports of the West Coast. Liverpool was singled out for a raid that paralleled the effort at Coventry, last year, and Cardiff, Swansea, Glasgow and other ports also suffered.

Plymouth was attacked savagely, and enormous damage was caused at that port. The apparent intent of the Germans was to damage the port facilities, so that supplies from overseas could not easily be landed. No definite information is available as to the success of such efforts, but it is significant that no interruption was noted anywhere in the shipping activities of other ports of the world which called for delivery of supplies to the United Kingdom. Huge convoys were arranged, as usual, and some of these aggregations of ships were attacked. British aerial fighters flailed the German invasion ports day after day, and attacks also were launched against German industrial cities, such as Duesseldorf and Cologne, and the ports of Kiel, Bremen and Hamburg. London was bombed by the Germans, whenever the weather permitted, and British fliers retaliated by bombing Berlin. But no decision was reached in the aerial fighting, and attention centered increasingly upon the merchant ship warfare which reflected the German blockade effort. The British blockade of the Continent remained all but airtight.

Attention was concentrated, during much of March, upon the results of the great shipping battle which began in that month. In his summary of the situation, early in March, Admiral Alexander disclosed that merchant tonnage losses averaged 40,000 tons weekly up to May, 1940; increased to 90,000 tons weekly in the next seven months, and were at an average of 51,000 tons in the first seven weeks of 1941. The losses tended to mount toward the 5,000,000-ton figure, for British, allied and neutral vessels, and that level was passed in March. The German High Command began to assert late in February that enormous tonnages of shipping had been sunk by the combined action of German submarines, airplanes and surface raiders. In a mere two days, according to Berlin, no less than 217,000 tons were sunk. Fortunately, these figures have not been borne out by the British Admiralty statistics. Nor have further claims of immense sinkings by the Germans been substantiated. But the menace to British shipping is hardly to be discounted, and the effect of large losses is reflected in continual suggestions from London for American warship convoys. The precise shipping situation is difficult to analyze, for no mention ever is made by British spokesmen of damaged ships, although it is obvious that vessels placed temporarily out of service are an important factor in the situation. This is especially true because British shipyards are trying to build new vessels to meet the threat and find their efforts hampered by the need to repair damaged ships.

The record of shipping losses, as disclosed by the British Admiralty in March, is a serious one, although far from fatal. The Admiralty announced on March 3 that losses for the week ended Feb. 23 amounted to 60,868 tons. The subsequent Tuesday announcements reflected corrected loss figures of 141,314 tons for the week ended March 2; 98,832 tons for the week ended March 9, and 71,773 tons for the week ended March 16. British figures, based not only upon actual radio and other reports, are known to be late, for arrivals of vessels are awaited before losses are determined. It may be, therefore, that actually determined eventual losses for the March period will exceed those given. Indicative was a disclosure by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, March 18, that German surface raiders had operated in preceding weeks far out in the Atlantic, and London rumors which were not denied in Berlin indicated that the large battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were some of the units concerned. Berlin reports intimated late in March that the German surface ships had created havoc in more than one convoy. A convoy off the coast of Africa was attacked on successive days by submarines, it was stated, and aerial bombers also were said to have taken heavy toll of British shipping. The German Government issued a proclamation, March 25, warning navigators that the Reich had extended the Atlantic zone of warfare up to the coastal waters off Greenland. In a speech before Conservative party members, March 27, Mr. Churchill admitted frankly that the Battle of the Atlantic is the next that must be won.

Balkan-Mediterranean Conflict

Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean area became, during March, a vast theater of actual and threatened conflict, involving especially a diplomatic tug-of-war between Great Britain and Germany in various Balkan countries. The fight between Italy and Greece continued unabated, with Great Britain aiding the Greeks to an ever greater degree, while Germany maintained tenuous diplomatic relations with Athens. The Mediterranean was largely an English lake, despite German and Italian airplane attacks on British naval vessels in that sea. When it became evident that an actual invasion of the British Isles would not immediately be attempted by the German forces, attention turned ever more decidedly toward Eastern Europe, since British progress might be possible in that region and a corner of Europe thus reserved for any eventual attempt at invasion which the British command might decide to essay. The outlook remained confused, however, despite numerous occurrences of a startling nature.

Highly satisfactory were indications that the powerful British Navy is able to maintain undisputed control over the vast Middle Sea. German and Italian bombers, operating apparently from Sicily, attacked the British base at Malta repeatedly from the air. Despite claims of heavy damage to the port works at Valetta, and to ships in the British base, the great British fleet calmly continued to use the Maltese port. Somewhere in the Eastern Mediter-

anean, it finally developed on March 29, British fleet units encountered various Italian warships, and the result was a drastic punishment of the Italians. Admiralty announcements on March 30 indicated that five Italian warships had been sunk in the action, and one additional vessel heavily damaged. Three Italian 10,000-ton cruisers went down, and two Italian destroyers also disappeared beneath the waves. The damaged ship was said to be a large Italian battleship of 35,000 tons. What remained of the Italian Navy, after the attack last December in home ports, thus was further decimated. German and Italian claims stated that airplane attacks had been made on British warships in the Mediterranean, but London denied any material damage.

Also highly indicative of the absolute control of the Mediterranean exercised by the British Navy were reported transfers of British Empire troops from northern Africa to Grecian ports. Rumors began to circulate in Balkan capitals on March 11 that British forces from the Army of the Nile, which defeated the Italians in Libya, were being landed at Pireaus, the port of Athens, and at some more northerly centers in Greece. They were substantiated on March 15, when it appeared that troop landings had been effected not only at Pireaus, but also at Volos, while a British engineers detachment was reported landing at Salonika, whence a move up through the Balkans might be feasible. No definite indications were made available, for obvious military reasons, of the strength of the landing by forces from the army of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell. Military experts believed, however, that between 75,000 and 150,000 troops had been landed in March, and it was held quite possible that a major part of the 300,000 effectives under the command of General Wavell might be used in this area of conflict. The points at which the British troops were concentrated, on the other hand, suggested that aid to Greece in the fight against Italian forces in Albania might be the intention, rather than an immediate assault upon Germans in Bulgaria or farther up on the Balkan Peninsula. The landings of British Empire troops in Greece also were regarded as moves of great importance in the diplomatic chess game being conducted in the Balkans by the British and Germans. Instructive were repeated eye-witness accounts that German and Italian airplanes made little effort to obstruct the British troop transfers.

The Italo-Greek conflict remained inconclusive during March, despite great efforts by the Fascist forces to overwhelm the entrenched Greeks and achieve some sort of victory. Premier Mussolini journeyed to the front in person, and tried to rally the Italians on the Albanian front. But heavy losses were the only consequence of these Italian moves. The Grecian authorities asserted stoutly that they would never give an inch of ground to any invader, and the kilted troops of Greece made good this statement. Highly exasperated by the unbroken sequence of Italian defeats, since the tide of battle turned in northern Africa, Premier Benito Mussolini declared ominously in February that spring would cause a different story to be told. But with the advent of spring and the start of the vaunted Italian drive, only the same story resulted in Albania, while in eastern Africa the Italians lost almost all of their colonial possessions. It was, possibly, in desperation that Signor Mussolini ordered units of the Italian fleet out late in March, but that venture also proved disastrous to Italy.

Meanwhile, a great tug-of-war developed in the Balkans, with Great Britain and Germany the chief movers. After Bulgaria capitulated to German demands and signed the Axis agreement on the dotted line, March 1, interest centered on the attitudes of Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece. German forces promptly moved down the Balkan Peninsula from Rumania into Bulgaria, some accounts indicating a concentration of no less than 500,000 German effectives in Bulgaria. These reports probably are exaggerated, for the mountainous terrain of Bulgaria would hardly furnish a suitable ground for maneuvers on that scale. But large bodies of Germans undoubtedly were stationed on the northern borders of Greece and Turkey. German efforts were made simultaneously to induce Turkey to modify her anti-Axis stand and to bring Yugoslavia into the Axis. The results in both cases are still inconclusive. A German airplane, carrying a group of German officials, arrived at the Turkish capital of Ankara, March 4, and a set of suggestions or demands reputedly was placed before the Turkish Government. But the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, had conferred with the Turks only a few days previously, and rumors indicate that little progress was made by the Germans. Only non-committal Turkish statements were made throughout March, on the question, but it is significant that a reaffirmation of Soviet neutrality toward Turkey was announced, March 24, with Ankara intimating that Soviet aid might possibly be made available to Turkey in the event of an attack by the Reich.

Yugoslavia, as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes is known, became the next focal point for the diplomatic endeavors. Almost surrounded by Axis forces, and dependent largely upon trade with Germany, the Belgrade regime of Yugoslavia squirmed about, but finally agreed to sign a limited form of participation in the Axis. This agreement no sooner was carried out than a revolt developed in Yugoslavia, and the government signing the Axis agreement was overturned. The German aim obviously was to gain control of the Vardar Valley route to Greece, for the Struma Valley route through Bulgaria is militarily inadequate. British and Turkish representations also were made in Bel-

grade, however, and even the United States Government is rumored to have endeavored to influence the Yugoslavians. During much of March officials of the Belgrade regime pondered the problem of alliance with the Axis or with Great Britain and Greece. Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincarmarkovitch consulted with the German Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, at the Bavarian retreat of the German. But it was not until the final week that any clarification began to develop, and events thereafter developed with the utmost rapidity.

The two Yugoslavian officials, despite obvious reluctance, journeyed to Vienna on March 25, where they signed the Axis agreement in the presence of Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Mr. Cvetkovitch proclaimed, in a brief speech, that southeastern Europe would be spared the horrors of warfare through the action, and he received from the Germans assurances that the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia would be respected and that no demand would be made for troop transportation through Yugoslavia. But even as they were signing the pact, it became evident that the Yugoslavian peoples had no sympathy with the Axis and fully intended to repudiate the action. Riotous disorders developed in Belgrade and in the more Serbian portions of the triune Kingdom, which long has been torn by internal strife. The regent, Prince Paul, was said to favor the Axis, and no countermanding instructions were sent to the two Yugoslavian officials at Vienna. On March 27 the established regime at Belgrade was quickly overthrown, and a period of extreme delicacy began for the Yugoslavians. The Serbian Commander of the Air Force, General Dusan Simovitch, led a revolt in the early hours of March 27, which ended in the immediate reestablishment of order, the arrest of Prince Paul and the leading members of the Cabinet, and the placing of full powers in the hands of the young King Peter, who now is 17 years old. The Yugoslavian Army, estimated to number about 1,000,000 effectives, was rushed to border stations, and all made in readiness for any German attack.

But the Germans preferred to await developments with what they called "icy calm." Representations were made by the German Minister at Belgrade for a clarification of the intentions of the new regime. General Dusan Simovitch was slow to answer such pressure, beyond general indications that pacts previously signed by Yugoslavian regimes were to be observed. The assurances were not very positive and plainly not up to Reich expectations, and the critical period continued. Reports from Belgrade made it clear that the new regime was endeavoring to bring into full agreement the Croats and Slovenes, who usually take a different view of matters from the Serbs. The possibility of internal disruption was added to the external dangers of Yugoslavia. Washington and London, however, found the incidents highly comforting and assurances of the utmost aid promptly were given the new authorities at Belgrade. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles made it known in Washington, March 27, that material aid would be available to Yugoslavia under the lend-lease bill if a pro-British regime remains in effect. Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in London, on the same day, that Yugoslavia had "found her soul," and he promised all the assistance that Great Britain can give.

African Warfare

Sweeping victories were won by British Empire forces in various east African colonies of Italy, during March, and the process of driving the Italians out of that continent thus was continued. The gains were huge in Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, and only modest British forces were reported engaged in the task, owing to the inability of the Italians to obtain supplies. Concerted drives were made from northern, southern and western areas held by the British. Cheren, a key point in Eritrea, fell before the advancing Empire units on March 27, after a long siege. The Italians were chased not only out of Italian Somaliland, but also out of the points in British Somaliland which they managed to occupy early in the war. In Ethiopia the important town of Harar fell to the British on March 28, and an attack upon Addis Ababa was considered imminent. Only in the Libyan colony of Italy, most of which fell to the Nile Army of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell during the winter, was an success reported by the German-Italian Axis. German tank units, operating in some force in Libya, retook on March 24 the desert outpost of El Agheila, which the British had abandoned some hours before the Axis forces arrived. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian Commander of the Italian forces in Libya, was "retired" at his own request, March 25, which is a sufficient indication of the course of warlike events in Libya.

France and Spain

France and Spain suffered in March from a growing scarcity of foodstuffs, medicinal supplies and similar materials, and one or two incidents developed which throw some doubt upon the continued neutrality of those countries in the war between Great Britain and Germany. The British blockade of the European Continent arouses particular ire in France, for that former ally of Great Britain seems to be somewhat uncertain as to the origin of its troubles. The tendency of the moment, in official circles at least, is to blame Great Britain for the lack of adequate supplies, notwithstanding the obvious facts of the situation. Admiral Francois Darlan, who is second in command to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, commented on the problem

in bitter terms, March 10, in the presence of M. Petain. Continued British interference with food shipments to France might oblige him to ask permission to use the French Navy in convoying ships, Admiral Darlan remarked. Marshal Petain appealed at the same conference with a group of American press representatives for purchase and transportation in French ships of 5,000,000 quintals of wheat from the United States, to carry his country through the increasing famine. Guarantees were offered by M. Petain that such wheat would be distributed and consumed by French people in the unoccupied area alone.

There were indications, after this statement at Vichy, that British and American authorities were seeking means of relaxing the blockade and permitting the shipment of at least some food and medicinal supplies to unoccupied France. Several shiploads of necessary materials actually moved toward France in American bottoms. Former President Herbert Hoover, who heads a committee that is waging a determined campaign for the feeding of European democratic peoples caught unfortunately in the toils of war, continued his efforts. British officials were somewhat concerned over the threat of French naval convoys, since a clash might result which would further exacerbate relations between London and Vichy. Such a clash actually occurred on March 30, according to London and Vichy dispatches, but it may be questioned whether the incident will have serious repercussions. A British squadron, it was indicated, endeavored to intercept a French ship convoy moving through the Straits of Gibraltar, allegedly with rubber and other supplies of possible use to Germany. The French ships, convoyed by a small naval vessel, slipped through the Spanish territorial waters, and finally were hailed when they emerged from such waters well inside the Mediterranean. Shore batteries on the French Algerian coast promptly opened fire on the British ships, which replied and reported hits on the batteries. The French vessels escaped to a nearby port, and French aerial squadrons attempted without success to bomb the British warships. The Vichy regime, perturbed by the incident, declared that the convoyed ships carried only food supplies for native populations in Africa. It appeared from the British official statement that French convoys for some time had been passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. A British reluctance to halt the French ships in the Spanish territorial waters is instructive as an indication of the relations between London and Madrid.

Japan and Eastern Asia

Far Eastern developments were varied and conflicting during March, with peace restored between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China, and fresh war preparations in progress elsewhere. The settlement of the brief conflict between the French colony and the small State of Thailand is an event of considerable importance. Japanese mediation brought about a settlement which strips from Indo-China a part of the territory gained from Siam early in the century. Sizable rice-growing areas were added to Thailand, and it was accepted in the Far East that Japan effected the arrangement principally in order to have first choice at the rice grown in the transferred territory. Vichy complied with the mediation terms, and the modest forces engaged in the conflict laid down their arms as a treaty was signed, March 11. No information is available as to the extent of German influence upon the Vichy regime in unoccupied France and upon Tokio, in effecting the arrangement. It seems probable, however, that Berlin had a good deal to say in the matter.

The war between Japan and China proper continued without a sign of capitulation by the Chungking regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Although General Chiang is known to be encountering some difficulties with communist elements in his own armies, he calmly maintained the unequal struggle against the Japanese invaders. Passage in the United States of the lend-lease bill, which authorized great assistance to countries under attack, heartened the Chinese markedly. There was talk of building another road to British India, in order to supplement the Burma Road supply route. Russia was said to be continuing its supply of materials to China, but little real information is available as to the extent of Russian aid. It was rumored repeatedly that Tokio aims to improve relations with the Kremlin, and some evidence to this effect became available. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, left Tokio in mid-March for a tour of Axis capitals in Europe. His first stop was in Moscow, where he conferred at some length, March 24, with Russian authorities, including Dictator Joseph Stalin. Mr. Matsuoka arrived in Berlin on March 25, and he spent the next few days in extensive conferences with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and his Nazi assistants. On March 30 the Japanese Minister went on to Rome, for talks with Premier Benito Mussolini and his Fascist aides. The tour was believed to reflect, in part, the increasing activity of the United States in all spheres of actual or potential warfare, throughout the world. Especially significant, from the Japanese viewpoint, was the arrival in Australian and New Zealand waters, in the second half of March, of a large flotilla of American warships. The incident heartened the member nations of the British Commonwealth immensely, but caused much perturbation in Tokio.

Steel Trade—Non-Ferrous Metals

The steel trade reports ingot production at the highest rate in its history, with advances in the price of scrap and pig iron. Demand for non-ferrous metals was fair to active,

with the quotation for lead again rising. In its issue of March 27 the "Iron Age" stated in part as follows: "Notwithstanding the fact that ingot production has risen to 100% of the steel industry's capacity, which on a tonnage basis is at a rate never before attained, and which means that approximately 1,125,000 tons of semi-finished and finished steel is being turned out a week, the call for more and more steel is creating fresh problems for the industry. While up to this time the steel companies have been able to take care of the regular requirements of defense and non-defense customers with a minimum of delay, the expansion and speeding up of work for the 'arsenal of democracy' now threatens to disrupt mill schedules to a considerable extent so far as civilian customers are concerned. Sheets and strip, on which mill schedules are already far extended, may be subject to further delays because of the possibility that some of the continuous sheet-strip mills may be obliged to roll larger tonnages of plates for the merchant shipbuilding program. The allocation of 520,000 tons of steel, mostly plates, for the 200 simplified merchant ships to be built for the United States has already created a problem, but on top of this about 800,000 tons of additional steel will be required later on for at least 300 more ships now under consideration. Despite the fact that many steel companies are turning down a great deal of business, steel orders in total volume show no abatement. In fact, March business will exceed that of February and may go higher than January totals, which for some companies were the largest in their history. Some steel companies are virtually out of the market for the remainder of the year on major products, exceptions being pipe and some wire products. Sales of galvanized sheets are closely restricted because of zinc shortage. Defense orders of all types continue to increase and are forming a larger proportion of aggregate steel business." The "Iron Age" scrap composite price rose during the month as follows: From \$20.08 a gross ton to \$20.17 on March 4, and to \$20.33 on March 11. The "Iron Age" composite price of pig iron advanced on March 13 to \$23.61 from \$23.45 a gross ton, while the finished steel composite remained unchanged at 2.261c. a pound. At the close of March of last year scrap was quoted at \$16.29 a gross ton, pig iron at \$22.61 a gross ton, and finished steel at 2.261c. a pound.

The operating rate of steel companies having approximately 96% of the steel capacity of the industry, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, was scheduled at 99.8% for the week beginning March 24, 1941 (fifth consecutive week to establish the highest rate of production in history), which compares with 99.4% for the week beginning March 17, 98.8% for the preceding seven-day period, 97.5% for the week beginning March 3, and 96.3% for the week beginning Feb. 24. In the last week of March, 1940, the steel industry was reported to be operating at the rate of 60.7% of capacity, in the same period of 1939 at 56.1%, in 1938 at 33.7%, and in 1937 at 39.6%.

As to non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" during the month reported as follows: With the outlook for increased supplies of copper held to be more encouraging, buyers were more reserved during most of the month, sales of domestic copper in the week ended March 25 totaling 14,740 tons, as against 11,933 tons in the preceding week, 23,419 tons in the week ended March 11, and 20,848 tons in the week ended March 4. Sales of domestic copper for the month to March 25 amounted to 60,766 tons, compared with 87,817 tons for the full month of February and 104,832 tons (revised) in January. Early in March, Washington advices revealed that the Government had purchased an additional 35,000 tons of Latin American copper, making the total so far 235,000 tons. Large copper producers held to 12.00c., Connecticut Balley basis, with some transactions for forward delivery metal bringing 12.50c. Demand for lead again was active and well above the average, with sales for the week ended March 26 amounting to 8,240 tons, as against 9,532 tons in the previous week, 10,359 tons in the week ended March 12, and 13,440 tons in the week ended March 5. The price of lead advanced on March 3 from 5.65c. to 5.75c., New York, and on March 26 to 5.85c. Demand for zinc was in excess of supply, sales of the common grades for the week ended March 22 totaling 1,967 tons, as against 1,577 tons in the previous week, 3,405 tons in the week ended March 8, and 3,014 tons in the week ended March 1. Shipments of zinc by the Prime Western division for the week ended March 22 involved 5,020 tons, compared with 5,124 tons in the preceding seven-day period, 5,507 tons in the week ended March 8, and 6,913 tons in the week ended March 1. Unfilled orders for zinc as at March 22 amounted to 96,289 tons. No change was reported in the quotation for Prime Western zinc, which held at 7.64c., New York, and 7.25c., St. Louis. Buying of tin was in fair volume, with the price of that metal rising from 51.25c., New York, on Feb. 23 to 52.75c. on March 20, closing slightly lower on March 31 at 52.25c. The International Tin Committee announced on March 20 that the quota for the third and fourth quarters of this year had been fixed at 130% of standard tonnages, the same rate that has been in effect since July 1, 1940, when it was raised from 100%.

Lumber Movement

According to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of hardwood and softwood mills, lumber production during the week ended March 22, 1941 was 1% greater than in the previous week; shipments were 6%

greater; and new business 4% less. Compared with the corresponding week of 1940, production, shipments and new business were, respectively, 14%, 16% and 19% greater. The industry stood at 133% of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1935-39 and 131% of average 1935-39 shipments in the same week.

Reported production, shipments and new orders for the 12 weeks ended March 22, 1941, were, respectively, 18%, 21% and 21% in excess of the corresponding figures for the same period in 1940. For the 12 weeks of 1941 new business and shipments were, respectively, 11% and 8% above output.

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was 36% on March 22, 1941, compared with 22% a year previous. Unfilled orders were 40% greater than at the same time in 1940; gross stocks were 14% less.

During the week ended March 22, 1941, a total of 489 mills produced 246,596,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 266,852,000 feet; and booked orders of 270,003,000 feet. This compared with 217,264,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods produced, 230,937,000 feet shipped, and orders received totaling 226,061,000 feet during the corresponding period last year by the same number of mills. Revised figures for the three preceding weeks of 1941 follow:

Weeks Ended	Mar. 15, 1941	Mar. 15, 1940	Mar. 8, 1941	Mar. 8, 1940	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar. 1, 1940
Number of mills	483	467	488	473	475	470
Production*	244,358	211,439	244,773	201,615	234,654	191,562
Shipments*	252,983	216,857	235,316	209,457	262,210	208,733
Orders received*	281,845	227,727	288,190	222,175	257,759	214,717

* In thousands of board feet.

Note—Revised figures for the week ended Feb. 22, 1941, follow: Number of mills, 495, production, 237,836,000 feet; shipments, 245,689,000 feet; and orders received, 252,209,000 feet. For the corresponding week of 1940 the figures were as follows: Number of mills, 484; production, 194,213,000 feet; shipments, 195,366,000 feet, and orders received, 202,170,000 feet.

Hides, Leather and Footwear

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter," under date of March 31, discusses these markets as follows:

"Shoe factories are at the peak of the best spring run since 1937. An early switch to summer shoes is taking place owing to large forward commitments by many distributors who have been troubled by slow deliveries during the winter. Output accordingly is expected to show less than the usual seasonal decline during the second quarter, thereby pointing the way to a successful year.

"Retail sales of footwear meanwhile have kept pace with the gains registered by production, and inventories are in a satisfactory condition. Manufacturers' prices have advanced only slightly, principally in men's lines. This is a favorable showing when it is considered that many wholesalers and retailers recently have changed from a policy of carrying subnormal inventories to the practice of covering anticipated future requirements. The relatively low price structure is explained primarily by the plentiful movement of hides to market from foreign and domestic sources at conservative prices.

"Tanners report a welcome slackening of sales following three months of unusually active trading. The likelihood that purchases by shoe manufacturers were somewhat speculative and exceeded even the heavy requirements of a record shoe output was beginning to disturb the trade, tanners being mindful that such business sometimes turns out unsatisfactorily. Leather prices have shown general strength during the winter and no appreciable change is anticipated in the near future. Tanning operations through the first quarter have held approximately 15% above a year ago and, since about three months' unfilled orders are on the books, this margin of gain is expected to increase during the coming quarter.

"Spot hide prices have added fractionally to the gains registered a month ago and the undertone of the packer market remains buoyant although futures quotations have fluctuated indecisively on announcements from Washington regarding shipping priorities. Trading in hides usually is dull at this time of year but the prospect for sustained shoe factory operations over the next few months has tended so far to offset the usual trend of the market."

Grains

Inspired by reports that the pressure being exerted on Congress for higher parity payments might meet with success, and under the influence of the general upward tendency which prevailed in other commodities, prices for wheat in domestic markets developed a firm undertone during the past month. Except for a few minor recessions, prices were on the up-grade most of the time and, in the last few days, increased public interest helped to lift prices to the best levels since last May. Expectations that Congress would be inclined to grant farmers a greater share in the prosperity now being engendered by the defense program through raising parity payments, even though President Roosevelt is opposed to any action which would increase farm values at this time, was the main reason for the better feeling in the wheat markets. The House passed the agricultural appropriation bill without increasing the sums to be spent on parity payments over the current year, but subsequently a bill was introduced which provides for an 85c. per bushel loan as compared with the current loan rate of about 64c. It is felt that the latter bill stands a good chance of being passed, especially in view of the fact that the Senate Appro-

priation Committee evidenced a definite inclination to approve higher parity payments when it was considering the agricultural appropriation bill. Passage of the lease-lend bill also exerted a favorable psychological influence on the markets, although expectations that it might mean shipments of domestic grain to England were squelched by an official statement that supplies in Canada were sufficient to care for all of the British needs from this continent. It was expected, however, that the tacit sanction which the British have given to the proposal to relax their blockade so that France can obtain about 16,000,000 bushels of wheat might lead to further American grain being shipped to European points where it is much needed. Then, too, the shipping situation is becoming more acute and England might have to turn to the United States rather than to Australia and Argentina, which are much farther away, for grain to mix with the Canadian variety. Meanwhile the domestic crop outlook continued relatively favorable, even though a cold wave which developed in certain sections of the winter wheat belt in the latter part of the month caught the wheat without a snow blanket, with the result that prospective production might be reduced. Earlier in the month private crop reports forecast a winter production of 616,000,000 bushels as compared with a production of 589,000,000 in 1940. On the other hand, it was indicated that the acreage planted to spring wheat this year would be about 8% below that planted last year and 20% below the 10-year average. Moreover, farmers are expected to vote favorably on the referendum which is to be held in the near future on the question of reducing the acreage for the 1941 harvest. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the Senate Agricultural Committee on March 19 that a cut in wheat acreage to about 50,000,000 acres was desirable. Under the present law acreage cannot be reduced below 55,000,000 acres.

Corn, oats and rye also moved forward during the past month, reflecting the firm undertone in wheat and in the commodity markets in general. With spring field work on corn scheduled to get under way whenever there are a few days of warm dry weather, reports indicated that the movement of corn from the country may drop off rapidly at any time and, aside from the Government-owned stocks, there is little corn available at terminals to take care of the Eastern demand which usually develops with the opening of Great Lakes navigation. Secretary Wickard told the Senate committee on March 19 that the 700,000,000-bushel corn surplus expected at the end of the current season would not present any great problem even though this would be a record carryover. He indicated that there will be need for large quantities of corn to take care of increased demand expected for dairy and meat products to be consumed both here and in Great Britain. In Chicago the July wheat option closed on March 31 at 89½c. as against an opening of 79½c. on March 1. At Winnipeg the July wheat option closed on March 31 at 78½c. as compared with an opening of 79½c. on March 1. July corn in Chicago closed on March 31 at 67¼c. as compared with an opening of 60½c. on March 1. July oats closed at 34½c. as compared with an opening of 31½c. on March 1. July rye closed at 48½c. as compared with an opening of 44½c. on March 1.

Sugar

Activity and firmness again characterized the market for sugar "futures" during the past month. Prices scored sharp advances under the influence of expanded buying which, in turn, was stimulated by a general improvement in sentiment and a continually tightening freight situation and rising freight rates. A feature in the market during the month was the quota increase of 235,072 tons. In normal times such an increase would have caused a sharp break in prices, but the news caused only a slight recession, which was quickly recovered. The increase in the quota was offset by an official statement that the quota action was not primarily to halt advancing prices but was required under the Sugar Act because of the indication that consumption during the current year would be well over 7,000,000 tons. The market for both raws and refined also ruled firm, with prices reaching new highs for the movement. These advances were followed, however, by a statement from Consumer Commissioner, Miss Elliott, during the latter part of the month to the effect that recent sugar price advances were unwarranted. This statement prompted scattered selling and a reaction in prices, which was short lived, as many in the trade did not appear to agree with this official attitude and pointed to the great increase in freight costs as justification for the rise in values. Sales of Cuban raw sugars during the month consisted of the following, all exclusive of duty: On March 12 prompt shipment at 2.35c.; on March 14 late March and early April shipment at 2.40c., first half April shipment at 2.40c., and second half April shipment at 2.40c.; on March 18 second half April shipment at 2.45c., April shipment at 2.45c., and March shipment at 2.45c.; on March 19 first half April shipment at 2.45c.; on March 21 March loading at 2.42c.; on March 24 late April loading at 2.50c., and first half April shipment at 2.55c., and on March 31 second half April shipment at 2.50c. The wholesale prices for refined, immediate delivery, had a series of advances during the past month as follows: From March 1 to 3 it was quoted at 4.45c. to 4.55c.; from March 4 to 6 from 4.55c. to 4.65c.; from March 7 to 10 from 4.65c. to 4.75c.; on March 11 at 4.75c.; from March 12 to 14 at 4.75c. to 4.85c.; from March 15 to 17 at 4.85c.; from March 18 to 22 at 4.95c., and from March 24 to 31, inclusive, at 5.10c.

Coffee

Like most other commodity markets, coffee "futures" moved sharply upward during the past month. The strength was attributed to the tightening freight situation and the announcement that Brazil had exhausted its sale of quota coffee for this market. Exhaustion of the quota restricted offerings from Brazil, all of which were subject to approval of registrations by the National Coffee Department. In addition to hedge lifting and new speculative buying, firmness was imparted to the market by the broadening of the demand for spot coffee. Colombia again raised her minimum export prices, this time by 40c. to \$1.00 per bag. In as much as Brazil's entire quota has already been sold, any action on minimum prices in that country would apply to the next crop. Hence, news regarding the price policy and a program covering the 1941-42 crop is expected to be forthcoming in due course.

No. 7 Santos was quoted March 31 at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. against 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Feb. 28; 7c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Jan. 31; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dec. 31, the same as on Nov. 30; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oct. 31, the same as on Sept. 30, against 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 6c. Aug. 30; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on July 31, June 29, May 31 and April 30, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 30.

No. 7 Rio was quoted on March 31 at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. against 6c. Feb. 28; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Jan. 31; 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Dec. 31, the same as on Nov. 30; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oct. 31; 5c. Sept. 30; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Aug. 30; 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on July 31, June 29, May 31 and April 30, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 30.

Rubber

Crude rubber advanced materially during the first half of the period under review. About the middle of the month a moderate reaction occurred, but subsequently another upward movement carried quotations to new high levels. Growing fears of a shortage in shipping facilities due to the ravages of the war continued to act as the dominating influence. The United States consumption statistics for February, showing an increase in the use of rubber of 22.4% over February, 1940, also stimulated sentiment. Reports that the Dutch East Indies Government was reserving all Dutch shipping space for rubber, tin and manganese, also that the United States Government had assembled a fleet of ships to be loaded with rubber, caused a temporary reaction, followed, however, by another burst of strength, in consequence of reports that the Rubber Reserve Corporation will get 50% of the available American shipping space, manufacturers 30%, and dealers the remaining balance of 20%.

Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked March 31 against 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked Feb. 28; 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked Jan. 31; 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked Dec. 31; 21c. asked Nov. 30, the same as on Oct. 31; 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked Sept. 30; 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked Aug. 31; 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked July 31; 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked June 30; 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked May 31; 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked April 30, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked March 30.

Textiles

The textile trades continued active and strong, again reflecting the effects of the defense program and the increase in public purchasing power due to rapidly improving employment conditions. Retail business, notwithstanding this year's later Easter date, and adverse weather influences prevailing during part of the month, made further substantial progress, although it was noted that the rate of betterment varied greatly in different sections of the country, with Southern and Midwestern districts making the best showing. Apparel and accessory lines profited mostly, and prices in general showed moderate increases, the latter in part accounting for the gain in the dollar volume of sales. Wholesale trading expanded further, although growing delivery difficulties in many items stood in the way of still larger gains in sales. Higher prices for a number of staple goods such as sheets, towels, percales and chambrays were announced during the month. A feature of the trading was the growing eagerness on the part of merchants to include future needs in their buying programs. Raw cotton in March, after early hesitancy, followed a strong upward trend, and quotations at the end of the month reached the best levels in some time. Prime sustaining factors were the continued heavy purchases by domestic spinners, growing indications that next season's Government program would call for increased loans to cotton producers, reports from Washington that the head of the Department of Agriculture was in favor of reducing the cotton area for the purpose of cutting the next crop to a level of between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 bales, and the enactment of the lease-lend bill foreshadowing a larger movement of the staple to foreign users. Reports of delays in crop preparations due to unfavorable weather conditions also proved a supporting influence. Temporary recessions had their inception in profit-taking caused in part by recurrent advices that a further enhancement in commodity values would be frowned upon by the Administration. The continued disappointing showing of the export movement, and slightly increased Southern hedge selling, also acted as a brake on further price advances. Spot cotton here in New York was quoted at 10.90c. March 1. Following a mild reaction to 10.79c. March 4, a sharp and almost uninterrupted rally developed, carrying the price to 11.58c. March 31. Business in the gray cloths market was very active during the major part of the month, and prices scored sharp advances, as near-by deliveries were difficult to obtain, and order accumulations on the books of producers reached the highest peace-time figures on record, assuring mills of the ability to maintain present operating ratios at least until the early fall months. Toward the end of the month a moderate amount of second-hand offerings made its appearance, at slight concessions from current

list prices. Print cloths at Fall River for 28-inch 64x60's jumped from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Feb. 28 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 31, and the price of 27-inch cloths 64x60's rose further from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Feb. 28 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 31, while Osnaburgs advanced to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 31 at against 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Feb. 28. The report of the Census Bureau, issued March 14 and covering the month of February, showed another sharp increase in the United States consumption of the staple as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The amount consumed in February was given as 793,626 bales of lint and 106,937 bales of linters, as against 843,274 bales of lint and 114,144 bales of linters in January, and 661,771 bales of lint and 86,161 bales of linters in February, 1940.

The woolen goods market continued strong, but trading again was hampered owing to the sold-up condition of most mills, in connection with purchases for the defense forces. Substantial orders for fall suitings and overcoatings were placed by clothing manufacturers, but urgent requests for quicker deliveries of spring and summer materials met with scant response on the part of producers. The demand for women's wear fabrics broadened materially, however, because of the inability of mills to make near-by deliveries; much of this business went to jobbers.

Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted March 31 at \$2.95@ \$3.00 against \$2.70@ \$2.75 Feb. 28; \$2.54@ \$2.59 Jan. 31; \$2.52@ \$2.57 Dec. 31, the same as on Nov. 30; \$2.58@ \$2.63 Oct. 31; \$2.55@ \$2.60 Sept. 30; \$2.47@ \$2.51 Aug. 31; \$2.53@ \$2.55 July 31; \$2.65@ \$2.68 June 30; \$2.72@ \$2.79 May 31; \$2.58@ \$2.64 April 30, and \$2.87@ \$2.90 March 30.

In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra was quoted at \$2.82@ \$2.87 March 31 against \$2.55@ \$2.61 Feb. 28; \$2.33@ \$2.38 Jan. 31, the same as on Dec. 31; \$2.34@ \$2.39 Nov. 30; \$2.40@ \$2.45 Oct. 31; \$2.38@ \$2.43 Sept. 30; \$2.41@ \$2.45 Aug. 31; \$2.44@ \$2.46 July 31; \$2.56@ \$2.58 June 30; \$2.64@ \$2.81 May 31; \$2.53@ \$2.59 April 30, and \$2.82@ \$2.85 March 30.

Petroleum and Its Products

Developments in Washington held the spotlight in the domestic petroleum industry during March, with the Administration renewing its drive to place the industry under Federal control. Two Federal agencies, the Temporary National Economic Committee and the National Resources Planning Board, reported during the month that changing conditions may force the Government to assume control of the American petroleum industry.

The Administration for many months has been trying to place the petroleum industry under Federal control, and, previous efforts in Congress having been defeated, has more or less let the plan lay dormant. However, the defense program was the perfect opening for a renewal of the drive and since rearmament has held the headlines of the Nation's newspaper, Administration cohorts, led by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, have been busy leading up to the introduction of new legislation designed to place the industry under Federal control.

First of the heavy guns to be fired in the renewed siege of the domestic industry was a report by Dewey Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee, warning that continuance of present monopolistic practices and conditions in the petroleum industry may lead to Federal and State regulation in a form similar to that employed with regard to public utility companies. In commenting upon a study on the control of the petroleum industry by the major oil companies, prepared for the Committee by R. C. Cook, Anti-Trust Division expert, Mr. Anderson pointed out that the industry is controlled by 20 major oil companies which have developed from some of the original Standard Oil group as well as some non-Standard competitors, all of them being fully integrated and acting as a group monopoly practicing identical policies.

While the major oil companies have only 60% of the invested capital, Mr. Anderson pointed out, they control a much higher share of the operations and facilities of the industry. Although they control less than 25% of the oil wells, their ownings are by far the most productive since they account for 52% of total crude oil production. The majors refine 85% of the crude oil, he continued, and the deficiency of their own oil supply is made up by purchasing from independent operators, who sell in a buyers' market since the major companies control the available pipelines.

The major oil companies, he pointed out, own or have under lease over 70% of the proven oil reserves in the United States and follow a policy of developing them rather slowly, because of their ability to buy crude oil at the wells at their own uniform prices, and transport it back to their refineries on a low-cost basis. The majors, it was maintained, have been able to build their refineries at the most strategic locations and for the most part they are immense plants capable of turning out many products at low-unit cost. It was emphasized that they have an almost complete monopoly of patents. The independents are hampered not only because of lack of patents but by the large royalties they must pay when they may use them, it was stressed.

Independent refiners are forced to locate in or near oil fields owing to their lack of transportation facilities, Mr. Anderson contended. He added that the majors purchase much of the independents' gasoline, so that it will not reach independent distributors. The majors have their strongest control in pipe lines and tankers, he continued, and in the

case of pipe lines the control is very similar to that held by the Standard Oil interests. There are no independent companies engaged solely in the transportation of oil by pipe line, except nine companies which were Standard Oil units, he indicated.

The majors own 80% of the crude oil trunk pipe lines 97% of the gasoline pipe lines and 87% of the oil tankers, Mr. Anderson said in discussing the special Cook report. Although tankers have been declared public carriers by statute, they have not been so in fact, because of shipping restrictions and other controls, he observed. Operating costs of controlled pipe line companies, compared with tariff rates charged, usually give the major shipper-owner an advantage of 1 to 2 cents a gallon through the payment of dividends to such owners, it was stressed.

The barrage laid down by Federal agencies against the domestic petroleum industry was intensified when, less than a week after the Temporary National Economic Committee made its report public, the National Resources Planning Board made a special report to President Roosevelt recommending placing the industry under Federal control through the creation of a national oil conservation group to administer the interests of the United States as a whole in oil and gas and to cooperate with the States to protect against waste. The report, pointing out that petroleum products are absolutely essential to the national defense, declared that "immediate steps are necessary to establish emergency powers adequate to control the allocation of production and refining among the various districts and to control the prices of petroleum and its products in relation to other fuels. Such emergency powers should be framed after reappraising the powers and forms of organizations of the existing regulatory agencies, including those dealing with production, transportation and marketing."

For emergency purposes, the report recommended there should be up-to-date estimates of requirements for fuel and oil, these estimates to be used in controlling the development and extraction of reserves that are suitable for products of special military significance. "Attention should be given the desirability of expanding military reserves and their protection from commercial exploitation," the report continued, "expansion of commercial production to meet emergency needs should be carefully planned to avoid waste and to minimize post-emergency disturbances." The Board also recommended a favorable policy with regards to imports, particularly for grades of crude oil not readily available in the domestic market. In the longer view and in designing emergency measures as parts of a long-range plan, it was stressed, "the peculiar dependence of transportation motive power on petroleum products should be clearly recognized. These mobile uses are compelling reasons for more efficient production and use of oil."

Overproduction and waste of oil should be studied in relation to its distribution and to its consumption for less essential purposes, the report continued. Those uses of petroleum for which available substitutes are relatively costly—notably lubricants and gasoline—should be protected. Use of oil and natural gas should be discouraged wherever heat or power from other sources is suitable and economic and where the factor of convenience is not important, it was stated.

The House subcommittee, currently engaged in reopening its probe of the petroleum industry in the light of defense developments, reopened its hearings March 27 with the first witness being Dr. Robert E. Wilson, petroleum consultant of the Office of Production Management, who told the group that the American oil industry is able to meet any increased demands which might conceivably be made upon it. Dr. Wilson told the Cole group that Germany and Italy were running their own military and industrial activities and the activities of occupied countries "with an amount of petroleum plus synthetic products" that is equivalent to only about 5% of the present United States domestic product. He added that even should the United States become involved in war, defense officials estimate that the demand for oil would be only 5 to 10% above the expected increase in domestic demand during 1941.

"This figure may seem small in view of the obviously large demands of mechanized warfare," he said, "and the difficulties this country experienced in meeting the great increase in demand during the last war. It must be remembered, however, that the petroleum industry's production of gasoline has increased about 12-fold since 1916, and that our shutdown refining capacity today is much larger and more efficient than was the entire refining capacity of the country even in 1918.

Concern over the shortage of tankers for transporting oil to East Coast States which, he pointed out, obtain about 95% of their petroleum products by that means, was expressed by Dr. Wilson. "In the event of a naval war in the Atlantic, which might result in the loss of some tankers and necessitate the use of a naval convoy," he continued, "there would undoubtedly be serious difficulty in supplying civilian requirements on the East Coast, and for this reason we have been urging the industry to relieve this situation by all possible means." Such recommendations, he disclosed, included the building of additional storage facilities, the building of more tankers and the construction of pipelines.

Despite a personal appeal from President Roosevelt to Governor Talmadge, which was read on the floor of the Georgia Senate, the Georgia Senate in mid-month killed

legislation to permit construction of pipelines sought by the Administration in voting down a bill which would have given private companies the right of eminent domain for pipeline construction if the President, Secretary of War or Navy proclaimed the project vital to defense. However, the Senate left a door open by agreeing to meet in special session after the regular session ended to enact legislation permitting the Federal Government to construct pipelines in Georgia, although this right would still be denied to private companies.

President Roosevelt in his wire to Governor Talmadge said that existing pipelines could not handle more than 4% of the petroleum products needed for industry or defense purposes and also stated that the fleet of oil tankers now in service between the Gulf Coast and Atlantic ports are barely adequate to meet peace-time needs and that the tankers would not suffice in time of war. The President's telegram added that he had received letters from the Secretaries of War, Navy and Interior "respectfully recommending" construction of pipelines from Gulf ports to Atlantic Seaboard cities and intermediate points where defense projects are located. "I feel fully justified in advising you that this pipeline is essential to our national defense program," the Nation's Chief Executive said in his wire in conclusion.

The average daily demand for domestic crude oil during April was estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines at 3,709,300 barrel, or 111,280,000 barrels for the month. This is 53,800 barrels above the estimated demand for March and 2% better than actual demand for the comparable period in 1940. Crude oil exports during April were estimated at only 2,500,000 barrels, against actual exports of 4,262,000 barrels in April a year ago. The estimate pointed out that the trend of demand for domestic crude oil during the first quarter of 1941 approximated the Bureau's forecasts, but exports have been materially below expectations.

Estimated daily average crude oil demand by States (in barrels) follows:

State—	April	March	State—	April	March
Texas	1,355,300	1,327,400	Indiana	23,700	22,600
California	596,300	596,400	Montana	21,300	21,900
Oklahoma	429,300	437,400	Mississippi	20,300	20,300
Illinois	336,000	335,200	Kentucky	16,700	14,200
Louisiana	299,700	291,300	New York	14,000	13,000
Kansas	200,700	194,200	West Virginia	11,000	11,100
New Mexico	109,000	103,900	Ohio	10,000	10,100
Wyoming	88,700	83,900	Colorado	4,300	3,900
Arkansas	75,700	69,700	Nebraska	4,300	3,200
Pennsylvania	49,000	48,100			
Michigan	44,000	47,700	Total	3,709,300	3,665,500

Another report of interest both to the industry and the general public because of the Nation's defense drive was the Bureau of Mines' survey disclosing that refinery capacity is ample to take care of any expected increase in demand for petroleum products in 1941. The Federal agency's annual survey of domestic refining capacity, rushed to completion because of the possible effect of any bottleneck in this branch of the oil industry, disclosed that completed capacity of petroleum refineries totaled 4,718,969 barrels daily on Jan. 1, 1941, against 4,628,646 a year earlier. However, operating capacity was only 4,180,588 barrels on Jan. 1, last, leaving 538,381 barrels inoperative. Since crude oil runs to stills now are only at 85% capacity, the remaining 15%, or nearly 600,000 barrels, appears more than adequate to handle any upturn in demand.

Sharply curtailed railroad and pipeline rates were ordered late in March by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the reductions involving oil moving from the mid-continent field centered at Tulsa to the Western region extending from the Mississippi River to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The rail rate cuts, ranging from 3 to 13 cents a hundred pounds in most cases and as high as 16 cents to upper Michigan, are scheduled to become effective June 11. The pipeline rate cuts, effective the same date, range from 16 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. Rail cuts were extended to 31 key destinations in the so-called Western trunk line area. The rate cuts were made following complaints of independent oil shippers.

The restoration of the reduction in crude oil prices made in 1938 was urged during the month by Frank Buttram, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, in a statement pointing out that "the independent producer is today facing a serious situation, the correction of which requires sound thinking and positive action." The reason for the 1938 cut in the crude oil price structure was that wasteful production in Illinois was sending our supplies of crude oil adequate to meet the then existing demand at prices below the cost of production in other States, he pointed out.

"The independent producer was forced to reduce production in field outside of Illinois," Mr. Buttram continued. "His market outlet was absorbed by this wasteful production. He might have increased his own production so that volume would make up for the reduction in prices. This second course would have wrecked the conservation program of the States. Therefore, the independent producer in those States accepted the sacrifice although he realized that eventually he must have a fair price or go out of business.

"Today the demand for petroleum has increased over the 1938 demand by an amount about twice as great as the present production in Illinois. We have reduced our excessive above-ground stocks by over 15,000,000 barrels. The argument that a low price of gasoline might justify a low price of crude assumes that the producer should pay for

the shortcomings of others in the industry and ignores the fact that a low crude price is historically accompanied by an even lower gasoline price and trend."

Mid-month reports from Mexico City disclosed that the Mexican Administration had revised the petroleum law modifications under consideration by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies by eliminating a clause permitting foreigners to participate in the petroleum industry in the future. The Administration's change-of-face was made without explanation but it was reported in the oil trade that it followed pressure by leftist political interests.

Price changes posted during the month, as follows, were of little significance.

March 1—Cosden Petroleum Co. met the new price structure set by Texas Co. in west Texas.

March 12—Standard Oil of California advanced heavy oil crude prices in San Joaquin and Elwood fields 5 cents a barrel, but cut crude up to 37 degrees 10 cents a barrel.

March 13—Union Oil Co. met the changes posted by Standard of California in the San Joaquin and Elwood fields.

Feature of March developments in the refined products branch of the petroleum industry was the sustained advance in gasoline prices in the New York-New England market as the first effects of the spring gain in consumption were felt in the motor fuel price structure.

In addition the normal rise in demand at this time of the year, which started at a pace indicating another record-breaking summer season for the motor fuel branch of the industry, increased Government purchases are becoming more important as time passes.

The importance of the Federal demand for motor fuel was dramatically highlighted during March, when the procurement division of the United States Treasury Department estimated its purchases of gasoline during the 1942 fiscal period at 300,000,000 gallons, double the total for the current fiscal year's requirements.

Domestic demand for motor fuel, which set a record during the first quarter of 1941, will continue its record-breaking pace during April on the basis of United States Bureau of Mines estimates of domestic demand of 52,500,000 barrels during the month, which is 10% better than a year ago. Estimated exports of motor fuel, based upon reports from private forecasters, were set at 1,900,000 barrels, against 2,075,000 barrels in April, 1940.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana issued a blanket denial of charges that it had discriminated in selling gasoline at lower prices to four Detroit jobbers as a Federal Trade Commission hearing opened there in the final week of the month. Early in March the Trade Commission charged Standard, Gulf, Shell and Texas Co. with maintaining price differentials in favor of certain distributors in Detroit. While the hearing which opened late in March concerned only Standard, it was indicated that the Commission's ruling in that case will serve as a yardstick in the disposition of the other three cases.

The following price movements, representing fluctuations in representative markets during the month, show the trend of the refined price structure during this period:

March 1—Socony-Vacuum cut kerosene 2-10th and Mobilheat 3-10ths cent a gallon throughout New England and eastern New York.

March 1—Diesel oil was cut 10 cents along the Atlantic Coastline, and 5 cents a barrel at the Gulf Coast.

March 4—Standard of New Jersey boosted tank car and tank wagon prices of gasoline 3-10ths cent a gallon in New Jersey, with the minimum retail price moving up ½-cent a gallon.

March 5—Socony-Vacuum advanced all deliveries of gasoline 3-10ths cent a gallon in New York City.

March 12—Socony-Vacuum sifted tank car prices of gasoline 3-10ths to 4-10ths cent a gallon throughout New York and New England with the exception of western New York State and metropolitan New York City.

March 11—Pennsylvania lubricating oils moved up ½ to 1 cent a gallon.

March 23—Socony-Vacuum marked up terminal prices of gasoline 3-10ths to 5-10ths cent a gallon in New York-New England market, except western New York State. Dealer prices were adjusted to meet local conditions.

March 24—Socony-Vacuum marked up Mobilheat prices, all deliveries, 2-10ths cent a gallon throughout New York-New England market. Kerosene was lifted 2-10ths cent a gallon in New York City and surrounding area.

MARCH FINANCING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

With the demands on the Treasury imposed by the defense program mounting steadily, the shaping of the plans for financing so gigantic an effort occupied the Treasury's attention in March. The month's developments included the discontinuance of the offering of an additional \$100,000,000 of discount bills weekly, the raising of \$500,000,000 of new money through a bond offering, the refunding of approximately \$504,000,000 of notes maturing on June 15, and the disclosure by the Treasury of the details of the securities with which it will try to attract the savings of persons of medium and small size incomes to the financing of the defense program.

The Treasury found it necessary to resort to the discount bill market for only three weeks as a source of funds for its growing needs. In accordance with an announcement made on Feb. 20 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. the Treasury fixed at \$200,000,000 each the amount of the bill issues dated March 5, 12 and 19. The market for longer Treasury issues improved materially in the first three weeks of March, and so on the 21st Mr. Morgenthau reverted to his customary practice of inviting tenders for only \$100,000,000 of bills. The Treasury was further persuaded to forego the \$100,000,000 extra it was

raising weekly through the bill market when the March income tax payments substantially exceeded official estimates.

On March 13 Mr. Morgenthau said he was considering refunding the \$503,877,500 of 1½% five-year notes maturing on June 15 and also asking for new money, for the Treasury's working balance was falling below the "comfortable" level of \$1,000,000,000. The announcement of these operations came on March 19, when Secretary Morgenthau offered \$500,000,000 of 2½% Treasury bonds of 1952-54 for cash subscription and offered holders of the June notes the option of exchanging these obligations for either a ¾% Treasury note due in two years or the aforementioned 2½% bonds. Mr. Morgenthau made two reservations with respect to the bond offering—one to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which the June notes were tendered in payment and the other the right to allot up to \$50,000,000 of the obligations to Government investment accounts against cash payment.

Where the Treasury went through some anxious moments during the refunding operation announced on Feb. 25, the March 19 offering was an obvious success from the start. The books on the bond offering were closed for subscriptions on the day of the offering, except for the receipt of subscriptions for amounts up to and including \$5,000 where the subscribers assented to delivery in registered bonds 90 days after the date of issue. The books on these preferred allotments were closed on March 20, as were the books for receipt of exchange subscriptions. Mr. Morgenthau was able to announce on March 31 that the 2½% bonds offered for cash were oversubscribed more than 12 times, with aggregate subscriptions to the \$500,000,000 offering coming to \$6,144,786,150. The preferred allotments amounted to \$37,000,000. All other subscriptions were allotted 8% on a straight percentage basis. More than 95% of the \$503,877,500 of June notes were exchanged, \$447,458,200 being turned in for the bonds and \$32,639,300 for the notes. Mr. Morgenthau said on March 17 that he would make an offering in April on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and that the Treasury would itself be out of the capital market until May 1.

Mr. Morgenthau gave out details on March 21 of the three new kinds of United States savings bonds which will go on sale on May 1. At that time he made it plain that the new issues had a dual purpose. "In meeting the cost of this tremendous (defense) effort," he said, "the Government must do more than find billions of dollars. It must find these dollars in a way that will best safeguard the Nation against the evils of inflation and will give all American citizens a sense of taking a direct part in the defense of the country." The Secretary said on March 6 that as many as 250,000 sales places might offer the new securities. So far, he said, he had lined up all post offices and was seeking the cooperation of banks, department stores and other convenient public places. He doubted that quotas for local purchases would be set up.

The three types of savings bonds were described by the Treasury in its official announcement as (1) defense savings bonds, (2) Series F savings bonds, and (3) Series G savings bonds. The defense savings bond is designed to replace the present "baby bond" series. It will be offered on a discount basis in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The bond is not transferable and a limit upon individual holdings of \$5,000 maturity value issued in any one calendar year was established. The maturity is 10 years.

The Series F savings bonds, says the Treasury, are intended for larger investors, for trustees and for reserve funds. It will be offered for 74% of maturity value and will mature in 12 years. A limit of \$50,000 cost price is set for purchases in any one calendar year, alone or in combination with Series G bonds. The Series F bond is not transferable and may be redeemed on 30 days' notice after six months from date of issue.

The Series G savings bond, issued to meet the demand for a current income bond, is intended, says the Treasury, for both small and large investors. In the case of this series, too, a limit of \$50,000 is fixed for purchases by any one buyer in a year. The Series G bonds will be redeemable on 30 days' notice after six months from date of issue at redemption values fixed with an idea of giving inducement to holders to retain their bonds until final maturity.

Beyond these bonds, Mr. Morgenthau announced that the Postmaster General had approved a new series of postal savings stamps, priced at 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1 and \$5. An album containing 75 of the 25c. stamps, having a total cash value of \$18.75, can be exchanged for a \$25 defense savings bond due in 10 years. The 50c., \$1 and \$5 stamps will be exchanged for \$50 and \$100 savings bonds.

The Treasury reported on March 29 in its daily statement that income tax collections for the month up to the 27th amounted to \$1,193,734,736 as against \$657,775,961 in the corresponding period of last year. Over the same period Navy Department expenditures rose to \$161,581,495 from \$71,015,853 in the previous year and War Department expenditures for national defense totaled \$474,843,487 as against \$58,846,056.

The average price at which the \$100,000,000 bill issue dated Feb. 26 was placed was 0.043%. With the increase in the bills offered to \$200,000,000, the issue dated March 5 was taken at an average price of 0.086%. After reaching a peak of 0.120% for the bills dated March 12, the average price declined to 0.065% for the bills dated March 26.

The details of Treasury bills sold on a discount basis are given in the following tables:

Bills Offered	Bills Dated	Mature	Days	Amount of Offering	Subscriptions
Feb. 28 1941	Mar. 5 1941	June 4 1941	91 days	\$200,000,000	\$525,347,000
Mar. 7 1941	Mar. 12 1941	June 11 1941	91 days	200,000,000	452,601,000
Mar. 14 1941	Mar. 19 1941	June 18 1941	91 days	200,000,000	442,380,000
Mar. 21 1941	Mar. 26 1941	June 25 1941	91 days	100,000,000	308,808,000
Mar. 28 1941	Apr. 2 1941	July 2 1941	91 days	100,000,000	290,755,000

Bills Offered	Subscriptions	Amount Accepted	Average Price	Yield	To Redeem Maturing Issue of—
Feb. 28 1941	\$525,347,000	\$200,284,000	99.978	0.086%	\$100,968,000
Mar. 7 1941	452,601,000	200,317,000	99.970	0.120%	101,204,000
Mar. 14 1941	442,380,000	200,167,000	99.971	0.117%	100,272,000
Mar. 21 1941	308,808,000	100,413,000	99.984	0.065%	100,424,000
Mar. 28 1941	290,755,000	100,571,000	99.986	0.055%	100,435,000

NEW SECURITY ISSUES IN MARCH

New financing in the domestic market for March surpassed the totals for February last and for March, one year ago. Municipal obligations were in a large part responsible for the improved showing which was made possible by the inclusion of \$77,804,557 of the State of Arkansas refunding bonds sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to various investment bankers. Corporate financing operations in the amount of \$35,240,300 by the Ohio Power Co. and \$30,000,000 by the Wheeling Steel Corp. constituted the most prominent offerings as to size placed during the month.

We present below the principal issues to come upon the market in March, together with issues privately placed and financing in the form of bank loans:

RAILROAD FINANCING

\$3,120,000 Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR.—Drexel & Co. headed a group on March 27 that offered \$3,120,000 2½% equipment trust certificates, series V, at prices to yield 0.40 to 2.50%, according to maturity. Other members of the offering group were Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.) and the Illinois Co. of Chicago. Certificates dated April 1, 1941, mature \$156,000 semi-annually on Oct. 1, 1941 and on each April 1 and Oct. 1 thereafter to and incl. April 1, 1951.

3,000,000 Cincinnati Union Terminal Co.—The Union Central Life Insurance Co., competing with regular investment banking bidders on March 12, was awarded an issue of \$3,000,000 2.60% 30-year bonds due 1971 at 100 plus a premium of \$149. Proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be used to retire the outstanding preferred stock on July 1 at 105.

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING

35,240,300 Ohio Power Co.—Dillon, Real & Co. on March 27 headed a nation-wide underwriting group which offered \$15,000,000 1st mtge. bonds, 3% series due 1971, and 202,403 shares of 4½% cum. pref. stock (par \$100). The offering of the pref. stock is subject, however, in the case of 169,403 shares, to the prior exchange privileges extended by the company to holders of outstanding 6% pref. stock, other than American Gas & Electric Co., whose shares are to be purchased for cancellation. The bonds were priced at 102½ and int. from April 1. The pref. stock was offered to the public at \$103 plus divs. from Mar. 1. Under an exchange offer made by the company, holders of outstanding 6% pref. stock, other than American Gas & Elec. Co., had the privilege of exchanging such stock share for share for the new pref. stock, plus an amount in cash equal to the difference between the redemption price of the old stock and the public offering price of the new stock. This offer expired at 3:00 p. m. (EST) April 1.

24,350,000 Public Service Co. of Oklahoma.—A nation-wide underwriting group headed by Glone, Forgan & Co. and Bonbright & Co., Inc., on Mar. 6 offered to the public \$16,000,000 1st mtge. bonds series A, 3½%, due Feb. 1, 1971, and the unexchanged portion (58,691 shs.) of 83,500 shs. of new 5% cum. pref. stock (\$100 par). The bonds, due Feb. 1, 1971, were priced at 103½ and int. and the pref. stock at \$105 a sh. plus div. Other bankers making the offering included Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); The First Boston Corp.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony & Co., and Lee Higginson Corp. The syndicate announced late Mar. 6 that subscription books on the bonds had been closed.

Purpose—The minimum net proceeds, aggregating \$24,563,500, to be received by the company from the sale of the bonds of series A and the 5% pref. stock, excluding accrued int. and divs. and after deducting estimated expenses of \$110,000, together with \$1,261,500 of treasury funds of the company derived principally from operations, will be used for the retirement of \$16,000,000 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 4%, due Feb. 1, 1966, and \$8,350,000 7% prior lien stock and 6% prior lien stock.

20,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—Blyth & Co., Inc., headed an underwriting group Mar. 26 which offered \$20,000,000 1st and ref. mtge. bonds, series J, 3%, due 1970. The bonds were dated Dec. 1, 1940, becoming due Dec. 1, 1970, and were priced at 101½ and int. Associated with Blyth & Co., Inc., in the offering were Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Dean, Witter & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; E. H. Pollins & Sons, Inc.; Bankamerica Co.; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Schwabacher & Co., and Weeden & Co.

Company originally contemplated issuing \$110,000,000 bonds for refunding and for new money purposes, but abandoned this plan.

916,100 Kansas Electric Power Co.—A group headed by the Central Republic Co. (Inc.) Chicago, on Mar. 25 offered 9,161 shs. of 5% pref. stock (\$100 par) at \$103 a share and accrued divs. from Jan. 1. The public offering represented the unexchanged portion of 26,450 shs. not taken by stockholders of the company in a prior exchange offer. Associated with the Central Republic Co. (Inc.) in the offering were Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley & Co.; A. O. Allyn & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.

5,850,000 Birmingham Gas Co.—The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13 issued an order permitting to become effective the application and declaration of company filed pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the issuance and sale on April 1, 1941, to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, of \$5,850,000 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series due 1971, at 105.02%. The issuance and sale of the bonds has been approved by the Alabama P. S. Commission.

2,900,000 Rio Grande Valley Gas Co.—The company has placed privately an issue of \$2,900,000 1st mtge. 4% bonds, series A, due 1961. Proceeds will be used to redeem outstanding \$5 of 1950 called for payment April 1 at 102½ and interest. The Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, has been appointed trustee of the new issue.

1,978,125 Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.—An underwriting group comprising Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co. and Mitchum, Tully & Co. made a public offering March 11 of 18,750 shares of \$5 cumulative preferred stock (no par) at \$105.50 and accrued dividends.

\$1,100,000 Texarkana Water Corp.—Company has sold privately to an insurance company \$1,100,000 1st mtge. 3½% bonds dated Jan. 1, 1941, due Jan. 1, 1966. Company at same time sold to the parent company 1,200 shares of common stock (no par). Proceeds will be used to redeem \$600,000 1st mtge. \$5 called for payment March 17 at 105 and int. and pay \$600,000 promissory notes.

850,000 Texas Southwestern Gas Co.—Public offering was made March 20 of \$850,000 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds, 4½% series due 1956, by E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., at 100 and interest.

Net proceeds of the sale, together with the proceeds of a \$250,000 serial bank loan, will be used by the company in part for the redemption of the company's presently outstanding funded debt comprising \$766,750 1st and ref. 5½% bonds, series I and II, due 1945, to be redeemed at 100 plus interest, and \$48,045 of purchase money instalment obligations, to be redeemed at 103 plus interest and for other corporate purposes.

325,000 Glen Rock Electric Light & Power Co.—The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14 exempted the company from the provisions of Section 6 (a) of the Holding Company Act in connection with the issue and sale of \$325,000 first mortgage bonds, 3½% series, due 1966. The proposed bonds were to be sold at par to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS FINANCING

\$30,000,000 Wheeling Steel Corp.—An underwriting group of 73 houses headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on March 14 offered publicly \$30,000,000 1st mtge sinking fund 3½% bonds, series B, due March 1, 1966, at a price of 97½% and accrued interest to date of delivery. Besides Kuhn, Loeb & Co., principal underwriters were Lee Higginson Corp.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Drexel & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Union Securities Corp., and Hayden Stone & Co.

15,000,000 Commercial Investment Trust Corp.—The corporation has placed privately \$15,000,000 2% notes; \$5,000,000 with Mutual Life Insurance Co. and \$10,000,000 with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Notes are dated Feb. 15, 1941, and mature Feb. 15, 1951. The trust indenture provides that these notes may be exchanged for debentures so long as an aggregate amount of \$1,000,000, or any greater amount, shall be outstanding, and upon written request at any time from the holders. Proceeds are for corporate purposes.

14,899,100 (Philip) Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc.—The stockholders of the company up to the close of business Feb. 6 subscribed for 31,034 of the 148,991 shares of 4½% cumulative preferred offered at \$100 a share. Underwriters since the registration became effective have been offering the stock subject to prior subscription by stockholders. The result is that the entire issue has been subscribed, therefore there will be no general public offering.

Among the several underwriters who agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from the company at \$100 per share the shares offered to stockholders and not subscribed for by them or their assigns were: Lehman Brothers; Glone, Forgan & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and others.

10,000,000 Allie-Chalmers Mfg. Co.—The company has obtained \$10,000,000 on a term loan from Chicago and New York banks to provide for redemption April 1 of \$10,321,500 4% debentures. The loan runs for eight years, with \$1,500,000 due each year for the first four years and \$1,000,000 per annum thereafter.

10,000,000 Sun Oil Co.—The company recently placed privately with the Prudential Insurance Co. of America \$10,000,000 10-year 2½% debentures maturing Feb. 15, 1951.

Of the proceeds the company used \$5,400,000 to redeem on Feb. 26 the balance of 10-year 2¾% serial debentures due \$1,800,000 each on Feb. 15, 1945, 1946 and 1947, and \$4,600,000 in partial redemption of \$12,000,000 10-year 2½% debentures due Dec. 1, 1948. The latter were called on Feb. 6 for redemption on March 10.

7,762,500 Monsanto Chemical Co.—New money financing for the company, the first for a major chemical company to appear in several months, was carried out March 13 through the public offering of 75,000 shares of cum. pref. stock, series C (no par), \$4 dividend. The shares were priced at 103½ and accrued dividends. The underwriting group was headed by Smith, Barney & Co. The issue has been oversubscribed.

3,500,000 Rheem Mfg. Co.—Public offering of 80,000 shares of cum. pref. stock, 5% series (\$25 par) was made March 14 by a syndicate headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., and including Greenwood-Raggio & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; Schwabacher & Co.; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; William R. Staats Co.; and O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst. The offering price was \$25 per share.

\$1,500,000 *Debentures Sold Privately*—Company announced the private sale of \$1,500,000 15-year sinking fund 3½% debentures, series A, at 101¾ and int. to Prudential Insurance Co. of America. Debentures were dated March 1, 1941, and mature March 1, 1950.

2,450,000 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.—First and refunding mtge. 3 and 3½% real estate service bonds, dated April 1, 1941 and due Nov. 15, 1953. Offered by Dempsey-Togeler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

1,650,000 Cuneo Press, Inc.—The company recently placed privately an issue of \$1,650,000 serial debentures, due \$210,000 annually each Feb. 1, 1942-1946 and \$200,000 annually each Feb. 1, 1947-1949. Chemical Bank & Trust Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc. each purchased \$525,000, being one-half of the first five maturities, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States purchased the last three serial maturities aggregating \$600,000. Hemphill, Noyes & Co. acted as brokers in the transaction.

Proceeds were used to redeem a like amount of 3½% sinking fund debentures, due Aug. 1, 1948, on Feb. 1, 1941.

1,500,000 United Aircraft Products, Inc.—New capital financing for the company was carried out March 17 with the public offering of 75,000 shares of 5½% cum. conv. pref. stock by an underwriting group headed by Burr & Co., Inc., and John J. Urgen & Co., Ltd. The stock is priced at \$20 per share plus divs. Other members of the underwriting group incl. Krause, Barrows & Co.; Dempsey-Detmer & Co.; Lester & Co.; O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst; Stroud & Co., Inc. Sidney S. Walcott & Co., Inc.; Hill & Co. and Young & Co., Inc.

586,700 Gilmore Village Department Store (Calif.)—Nelson Douglass & Co., Los Angeles, offered 58,670 shares of 7% cum. pref. stock (par \$10) and 58,670 shares of common stock (par \$1) in units consisting of one share of preferred stock and one share of common stock at \$10 per unit.

500,000 Henry Fischer Packing Co.—1st mtge. 4½% sinking fund bonds (closed 1st mtge.), dated Feb. 1, 1941, due Feb. 1, 1961. Priced at 100 and accrued interest, the bonds were subject to prior sale and were offered on a when and if issued basis by the Bankers Bond Co.

500,000 General Bottlers, Inc.—F. S. Yantis & Co., Inc., Chicago, headed a group March 10 which made a public offering of 50,000 shares of cum. conv. pref. stock (par \$1) at \$10 a share. Participating in the offering are Dempsey-Detmer & Co., Chicago; Straus Securities Co., Chicago; Humphries, Angstrom & Co., Detroit, and Scott McIntyre & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

150,000 Midland Investment & Finance Corp.—Dalton, Riley & Co., Inc., Milwaukee, recently offered \$150,000 series A five-year notes at prices ranging from 100 to 101½, according to maturity. Offering was limited to residents of the State of Wisconsin. Dated Jan. 1, 1941, due serially Jan. 1, 1942-46.

- \$130,000** **Congregation of St. Anthony of Padua, New Orleans, La.**—1st and refunding mtge. (2½, 2½, 3%) serial bonds, due 1941-53. Offered by Hyams, Glas & Carothers, New Orleans, La., the bonds were priced at 100 and interest.
- 124,000** **St. Aloysius College (Brothers of the Sacred Heart), New Orleans, La.**—1st. & ref. mtge. (2½, 3, 3½%) serial bonds, dated March 15, 1941 maturing serially March 15, 1942 through March 15, 1956. Proceeds to be used for refunding and other corporate purposes. Offered by Hyams, Glas & Carothers, New Orleans, La.
- 100,000** **Carmelite Sisters of The Divine Heart of Jesus (St. Agnes Home), Kirkwood, Mo.**—1st. & ref. mtge. (2, 2½, 2½, 3%) serial bonds due 1942-51. Purpose refunding and new construction. Offered by Dempsey-Tegele & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- 100,000** **Sisters of The Order of Saint Francis of Maribor Na Dravi, Lemont, Ill.**—1st. and ref. mtge. (3, 3½, 4%) serial bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1941, due Jan. 1, 1943 through 1953. Purpose, to provide portion of funds necessary for new construction. Offered by Dempsey-Tegele & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING

- \$77,804,557** **Arkansas (State of)** 3% and 3½% refunding bonds sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as follows: \$35,000,000 to a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York; Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis, at a price of 101.50. Due from 1943 to 1972 incl. with a block of \$7,959,000 3½s, maturing April 1, 1972, being subject to prior redemption starting in 1943. The bankers reoffered the bonds from a yield of 1% to a price of 99, according to interest rate and maturity date. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, purchased the other \$27,804,557 bonds at a price of 102.50, with the stipulation that a block of \$10,000,000 be available until April 3 for purchase by a group of 97 banks and three insurance companies of Arkansas at the same price paid by the investment company to the RFC. These transactions, coupled with the sale on Feb. 28 of \$10,000,000 bonds to the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, of San Francisco, for its own investment account and \$3,000,000 to the State of Arkansas sinking fund, constituted liquidation by the RFC of \$90,804,557 bonds of its original purchase of \$136,330,557.
- 40,000,000** **New York, N. Y.**, new capital bonds were sold by the city, of which \$21,215,000 were offered at public sale and the remaining \$18,785,000 reserved for placement in sinking funds. The block publicly offered was awarded to a syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York at a price of 101.51 for 2½s, a basis of about 2.048%. These bonds mature serially from 1942 to 1956 incl. and were reoffered by the syndicate from a yield of 0.40% to a price of 98.50, according to date of maturity. The \$18,785,000 bonds sold to the sinking funds, at par, carry interest rates of 3% and 3½% and mature annually from 1957 to 1981 incl.
- 19,600,000** **New York (State of)** housing bonds sold to a group headed by the Bank of The Manhattan Co., New York, as 1½s, at 100.648, a basis of about 1.725%. Due \$400,000 yearly from 1943 to 1991 incl. and reoffered from a yield of 0.40% to a price of 98.50, according to maturity.
- 7,663,000** **Miami, Fla.**, water revenue bonds awarded to a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 1½s, 2½s, 2½s and 3s, at a price of 100.007, a net interest cost of about 2.784%. Due serially from 1941 to 1969 incl.
- 3,000,000** **Providence, R. I.**, relief bonds sold to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, and associates, as 2s, at a price of 101.209, a basis of about 1.87%. Due from 1942 to 1961 incl. and reoffered to yield from 0.30% to 2%, according to maturity.
- 2,870,000** **Wheeling, W. Va.**, 3% toll bridge revenue bonds publicly offered by Stife, Nicolaus & Co., St. Louis, and associates, at prices to yield from 0.85% to 2.59%, according to maturity. Due serially from 1942 to 1955 incl., with the 1952 to 1955 maturities being subject to call on or after March 1, 1943.
- 2,500,000** **South Carolina (State of)** highway certificates of indebtedness, due serially from 1943 to 1952 incl., taken by a group managed by Lehman Bros. of New York, as 1½s, at 100.14, a basis of about 1.73%. Reoffered from a yield of 0.80% to a price of 99.50, according to maturity.
- 1,756,000** **Elizabeth City, N.C.**, refunding bonds sold to R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte, and associates, as 3s, 3½s and 3½s, at par, the net interest cost being 3.22%. Due annually from 1942 to 1970 incl. and reoffered to yield from 1.25% to 3.25%, according to maturity.
- 1,500,000** **Fort Worth, Texas**, new capital bonds awarded to Phelps Fenn & Co., Inc., New York, and associates, as 2½s and 2½s, at par, a net interest cost of about 2.30%. Due serially from 1942 to 1966 incl. and reoffered to yield from 0.35% to 2.40%, according to interest rate and date of maturity.
- 1,350,000** **Birmingham, Ala.**, refunding bonds sold to an account headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., New York, as 2½s, at 100.319, a basis of about 2.47%. Due from 1946 to 1961 incl. and reoffered from a yield of 1.50% to a price of 99.50, according to maturity date.
- 1,000,000** **West Virginia (State of)** road bonds awarded to Kaiser & Co., San Francisco, and associates, as 1½s, at 100.157, a basis of about 1.485%. Due serially from 1942 to 1966 incl. and reoffered to yield from 0.20% to 1.65%, according to maturity.

DIVIDEND CHANGES IN MARCH

Dividend declarations in March were largely of a favorable nature. The following list, divided into two sections, namely, "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

FAVORABLE CHANGES

- Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp.**—Dividend of 50c. a share on the common stock, payable Apr. 15. This compares with 75c. a share paid on Dec. 23 last and 25c. on Oct. 1, July 1 and Apr. 1, 1940.
- American Dairies Co.**—Initial div. of 50c. a share was paid Mar. 29 on the common stock.
- American Rolling Mill Co.**—Dividend of 35c. a share, payable Apr. 5 on the common stock. A dividend of 25c. a share was paid on Dec. 18 last.
- American Safety Razor Corp.**—Dividend of 25c. a share on the common stock, payable May 15. This compares with 20c. distributed on Sept. 30 and June 29, 1940.
- American States Utilities Co.**—Initial div. of 15c. a share payable Apr. 15 on the common stock.
- Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.**—Dividend of 50c. a share payable Apr. 21 on the common stock. A year-end div. of \$1 was paid on Dec. 17 last and 25c. on Oct. 21 and July 12, 1940.
- Axe-Houghton Fund, Inc.**—Axe-Houghton Fund, Inc., paid on Mar. 28 a div. of 12c. per share on the capital stock to stockholders of record Mar. 21, 1941, and Ax-Houghton Fund, Inc., paid on Mar. 28 a div. of 20c. per share on the capital stock to stockholders of record Mar. 21, 1941.
- Babcock & Wilcox Co.**—Dividend of 50c. a share payable Apr. 30 on the common stock. This compares with 40c. paid on Dec. 20, Oct. 31 and July 31, 1940.
- Baldwin Rubber Co.**—Extra div. of 12½c. a share and a regular div. of similar amount on the common stock, both payable Apr. 21.
- Birmingham Fire Insurance Co. of Alabama**—Dividend of 35c. a share was paid Mar. 31 on the common stock and compares with regular quarterly div. of 25c. a share distributed previously.
- Birmingham Gas Co.**—Initial div. of 25c. a share was paid Mar. 27 on the common stock.
- Blaw-Knox Co.**—Dividend of 15c. a share payable Apr. 7 on the common stock. This compares with 12½c. paid on Dec. 17 and Aug. 31 last.
- Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.**—Extra dividend of \$4.50 a share and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, both were paid on March 10, last.
- Burd Piston Ring Co.**—Dividend resumed on common stock by the payment of 10c. a share on March 20, last. The last previous payment was made on Dec. 1, 1937 and totaled 25c. a share.
- Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd.**—Dividend of \$4.50 a share on the common stock and \$3 a share on the 6% non-cumulative preferred stock, both payable April 15.
- Canada Packers, Ltd.**—Extra dividend of 50c. a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 75c. a share, both payable April 1, on the common stock.
- Canada Steamship Lines**—Dividend of \$2.50 a share was paid April 1 on the 5% preference stock of \$50 par. A distribution of 62½c. a share was paid April 1, 1940 and dividends totaling 50c. a share were paid in 1939.
- Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd.**—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. A distribution of 87½c. was made on Jan. 1, last and dividends of 37½c. a share in the five preceding quarters.
- Carbons Consolidated, Inc.**—Dividend of 40c. a share was paid March 20, on the common stock.
- Carthage Mills, Inc.**—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock.
- Chain Store Investors Trust**—Extra dividend of 10c. a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 20c. a share on the common stock, both payable April 5. Extras of five cents were paid on Jan. 15, last and on Oct. 15 and July 15, 1940.
- Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.**—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid March 18 on the common stock. This compares with 20c. a share paid on Dec. 14, last and 10c. a share previously.
- Chicago Dock & Canal Co.**—Extra dividend of \$4 a share and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share were paid on the common stock. The former became due on March 31, and the latter on March 1.
- Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.**—Initial dividend of \$1 a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock.
- Clark Controller Co.**—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid Mar. 14 last. This compares with a div. of 75c. a share paid on Dec. 16 last and 25c. a share distributed on Sept. 12, June 14 and Mar. 26, 1940.
- Cliffs Corp.**—Dividend of 20c. a share on the common stock, payable Apr. 5.
- Cohn & Rosenberger, Inc.**—Dividend of 75c. a share payable April 21 on the common stock. A distribution of 40c. a share was paid on Dec. 28 last.
- Coleman Lamp & Stove Co.**—Extra dividend of 25c. a share and a quarterly of like amount on the no par common stock; both were paid on Mar. 31 last.
- Consolidated Coppermines Corp.**—Dividend of 25c. a share, payable April 5 on the common stock. This compares with divs. of 15c. a share paid in October and April of 1940.
- Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.**—Dividend of 60c. a share was paid Mar. 27 last on the \$25 par common stock.
- Consumers Gas Co. of Reading**—Dividend of 40c. a share was paid Mar. 15 last on the \$25 par common stock. This compares with 30c. paid on Dec. 14 last and 35c. on Sept. 14 last.
- Crystal Tissue Co.**—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid Mar. 30 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 12½c. a share were distributed.
- Davega Stores Corp.**—Dividend of 30c. a share was paid, Mar. 25 on the common stock. A distribution of 25c. was paid on Mar. 25, 1940, and one of 15c. a share on Mar. 25, 1939.
- Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates**—Dividend of 75c. a share was paid Apr. 1, 1941, on the 6% preferred stock, representing the first distribution on this issue since Apr. 1, 1938, when a like amount was paid.
- Eastern Malleable Iron Co.**—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid Mar. 10 last on the common stock. A distribution of 50c. was made on Dec. 10, 1940, and previous to that a payment of 30c. a share on Sept. 10, 1936.
- Electric Products Corp.**—Dividend of \$2 a share was paid Mar. 27 on the common stock. This compares with 50c. paid on Dec. 21 and on July 16 last.
- Excess Insurance Co. of America**—Dividend of 10c. a share was paid March 15 on the common stock. The last previous payment amounted to 25c. a share and was made on Jan. 15, 1936.
- Fafnir Bearing Co.**—Extra dividend of 50c. a share and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share were paid March 31, last on the \$25 par common stock.
- General Fire Extinguisher Co.**—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 15, on the no par common stock. A dividend of 40c. was paid on Dec. 16, last and 15c. on Sept. 16, last.
- General Machinery Corp.**—Dividend of 75c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. This compared with 65c. a share distributed on Dec. 28, last.
- General Refractories Co.**—Dividend of 40c. a share was paid on March 28, last. This compared with 50c. a share paid on Dec. 21, last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25c. a share were distributed.
- (Daniel) Green Co.**—Dividend of \$1 a share was paid March 12, last on the common stock. A dividend of \$4 a share was paid on Dec. 23, last, and 60c. on Feb. 23, 1940.
- Guardian Public Utilities Investment Trust**—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the preferred stock. Previously regular semi-annual dividends of 40c. a share were distributed.
- Hart & Cooley Co.**—Extra dividend of 50c. a share and a regular quarterly of \$1 a share were paid April 1, 1941 on the \$25 par common stock.
- Houston Natural Gas Corp. (Texas)**—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 31, last on the common stock.
- Inspiration Mining & Development Co., Ltd.**—Initial dividend of two cents a share was declared on the common stock, payable May 30, 1941.
- Institutional Securities, Ltd.**—Dividend of 35c. a share on the Aviation Group Shares payable May 15, 1941. A dividend of 25c. was paid on Nov. 15, last.
- Jefferson Electric Co.**—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid March 31, on the common stock. This compared with \$1.25 paid on Dec. 26, 1940 and 25c. a share in the three preceding quarters.
- Jones & Lamson Machine Co.**—Special dividend of 55c. a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 20c. a share were paid on March 25, last, on the common stock.
- Kendall Co.**—Reg. quar. dividend of \$1.50 and a participating dividend of 95c. on the participating preferred series A stock, both payable June 1, next.
- Kinney Mfg. Co.**—Initial dividend of 50c. a share was paid March 1, last, on the common stock.
- Lehman Corp.**—Extra dividend of five cents a share and a regular quar. dividend of 25c. a share were paid April 4, 1941, on the common stock.
- (L.) Magnin & Co.**—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid March 15, last, on the common stock and compared with regular quarterly dividends of 10c. a share previously.
- Marlin-Rockwell Corp.**—Dividend of \$1 a share was paid April 1, 1941, on the common stock.
- Merck & Co., Inc.**—Dividend of 60c. a share was paid April 1, 1941, on the common stock. This compared with an extra of 80c. a share and a dividend of 40c. a share paid on Dec. 27, last.
- Moore Corp., Ltd.**—Dividend of 55½c. a share was paid April 1, 1941, on the common stock in Canadian funds. An extra of 60c. and a regular quarterly dividend of 50c. a share was paid in U. S. funds on Jan. 2, last.
- Murray Ohio Mfg. Co.**—Dividend of 30c. a share was paid April 1 on the common stock. This compared with 45c. paid on Dec. 20, 1940, and 25c. on Oct. 1, July 1, and April 1, 1940.
- Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities Co.**—Semi-annual dividend of 25c. a share was paid April 1, 1941, on the common stock. Previously semi-annual dividends of 20c. a share were distributed.
- National Enameling & Stamping Co.**—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 31 on the common stock. Previously dividends of 50c. a share were paid on Dec. 26, 1940, and Dec. 23, 1937.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.—Dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 15. This compares with 75c. paid on Nov. 18, 1940.

Nehi Corp.—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 15c. a share were paid.

(Herman) Nelson Corp.—Dividend of 10c. a share was paid March 31 on the common stock.

New Bedford Rayon Co.—Dividend of \$1 a share was paid March 15, last on the class A stock. This compares with 50c. a share paid on April 25, 1940 and \$1.25 paid on Jan. 27, 1940.

New England Confectionary Co.—Dividend of \$1.80 a share was paid March 28, on the common stock. Regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share were previously distributed.

New Orleans Public Service, Inc.—Dividend of 35c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. Dividend of 25c. a share was paid on Jan. 2, last and 10c. on Oct. 1, 1940.

New York Transit Co.—Dividend of 30c. a share on the capital stock of \$5 par, payable April 15.

Nicholson File Co.—Extra dividend of 15 cents a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 30c. a share were paid April 1, 1941.

North American Bond Trust Certificates—Dividend of \$44.30 a share was paid March 15 on the certificates of interest. This compared with \$37.80 paid on Sept. 15, last and \$31.30 on March 15, 1940.

Pacific Clay Products—Special dividend of 10c. a share was paid March 25 on the common stock, the first paid since December, 1927. The distribution at that time amounted to 90c. a share.

Petroleum Exploration Co.—Directors have declared a special distribution of one share of common stock of Consolidated Oil Corp. for each five shares of capital stock of Petroleum Corp. of America outstanding, payable May 16, 1941, to stockholders of record April 18, 1941.

Pierce Governor Co.—Dividend of 30c. a share on the common stock, payable April 25. This compares with 25c. paid on Oct. 15, July 10 and March 15, last.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.—Dividend of 37½c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock.

Reed Prentice Corp.—Dividend of \$1.50 a share was paid March 10, on the common stock. On Dec. 20, last, a distribution of 50c. a share was made.

Reed Roller Bit Co.—Extra dividend of five cents and a regularly quarterly dividend of 25c. a share were paid March 31 on the no par common stock.

Reliance Steel Co.—Dividend of 20c. a share was paid March 31 on the common stock. This compared with 10c. a share distributed on June 12, last and previous to that a payment of 20c. a share on Oct. 15, 1937.

Republic Investors Fund, Inc.—Dividend of six cents a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 10c. a share were distributed.

Scoville Mfg. Co.—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. This compared with 75c. a share paid on Dec. 21, last, and 25c. a share distributed in the three preceding quarters.

Shawmut Association—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. A distribution of 12½c. a share was made on Jan. 2, last.

(L. C.) Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.—A dividend of 25c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends at one-half this rate were paid.

Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Dividend of 75c. a share were declared on the common and 7% preferred stock, both payable May 1. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 43½c. a share were paid on these stocks.

Steel Products Engineering Co.—Dividend of 20c. a share was paid March 31 on the common stock as against a regular quarterly dividend of 15c. a share previously distributed.

Sunstrand Machine Tool Co.—Dividend of 75c. a share was paid March 20, on the common stock.

Tampex, Inc.—Initial dividend of 10c. a share was declared, payable April 30, on the common stock.

Union Mfg. Co.—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 31, on the common stock. A similar amount was paid on Dec. 27, last and represented the first distribution made in some time.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—Extra dividend of 25c. a share and a quarterly div. of similar amount, both payable May 1, 1941, on the common stock. A previous distribution of 25c. a share was made on July 1, 1936.

U. S. Potash Co.—Dividend of 50c. a share was paid Mar. 31 on the common stock. This compared with 25c. a share distributed on Dec. 31 last.

United States Rubber Co.—After a lapse of 20 years, the directors of this company on Mar. 5 declared a dividend of 50c. a share on the common stock, payable on Apr. 30 to holders of record Apr. 16. The last dividend payment on the common stock was on Apr. 30, 1921.

Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid Mar. 31 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly divs. of 12½c. a share were distributed.

Vinco Corp.—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid Mar. 25 on the common stock. This compared with 10c. a share distributed on Dec. 20, 1940.

Western Grocers, Ltd.—Extra div. of \$1 a share and a regular quarterly div. of 75c. a share, payable Apr. 15 on the common stock.

Westmoreland Coal Co.—Dividend of \$1 a share was paid Apr. 1, 1941, on the common stock. This compared with \$1.50 paid on Dec. 14 last and 50c. on June 28 last.

Whitaker Paper Co.—Extra dividend of \$1 a share and a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both were paid on Apr. 1, 1941.

White Motor Co.—Dividend of 25c. a share was declared on the common stock, payable Apr. 17. This will be the first distribution to be made on this issue since Aug. 1, 1934, when 34c. a share was paid.

Woodward Iron Co.—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid Mar. 25 on the common stock. An initial distribution of \$1 a share was made on this issue on Dec. 23, 1940.

Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines, Ltd.—Dividend of 2 cents a share was paid Mar. 31 on the common stock. This payment represented the first made in some time.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.—Dividend of 15c. a share on the common stock, payable April 15. This compares with 40c. a share paid on Dec. 18, 1940 and 20c. a share on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1 of the same year.

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. Previously a quarterly dividend of 25c. a share was paid.

Consumers Gas Co. of Toronto—Dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock was paid on April 1, 1941 and compares with regular quarterly dividends of \$2.50 a share previously distributed on this stock since 1874.

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.—Dividend of 20c. a share was paid April 1 on the \$5 par. common stock. This compared with 35c. paid on Dec. 24 and on Oct. 1, last.

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 28, on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50c. a share were distributed.

Kobacker Stores, Inc.—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 14, last on the common stock. A dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 21, last and 50c. a share on Jan. 25, 1940.

McLouth Steel Corp.—Dividend of 25c. a share was paid March 14, on the common stock. A distribution of 40c. was made on Dec. 17, last and 35c. on May 29, last.

Minneapolis Brewing Co.—Dividend of 15c. a share, payable April 21, on the \$1 par common stock. A dividend of 20c. a share was paid on Dec. 10, Aug. 1 and April 5, 1940.

Molybdenum Corp. of America—Dividend of 12½c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. This compared with 25c. paid in the four preceding quarters and a dividend of \$1 paid in notes on Dec. 22, 1937.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Interim dividend of 50c. a share was paid March 29, last on the \$10 par. capital stock. This compared with 90c. a share paid on Dec. 28, 1940 and 75c. on Sept. 28, June 29 and March 20, 1940.

Omnibus Corp.—Dividend of 20c. a share was paid March 31 on the common stock as against 30c. a share distributed in previous quarters.

Perfect Circle Co.—Dividend of 40c. a share was paid April 1, 1941 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50c. a share were distributed.

Philadelphia Electric Co.—Dividend of 35c. a share on the common stock, payable May 1. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 45c. a share were distributed.

Reed Drug Co.—Dividend of five cents a share was paid Apr. 1, 1941 on the common stock. Previously quarterly dividends of 10c. a share were distributed.

Wellington Fund, Inc.—Dividend of 18c. a share was paid March 31 on the common stock. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 20c. a share were paid.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET IN MARCH

The stock market achieved at best only a negative victory in March over the depressing influences that had recently been preying upon it. During the month the impulses to sell and to buy stocks were in approximate balance, and that is a condition which sharply distinguished the March market from the price trend of the two preceding months. Following the long decline which began in the second week of January and continued until mid-February, the market rallied in the latter part of February and reached a price plane which was extended through March with only tiny variations.

Thus the dulness but not the weakness of February was carried over into March. For dulness it was a month, like so many that have gone before in the last year, that established a record for just short of a generation. The March turnover on the New York Stock Exchange came to 10,124,024 shares. While this total exceeded the slim volume of 8,969,195 shares for February because March had more trading days, it was the lowest turnover for the third month of the year since 1918. The total compared with 16,270,368 shares in March, 1940.

As for price change, the average of 50 stocks compiled by the New York "Times" closed at 88.14, up 0.80 point in the month. The fluctuations in the average in March were only 2.23 points, with the closing level 0.49 point under the high. For the first quarter of the year the average showed a loss of 5.68 points. It was really the performance of the railroad stocks which made the advance less insignificant than it would otherwise have been. The rail shares claimed the major share of the small amount of attention which investors directed toward the market. The better grade rail stocks were firm, but the second grade issues were firmer. A long depressed industry which has suddenly come on better times, the railroads have enjoyed a freight movement this year of better than seasonal proportions. Equally important for investors is the fact that the excess profits tax will not become applicable to most railroads until earnings are greatly higher than anything now in prospect. Among the industrials, the oil, food, store and manufacturing stocks experienced better demand than most, while steels, utilities, coppers and motors were inclined to weakness.

The March market was unable to shake off the lethargic mood which has characterized dealings in recent months, even though the grist of news from all over the world was large. Ordinarily the brisk rise in commodity prices alone would have been sufficient to bring the stock market to life. The Moody's index of sensitive commodity prices advanced 9.7 points in March to the highest ground since April, 1937. The strength was spread among a large number of materials, including especially agricultural products and imported commodities. Wheat, corn and cotton were stimulated noticeably toward the end of the month as the Senate Agricultural Committee, on March 25, approved the Bankhead bill for increasing Government loans to 100% of parity for cotton and wheat and to 85% for corn. Coffee, sugar, rubber and pepper, among others, were taken at rising prices owing to the prospect of a shipping shortage curtailing available supplies in this country. Butter and eggs rose sharply toward the close of the month. The whiff of inflation which blew over to the stock market from commodities, however, left stocks impassive.

Following the announcement on March 20 of the Standard Gas & Electric plan for compliance with the integration requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, public utility shares were mildly invigorated. Stocks came slightly more to life on March 27 after the Yugoslav army coup overthrew the Cabinet which only two days before had signed a modified pact of allegiance with the Axis Powers. The news on the final day of the month of the British naval victory over the Italian fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean enabled the market to conclude the month on a rising note.

As to domestic news, the enactment into law on March 11 of the lease-lend bill and the signing by President Roosevelt on March 25 of the \$7,000,000,000 aid-to-Great Britain bill were not inspiring to stocks, for these measures appeared to betoken higher taxes. A major depressant throughout the month was the spread of strikes in defense industries, leading to the appointment by President Roosevelt on March 19 of an 11-man National Defense Mediation Board, headed by Clarence A. Dykstra, who was Director of Selective Service. But this Board did not seem to be regarded as the answer to the strike problem, as evidenced by the fact that the Secretary of the Navy and the Office of Production Management, taking matters into their own hands, felt constrained to issue a peremptory order to Allis-Chalmers and the striking union on March 26 to reopen the plant.

In the following table we indicate the range for the current month of 10 each of the more active foreign, railroad and industrial bonds:

Bonds	Mar. 1 Opening Price	Range During March, 1941		Mar. 31 Closing Price
		Lowest	Highest	
Foreign Governments—				
Argentine 4s.....Feb. 1972	-----	59½ Mar. 8	61½ Mar. 7	61½
Brazil 6½s of 1926.....1957	-----	16½ Mar. 3	16½ Mar. 27	16½
Buenos Aires 4½s-4¾s.....1977	-----	45½ Mar. 11	47¾ Mar. 31	47¾
Canada gold 5s.....1952	98¾	97¾ Mar. 7	100¼ Mar. 31	100
Cuba 4½s.....1977	-----	49¾ Mar. 10	51½ Mar. 31	51½
German (Govt) 5½s stpd.....1965	8¾	7¾ Mar. 18	9¾ Mar. 25	8
Italian Public Utility 7s.....1952	-----	18 Mar. 14	23¾ Mar. 3	20
Japanese Govt 6½s.....1954	64¾	60¾ Mar. 25	66 Mar. 1	64¾
Peru 6s.....1960	-----	6¼ Mar. 5	7¼ Mar. 17	7
Uruguay 3¾-4¾s extl readj '79	-----	41¾ Mar. 27	44¾ Mar. 7	-----
Railroads—				
Atch Ton & S Fe gen 4s.....1995	107¾	107¾ Mar. 1	109¾ Mar. 28	109
Balt & Ohio con 4½s.....1960	20	19¾ Mar. 1	20¼ Mar. 31	28¾
Boston & Maine 5s ser A C.....1967	74½	74 Mar. 10	77¾ Mar. 28	-----
Erie 5s series 1927.....1967	18¼	17¾ Mar. 3	23¾ Mar. 28	23
Missouri Pacific 5s series F.....1977	21½	20¾ Mar. 3	24¾ Mar. 27	24¾
New York Central 4½s.....2013	58¾	57¾ Mar. 3	60¾ Mar. 31	60¾
N Y Chic & St Louis 4½s.....1978	60	59 Mar. 3	63 Mar. 31	62½
Northern Pacific 6s series B.....2047	64¾	64¾ Mar. 3	68 Mar. 31	67¾
Southern Pacific 4½s.....1969	46¾	45¾ Mar. 4	50¼ Mar. 31	50¼
Southern Ry 4s.....1956	60¼	59¾ Mar. 3	63¾ Mar. 31	62¾
Industrial—				
Allegheny Corp 5s stpd.....1950	62	60¼ Mar. 3	62¾ Mar. 1	62
Bethlehem Steel 3½s.....1952	-----	105¾ Mar. 24	106¾ Mar. 17	105¾
Commonwealth Edison 3½s.....1958	44¾	43¾ Mar. 22	47¾ Mar. 12	47
Internat Tel & Tel 5s.....1955	-----	43¾ Mar. 4	47¾ Mar. 28	47¾
Montana Power 3½s.....1966	104¾	104¾ Mar. 13	105¾ Mar. 29	105¾
Portland Gen Electric 4½s.....1960	80	79¾ Mar. 6	83¾ Mar. 20	83
Republic Steel 4½s B.....1961	104	103 Mar. 25	104¾ Mar. 6	103¾
Shell Union Oil 2½s.....1954	96½	94¾ Mar. 24	97 Mar. 14	96
Third Ave Ry adj 5s.....1960	19½	18½ Mar. 14	21¼ Mar. 19	19½
Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s 1948	-----	102 Mar. 3	103 Mar. 31	103

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

	1941	1940	1939	1938
Month of March—				
Stock sales—Number of shares.....	10,124,024	16,270,368	24,563,174	22,995,770
Bond sales (par value).....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscellaneous.....	199,173,000	110,849,000	139,909,000	126,037,000
Foreign government.....	13,792,000	21,105,000	33,716,000	28,270,000
United States Government.....	1,417,000	3,285,000	11,889,000	15,125,000
Total bond sales.....	214,382,000	135,239,000	185,513,000	169,432,000
Jan. 1 to March 31—				
Stock sales—Number of shares.....	32,406,179	45,731,788	63,618,847	61,673,795
Bond sales (par value).....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscellaneous.....	521,075,000	330,928,000	368,121,000	351,392,000
Foreign government.....	41,593,000	60,202,000	71,665,000	69,051,000
United States Government.....	6,348,000	9,410,000	24,341,000	42,492,000
Total bond sales.....	569,016,000	400,540,000	464,117,000	462,935,000

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE

	1941	1940	1939	1938
Month of March—				
Stock sales—Number of shares.....	2,110,830	4,102,818	4,328,345	4,629,762
Bond sales (par value).....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic.....	26,173,000	24,410,000	44,879,000	28,661,000
Foreign government.....	119,000	179,000	762,000	934,000
Foreign corporate.....	297,000	821,000	924,000	652,000
Total bond sales.....	26,589,000	25,410,000	46,565,000	30,247,000
Jan. 1 to March 31—				
Stock sales—Number of shares.....	6,729,985	10,492,512	11,660,205	11,523,051
Bond sales (par value).....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic.....	68,720,000	87,803,000	130,976,000	76,488,000
Foreign government.....	420,000	676,000	1,488,000	2,026,000
Foreign corporate.....	815,000	1,673,000	1,643,000	1,876,000
Total bond sales.....	69,955,000	90,152,000	134,107,000	80,390,000

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, Allied Chemical & Dye opened March 1 at 146½, declined to 144½ ex-div. on March 6, then moved forward to 155 on March 28, and closed slightly lower on March 31 at 154. American Telephone & Telegraph opened at 160¾ on March 1, dropped fractionally to 160¼ on March 3, then shot forward to 166½ on March 12, and finished lower on March 31 at 160¾. Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. opened at 21½ March 1, and touched its high point at 21¾ the same day; its low point of the month was reached on March 28 at 20¾, and it closed the month on March 31 a trifle below its opening price at 21¼. General Electric opened at 33 on March 1, dipped to 32¾ on March 3, then reacted to 34¼ on March 10, and ended the month off at 32¼ on March 31. United States Steel opened March 1 at 58¾, advanced to 59¾ on March 11, then slumped at 55¾ on March 22, and recovered to 56¾ at the close on March 31. Steel preferred sold at 119½ on March 1, then declined to 118 on March 5, picked up ground on March 27 at 123¾, and closed March 31 fractionally altered at 123. Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. opened March 1 at 95½, moved downward to 91½ on March 5, followed by a substantial rise to 97¾ on March 10 and closed the month lower at 94¾ on March 31. In the railroad list, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe opened March 1 at 23, dipped to 21¼ on March 3, and then spurted ahead to 26¾ on March 27, the high point for the month, and closed fractionally changed March 31 at 25¾. Baltimore & Ohio touched its low point of the month March 3 at 3¾ and its high point March 27 at 3¾; it closed a trifle off at 3¾ on March 31. Chesapeake & Ohio opened March 1 at 40¾, extended its price level to 41 on the same day, and then receded to 38½ on March 21; it closed improved, but under its opening sale at 40¼ on March 31. Delaware & Hudson touched its lower point March 3 at 9½, after opening the month on March 1 at 9¼; its peak of the month was reached on March 10 at 10¼, and it closed March 31 at 10, fractionally better than its opening sale. New York Central reached its top figure March 26 at 13¼, its low point of the month March 3 at 12½; it closed March 31 at 12¾, somewhat above its opening sale of 12¾ on March 1. Southern Pacific opened March 1 at 8¾, dropping fractionally to 8¾ on March 3; on March 26 it reached its high point at 10¼, and subsequently closed a shade lower on March 31 at 9¾. Northern Pacific, after opening at 6

March 1, improved to 61 on March 11, then reacted to 5¾ on March 22, and closed the month on March 31 at 6¾, improved from its opening sale. Union Pacific touched its high point of the month March 3 at 78½ and its low point at 75¾ on March 28; recovery marked its close on March 31, when it sold at 77½.

If the rise in railroad stocks was outstanding, the behavior of rail bonds was of even greater interest. The heavily depreciated second-grade rail bonds were accumulated with a zest not witnessed in recent years. One average placed the rise in second-grade rail bonds at 5.04 points, or 11%, and in high grade rail bonds at 2.51 points. The average of 30 bonds, including rails, industrials and utilities, closed up 1.65 points in the month, with only the industrials declining. The foreign bond average advanced 1.18 points, marking the third consecutive monthly rise.

The activity in corporate issues, particularly the rails, enabled bond dealings on the New York Stock Exchange to expand to \$214,382,000 par value from the February total of \$123,647,000. For bonds it was the most active March since 1937, in spite of the fact that United States Government securities contributed unimportantly to the result.

THE MONEY MARKET IN MARCH

The outstanding development in the money market during the past month was the sharp decline in excess member bank reserves, which carried this position on March 26 to \$6,010,000,000, or \$530,000,000 less than Feb. 26, and the lowest figure since April, 1940. Causes for this occurrence were the quarterly income tax collections approximating \$1,200,000,000, the raising of new money by the Treasury, and a further considerable increase in the amount of money in circulation. These factors more than neutralized the effect of further substantial gold importations. While forthcoming large Treasury disbursements may be counted upon to result in a recovery of the reserve position, further increases in the amount of outstanding currency as well as in commercial borrowings may tend to counteract these influences to some extent. Government financing included the offering of \$500,000,000 of 2½% bonds of 1952-54 for cash subscription, and an offer to exchange \$504,000,000 1¾% notes maturing June 15, 1941, for the new 2½% bonds or ¾% notes due March 15, 1943. Simultaneously, the Treasury announced new issues of savings bonds and savings stamps, planned to help in financing the national defense program. The new bond issue met with an excellent reception, and the exchange offer was accepted by 95% of the note holders, with most of the notes being exchanged for the new long-term bonds.

Treasury bill issues during the month aggregated \$700,000,000, of which sum \$400,000,000 were used to retire maturing bills, while \$300,000,000 represented new borrowing. Gold importations for the four weeks ended March 19 reached \$192,300,000, with \$160,800,000 coming from Canada, \$11,200,000 from Russia, \$6,700,000 from Australia, \$3,600,000 from the Philippines, and \$2,700,000 from South Africa. The gold stock of the country rose approximately \$135,000,000 and, on March 26, stood at the new peak of \$22,359,000,000. Discount holdings of the 12 Reserve banks dropped from \$2,717,000 Feb. 26 to \$1,293,000 March 26. Total member bank reserves declined from \$14,174,724,000 Feb. 26 to \$13,632,769,000 March 26. Money rates showed no pronounced changes, while average rates on 91-day Treasury bills stiffened slightly from 0.043% Feb. 28 to 0.065% March 31; average yields on long-term Treasury bonds receded from 2.16% Feb. 28 to 2.09% March 31. On the Stock Exchange the rate for call money remained unchanged at 1%.

CALL LOAN RATES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	Low	High	Renewal		Low	High	Renewal
Mar. 1....		Saturday		Mar. 17....	1	1	1
Mar. 2....		Sunday		Mar. 18....	1	1	1
Mar. 3....	1	1	1	Mar. 19....	1	1	1
Mar. 4....	1	1	1	Mar. 20....	1	1	1
Mar. 5....	1	1	1	Mar. 21....	1	1	1
Mar. 6....	1	1	1	Mar. 22....	1	1	1
Mar. 7....	1	1	1	Mar. 23....		Saturday	
Mar. 8....		Saturday		Mar. 24....	1	1	1
Mar. 9....		Sunday		Mar. 25....	1	1	1
Mar. 10....	1	1	1	Mar. 26....	1	1	1
Mar. 11....	1	1	1	Mar. 27....	1	1	1
Mar. 12....	1	1	1	Mar. 28....	1	1	1
Mar. 13....	1	1	1	Mar. 29....		Saturday	
Mar. 14....	1	1	1	Mar. 30....		Sunday	
Mar. 15....		Saturday		Mar. 31....	1	1	1
Mar. 16....		Sunday					

Trading in bankers' acceptances remained at negligible levels as the amount of bills coming into the market continued very limited. Outstanding acceptances, according to the monthly survey of the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, issued March 17, totaled \$211,865,000 Feb. 28, compared with \$212,777,000 Jan. 31, and \$233,015,000 Feb. 29, 1940. Import bills increased from \$115,262,000 Jan. 31 to \$118,567,000 Feb. 28, and export bills from \$16,392,000 to \$18,383,000, while domestic warehouse credits declined from \$34,233,000 to \$31,408,000; dollar exchange from \$10,683,000 to \$6,835,000, and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries from \$26,207,000 to \$25,932,000. Bills held by accepting banks totaled \$163,963,000, of which sum \$99,219,000 were own bills and \$64,744,000 were bills of others. Rates for bankers' acceptances continued to be quoted at ½% bid and 7/16% asked for 30-day, 60-day and 90-day bills, at 9/16% bid and ½% asked for 120-day bills, and at 5/8% bid and 9/16% asked for bills running 150 and 180 days.

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

Mar.	Call Loans Secured by Acceptances	30 Days Bid & Ask	60 Days Bid & Ask	90 Days Bid & Ask	120 Days Bid & Ask	150 Days Bid & Ask	180 Days Bid & Ask
1				Saturday			
2				Sunday			
3		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
4		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
5		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
6		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
7		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
8				Saturday			
9				Sunday			
10		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
11		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
12		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
13		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
14		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
15				Saturday			
16				Sunday			
17		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
18		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
19		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
20		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
21		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
22				Saturday			
23				Sunday			
24		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
25		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
26		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
27		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
28		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16
29				Saturday			
30				Sunday			
31		1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16	1/16 1/2	1/2 a 1/16	1/2 a 1/16

Time loan rates on security collateral continued to be quoted at 1 1/4% for 60-day and 90-day loans, and at 1 1/2% for loans running from 120 to 180 days. With the volume of security trading continuing at extremely low levels, virtually no demand for new accommodations existed, and business remained limited to the renewal of older loan contracts.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOAN RATES

		Rates on Mixed Collateral					
		30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months
Mar. 1				Satur			
Mar. 2				Sun			
Mar. 3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 5	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 6	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 7	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 8				Satur			
Mar. 9				Sun			
Mar. 10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 11	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 12	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 13	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 14	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 15				Satur			
Mar. 16				Sun			
Mar. 17	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 18	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 19	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 20	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 21	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 22				Satur			
Mar. 23				Sun			
Mar. 24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 25	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 26	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 27	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 28	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mar. 29				Satur			
Mar. 30				Sun			
Mar. 31	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Commercial paper continued in slightly larger supply, but available offerings were promptly absorbed by the persistent active investment demand. Prevailing rates for average grade prime three- to six-month commercial paper continued to range from 1/2% to 3/8%, and less known names of the same maturities were again quoted at 3/4%. Under date of March 18 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that returns received from commercial paper dealers showed a total of \$240,700,000 of open market commercial paper outstanding on Feb. 28 as against \$232,400,000 on Jan. 31, and \$226,400,000 at the end of February, 1940.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK

	Week Ended—			
	March 8	March 15	March 22	March 29
Call loans on Stock Exchange:				
Range for wk. (mixed & ind. coll.)	1 @ 1	1 @ 1	1 @ 1	1 @ 1
Week's avge. (mixed & ind. coll.)	1	1	1	1
Time loans (mixed & indus. coll.):				
Thirty days	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sixty days	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ninety days	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Four months	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Five months	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Six months	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Commercial paper:				
Double and name:				
Prime 4 to 6 months	3/4 @ 3/4	3/4 @ 3/4	3/4 @ 3/4	3/4 @ 3/4
Good 4 to 6 months	3/4 @ 3/4	3/4 @ 3/4	3/4 @ 3/4	3/4 @ 3/4

RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—
BROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY

The operations of the United States Treasury, including financing operations and the collection of income taxes, constituted the most important influence bearing on the banking position in March. On the one hand, the Treasury built up its deposit balance with the Federal Reserve banks to the highest level in months out of the heavy income tax receipts; on the other hand, Treasury refundings and new money offerings made for an overall increase in reporting bank holdings of Government securities, shifts out of Treasury notes into bonds and increased loans by the banks to Government security dealers.

From Feb. 26 to March 26 all member banks suffered a reduction of \$541,955,000 in their total reserves. This decline was paralleled by an increase of \$538,389,000 in the Treasury's balance in the Federal Reserve banks. This expansion in the Government's deposits with the system alone is sufficient to account for the shrinkage in member bank reserves. Income tax receipts and the sale of new money Treasury bills were responsible for the growth of the Government's balance with the Reserve banks to a total of \$906,276,000. It is evident that the heavier demands which the defense program is imposing on the Treasury have caused Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. to return to the policy he adopted during the depression of maintaining large cash balances. This reversion by the Treasury to its former policy of having on hand a comfortably large cash balance promises to have a direct bearing on the volume of surplus reserves of member banks.

In the four weeks to March 26 the excess reserves of member banks were reduced by \$530,000,000 to a total of \$6,010,000,000, a new low since April 10, 1940. The record high for excess reserves was \$6,940,000,000 on Oct. 23, 1940. At the March 15 refunding operation the Federal Open Market Account converted \$50,200,000 of Treasury notes into a like amount of Treasury bonds. The system's Government securities portfolio was unchanged as to total amount at \$2,184,100,000. The large cash receipts from income taxes and sale of additional Treasury bills caused the Treasury to deposit gold certificates with the Federal Reserve banks at a rate slower than the increase in the gold stock. Thus, the gold certificate holdings of the regional banks increased \$140,998,000 in the four-week period, compared with a rise of \$180,000,000 in the gold stock to a new high at \$22,359,000,000. Treasury cash increased \$26,000,000 to a total of \$2,230,000,000 in this period.

Further inroads on bank reserves were made by currency circulation. Continuing the expansion in the use of currency which has attended the quickening in business activity, circulation rose \$117,000,000 to a record high of \$3,842,000,000. On March 26 there was \$25,000,000 more currency outside of the Treasury and the Reserve banks—that is, was in circulation—than was outstanding on the day before Christmas. This experience is without parallel. Federal Reserve credit in use decreased \$2,000,000 to \$2,221,000,000, while non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts increased \$43,000,000 to the \$2,076,000,000 mark. Behind the rise in non-member deposits there lay an increase of \$36,109,000 in foreign deposits to a total of \$1,168,152,000. Other than the \$180,000,000 increase in the gold stock, the only addition to bank reserves during the month was the \$7,000,000 rise in Treasury currency to a total of \$3,108,000,000. Other deposits increased \$223,000 to a total of \$619,609,000. Bills discounted for member banks decreased \$1,419,000 to a total of \$1,298,000.

The sharp growth in bank credit, as reflected in the condition statement of the reporting New York City banks, pressed forward with undiminished vigor in the four weeks to March 26. Loans and investments of these institutions were \$246,000,000 higher at a record peak of \$11,022,000,000, representing an increase in the last year of \$1,965,000,000, or nearly 22%. This \$246,000,000 increase was divided \$150,000,000 and \$96,000,000, respectively, between loans and investments. Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture, in spite of two consecutive decreases in the last two weeks of the period, increased \$75,000,000 net to a total of \$2,064,000,000. Open market paper increased \$8,000,000. Reflecting the sale of new money bills by the Treasury, discount bill holdings of these banks were \$120,000,000 higher at \$278,000,000, while Treasury notes decreased \$105,000,000 to \$1,411,000,000 and Treasury bonds were up \$162,000,000 to a record high of \$3,050,000,000. Government guaranteed issues declined \$19,000,000 to \$1,570,000,000 and other securities were \$62,000,000 lower at \$1,463,000,000. Demand deposits—adjusted, in spite of the heavy income tax payments, were \$16,000,000 higher at \$11,001,000,000, a new high.

Loans and investments of the weekly reporting banks in 101 cities increased \$537,000,000 in the five weeks to March 26 to a new high at \$26,918,000,000, with loans up \$374,000,000 at \$9,798,000,000 and investments \$162,000,000 higher at \$17,120,000,000. Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture increased \$203,000,000 to a total of \$5,420,000,000, and the week ended March 26 represented the twenty-sixth consecutive week in which the commercial loan total had increased. Treasury bills increased \$127,000,000 to \$864,000,000. Treasury notes and bonds, reflecting the refunding operation, were \$212,000,000 lower and \$248,000,000 higher, respectively. Government guaranteed securities declined \$9,000,000, but other securities were up \$8,000,000 at \$3,786,000,000. Demand deposits—adjusted rose \$102,000,000 to a total of \$23,259,000,000.

Reporting New York City banks' loans to brokers and dealers in securities—the so-called brokers' loans—increased \$59,000,000, largely in response to inventory building by Government security dealers, to a total of \$391,000,000. The monthly report of member borrowing issued by the New York Stock Exchange showed a total of \$412,915,806 loans outstanding as of March 31, which compares with \$402,803,380 on Feb. 28, and \$413,072,134 on Jan. 31. Comparisons with previous reports of the Exchange cannot be made, as the basis of the calculation was revised with the

publication of the January figures. The nature of the change embraces both types of loans included and geographical area covered. For instance, commodity loans of Stock Exchange members now are carried in the total and the figure now includes member borrowing throughout the country, whereas formerly it represented only borrowing in New York City.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE IN MARCH

The foreign exchange market in New York during March was a continuation of the trends of several preceding months since the last quarter of 1940. Fluctuations in the free market were unimportant. The slight turnover was the result of the various legal obstructions to capital movements here and abroad and also of the greatly increased tendency of imports and exports to be invoiced in terms of dollars rather than in foreign currencies, a characteristic of the market ever since the beginning of the war.

Throughout the month, as since the adoption of official rates for the pound at the outset of hostilities, the London authorities and all countries allied to sterling continued to conserve sterling and to increase their dollar resources. The British authorities held firmly to their plans in several countries to keep a large part of British foreign trade under strict control by entering agreements whereby all payments are made to "special," "registered," or "sterling area" accounts. All payments involving trade with the sterling area continued to be financed with sterling, and so did not involve the use of foreign exchange.

The range for the free pound held close to London's official rates, and sellers found themselves obliged to keep to lower prices, as no advantage could accrue to buyers since registered sterling was always available at the official selling rate of \$4.03½. For the most part the official rates had prevailed for several months previous. The unofficial rate for free sterling, at which some dealings continued to take place, ruled within the narrow range of \$4.03¼ and \$4.04.

Throughout the month the Bank of England's official rate continued at \$4.02½ buying and \$4.03½ selling. Other official rates quoted by the Bank of England continued as follows: Canada, 4.43-4.47 (Canadian official 90.09c. @ 90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2150-3.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280-3.2442. American commercial bank rates for official sterling continued at 4.02 buying and 4.04 selling.

As during many previous months, exchange was not quoted in London on Germany, Italy, or the invaded European countries. In New York, as during previous months, exchange was not quoted on the invaded European countries, nor on Greece; but in a nominal market German official marks were quoted 40.00, while registered marks ranged between 13.95 and 14.80. Italian lire were held pegged in New York at 5.05 in nominal trading.

As ever since early in January, the calculations of bankers interested in foreign exchange were affected by the probability that the United States would freeze all foreign assets held in banks here, regardless of the country of origin. The idea of freezing all foreign assets in the United States is in accord with the purposes of the London authorities, who have for months, it is believed, urged Washington officials to take such action. During March the assets held in the United States by nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia were blocked by official Treasury orders. Other nations whose assets have been officially blocked as a result of occupation by Germany or Russia are, Poland, Denmark, Norway, France, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

During March the great financial pressure on London and its dire need for dollar exchange became increasingly evident. This was seen especially in the eagerness with which Great Britain sought to liquidate the dollar securities of its nationals in the United States, India, Canada, and elsewhere. It was also seen in its severe shipping losses, retarding foreign trade.

General business in Great Britain was adversely affected by the rise in prices, increase in wages in many skilled lines, and in the general shortage of labor. According to the British Board of Trade index, published early in March, British wholesale prices in January were 0.5% higher than in December because of the increased price of industrial materials. Since the outbreak of the war the general index had risen at the end of January by 52.5%, food prices having advanced 60% and industrial materials 48.5%.

In March it was shown that the total floating debt of Great Britain on Feb. 22 amounted to £2,734,905,000. Since the beginning of the war the British Treasury has leaned heavily on short-term borrowing to finance the war effort. In addition to its bill issues, the Treasury employed throughout the period the device of inviting deposits each week from the banks, to be left with the Treasury for six months. These are known as the short-term bank deposit borrowings. In this way the needed funds have been obtained at much less cost than if the chief reliance were placed on new bond issues. It was estimated in March that since Great Britain entered the war the Treasury's short-term financing had increased to the equivalent of nearly \$5,000,000,000, which was more than the amounts raised through bond offerings.

It was announced in mid-March that the special agent for the British Treasury in charge of sale of securities in the New York market had disposed of British-owned securities

totaling 122 issues. The urgent need for dollar exchange in London was best exemplified in March by the efforts made to sell direct investments of British nationals in American companies owned or controlled by British parent concerns, as for instance by the sale of Viscose Corp. interests, large blocks of Borg-Warner common stock, and of 42,000 shares of British-owned United Gas Corp. preferred stock, and all British holdings of Electric Bond & Share Co., while plans were under way to dispose of British interests in the American subsidiary of the British-American Tobacco Co.

In mid-March the pressure on the British financial position was indicated by the announcement from Washington that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, acting through its Defense Plant Corporation and the Army, will take over about \$350,000,000 of British investments in defense plants here or of down payments made on war orders. It was explained that the British will continue to pay as long as they have dollars or gold with which to pay. The passage of the lease-lend law on March 11 was expected to relieve some of the British necessity for dollar exchange, at least for war material purchases.

Bank of England note circulation increased steadily in March and was at high levels, though the record high of £616,904,239 on Dec. 25 was not reached. Under peace-time conditions circulation would have declined steadily from the end of December until the August bank holiday. The Bank statement as of March 26 shows note circulation of £611,484,000, compared with £543,105,742 a year ago, and with £481,986,595 on the corresponding date two years earlier.

London money market rates continued low throughout March, as had been the case for more than a year. Call money against bills was generally available at ¾%, except on a few days of squeeze, when the rate went to 1% and 1¼%. Throughout the month two- and three-months' bills were 1 1/32%; four-months' bills, 1 3/32%, and six-months' bills, 1½%, all unchanged from February.

Canadian exchange during March was generally steady, and at no time did the discount on Montreal go as low as in February. Montreal funds ranged during the month between a discount of 15¼% and a discount of 14¼%.

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation during March the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its "Monthly Review" for April 1:

"Aside from the extension during March of the Treasury's 'freezing' regulations to cover all Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Yugoslavian property in this country and the elimination of the currencies of these countries from the list of those still traded in here, the principal foreign exchange development of the past month was provided by the Cuban peso, which appreciated substantially against the dollar. The discount on the Cuban currency, after having been as much as 7½% during the latter part of February, narrowed steadily to 3¼% on March 28, the smallest discount on the peso since May, 1939. This improvement appears to have reflected several factors including expectations of an Export-Import Bank loan to finance the sugar surplus and seasonal strength associated with the export of sugar. Considerable stimulus was offered toward the end of the month by reports that the British were negotiating for the purchase of 200,000 tons of Cuban raw sugar. The amount would represent about one-half this year's estimated surplus.

"The free rate for the Argentine peso, which had declined to \$0.2345 at the end of February as the result of new Argentine exchange regulations limiting the scope of the free market, continued to decline sharply during the early part of the past month, touching a five-month low of \$0.2295 on March 5. Some renewed demand subsequently became evident, however, and the free rate for the peso held at about \$0.2315 throughout the second half of the month. On March 7 the first auction of foreign exchange available for 'non-essential' imports into Argentina was held in Buenos Aires under the new exchange regulations. Average bids of 4.521 and 4.714 pesos to the dollar (equivalent to \$0.2212 and \$0.2121 per peso, respectively) were reported for the tenders; the dollar exchange for which tenders were invited was apparently divided into two categories according to the degree of desirability of the imports involved. These rates compared with official selling rates for foreign exchange, applicable to 'essential' imports, corresponding to \$0.2680 and \$0.2365 per peso.

"Among the Far Eastern currencies, the Shanghai or National Chinese yuan showed an easier tendency throughout the month, receding from 5½c. to about 5¼c.

Details of the gold movement at the Port of New York during March were outlined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for April 1:

"March imports of gold into the United States were somewhat larger than in the previous month, and the increase in the gold stock was about \$135,000,000. Gold held under earmark for foreign account at the Federal Reserve banks at the end of the month amounted to approximately \$1,905,000,000, unchanged from the figure at the end of February.

"For the four weeks ended March 19, the Department of Commerce reported the receipt of \$192,300,000 of gold in the following principal amounts: \$160,800,000 from Canada, \$11,200,000 from Russia, \$6,700,000 from Australia, \$3,600,000 from the Philippines, and \$2,700,000 from South Africa."

(Continued on page 111)

Table with columns: Sales in March Value, BONDS, FOREIGN GOV'T (Concluded), FOREIGN GOV'T (Continued), PRICE IN MARCH (March 1, March 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds such as Hungarian Cons Municipal Loan, Italian Public Utility, Japanese Govt, etc.

For footnotes, see page 30.

Sales in March Value	BONDS			PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Highest	
	Interest Period	Price Jan. 2, 1941	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices		
\$	Cent of Ga Ry 1st g 5s—Nov 1945	F A	20 3/4	30	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	28 1/2	37 1/2	28 1/2	37 1/2	
663,000	*Consol gold 5s—1945	M N	4 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	
389,000	*Ref & gen 5 1/2 series B—1959	A O	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
996,000	*Ref & gen 5 series C—1951	A O	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
74,000	*Chat Div. pur money g 4s—1946	J D	4 3/4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5 1/2	7	5 1/2	7	
5,000	*Mobile Div 1st g 5s—1946	J D	4 3/4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5 1/2	7	5 1/2	7	
2,000	Cent Hudson G & E 1st & ref 3 1/2 '65	M S	109	110 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
126,000	*Central Illinois Light 3 1/2s—1966	A O	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
364,000	*Central New Eng 1st guar 4s—1961	J J	52	57	58 1/2	62 1/2	60	64 1/2	60	64 1/2	56	64 1/2	56	64 1/2	
100,000	*Central of N J gen g 5s—1984	J J	13	13	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	
216,000	*5s registered—1987	J J	11 1/2	12 1/2	12	14	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	
57,000	*General 4s—1984	J J	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	
302,000	Central N Y Power 3 1/2s—1962	A O	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 3/4	108	107 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	
32,000	Cent Pac 1st ref guar g 4s—1949	F A	65 1/2	65	64	65 1/2	63 1/2	69	64 1/2	69	63 1/2	69	63 1/2	69	
872,000	Guaranteed 5s—1961	F A	43	43	50	50	53	49 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	53 1/2		
41,000	Central RR & Bkg of Ga 5s—1942	M N	51 1/2	51 1/2	65	79	74	71 1/2	74 1/2	65	74 1/2	65	74 1/2		
93,000	Certain-teed Prod s & Fibre—1948	M S	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	89	84 1/2	87	86 1/2	89 1/2	85 1/2	89 1/2	85 1/2	89 1/2	
12,000	Champion Paper & Fibre—1950	M S	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	
12,000	S Feb 4 1/2s (1935 issue)—1950	M S	103 1/2	105	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	
63,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry—1992	M S	130 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	132	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131	132 1/2	131	132 1/2	
1,000	4 1/2s registered—1992	M S	104 1/2	104 1/2	102	102 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2	103 3/4	
335,000	Ref & impmt mtge 3 1/2s ser D—1996	M N	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	
184,000	Ref & impmt mtge 3 1/2s ser E—1996	F A	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	
32,000	Ref & impmt M 3 1/2s ser F—1963	J D	108	109	105.14	106	105.14	106	105.14	106	105.14	106	105.14	106	
904,000	Potts Creek Br 1st 4s—1946	J J	120	120	120 1/2	122	120 1/2	123	120 1/2	123	120 1/2	123	120 1/2	123	
166,000	R & A Div 1st con g 4s—1989	J J	111 1/2	111 1/2	112	112 1/2	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113	111 1/2	113	111 1/2	113	
277,000	*Chic & Alt RR ref g 3s—1949	A O	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	
383,000	Chic Burl & Q III Div 3 1/2s—1949	J J	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	94	91 1/2	94	91 1/2	94	91 1/2	94	91 1/2	94	
92,000	3 1/2s registered—1949	J J	97	97	97	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2		
136,000	Illinois Division 4s—1949	J J	93	94	83 1/2	85	86	83 1/2	86	83 1/2	86	83 1/2	86		
604,000	General 4s—1958	M S	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	
8,000	1st & ref 4 1/2 series B—1977	F A	78 1/2	78 1/2	83	83	84 1/2	83	84 1/2	83	84 1/2	83	84 1/2		
853,000	Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR—1997	Apr	25	26	24 1/2	26	24 1/2	27	24 1/2	27	24 1/2	27	24 1/2	27	
484,000	*Chic Mtge Western 1st 50-yr 4s—1959	M S	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30	
249,000	Chic Mtge 4s series A—1988	J J	67 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	70 1/2	
51,000	*Chic Indnap & Lousv rf g 6s 1947	J J	19 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	22 1/2	26 1/2	22 1/2	26 1/2	
38,000	*Refunding gold 5s ser B—1947	J J	20	20	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21	
5,000	*Refunding 4s series C—1947	J J	17	19 1/2	20 1/2	21	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	18 1/2	22 1/2	18 1/2	22 1/2	
649,000	*1st & general 5s series A—1968	M N	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	
302,000	*1st & gen 6s series B—May 1966	J J	67 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	72	70 1/2	72	69	72	69	72	
389,000	Chic Indiana & Sou 50-yr 4s—1989	J J	29 1/2	31 1/2	36	36	36	36	36	36	29 1/2	36	29 1/2	36	
114,000	*Chic Ill & St P gen g 4s ser A—1989	J J	28 1/2	31 1/2	35	37 1/2	38	35 1/2	38	35 1/2	38	35 1/2	38		
510,000	*Gen 4 1/2 series C—May 1 1989	J J	30 1/2	31 1/2	36	36	36	36	36	36	30 1/2	36	30 1/2	36	
297,000	*Gen 4 1/2 series E—May 1 1989	J J	30 1/2	31 1/2	36	36	36	36	36	36	30 1/2	36	30 1/2	36	
51,000	*Gen 4 1/2 series F—May 1 1989	J J	30 1/2	31 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	36	39 1/2	36	39 1/2	36	39 1/2		
3,605,000	*Chic Mtge St P & Pac mtge 5a ser A 75	F A	5	5	7 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	4 1/2	9 1/2	4 1/2	9 1/2	
2,590,000	*Conv ad 5s—Jan 1 2000	A O	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
131,000	*Chic & No West gen 3 1/2s—1987	M N	15	15	18	18 1/2	22 1/2	18	22 1/2	18	22 1/2	18	22 1/2		
602,000	3 1/2s registered—1987	M N	14	14 1/2	17	19 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2		
5,000	*General 4s—1987	M N	16	16	18 1/2	19 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2		
93,000	4s registered—1987	M N	13 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2		
259,000	*Stpd non payt Fed inc tax—1987	M N	16	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2		
408,000	*Stpd gen 4 1/2s non-pay inc tax—1987	M N	15 1/2	17	18 1/2	19 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2		
2,000	4 1/2s registered—1987	M N	12 1/2	12 1/2	15	15	19 1/2	12 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	19 1/2		
12,000	*Gen 5s stpd non pay inc tax—1987	M N	18 1/2	18 1/2	20	20	24 1/2	19 1/2	24 1/2	19 1/2	24 1/2	19 1/2	24 1/2		
309,000	5s registered—1987	M N	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25		
404,000	*General 4 1/2s stamped—1987	M N	12 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25		
412,000	*1 1/2 year secured 6 1/2s—1936	M S	19 1/2	19 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2		
388,000	*1st & ref g 5s—May 2037	J D	10	11	12 1/2	16	16	16	16	16	10 1/2	16	10 1/2	16	
1,101,000	*1st & ref 4 1/2s stamped—May 2037	J D	10	10 1/2	12 1/2	16	16	16	16	16	10 1/2	16	10 1/2	16	
22,000	*1st & ref 4 1/2s ser O—May 2037	J D	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	16	16	16	16	16	10 1/2	16	10 1/2	16	
1,012,000	*Conv 4 1/2 series A—1949	M N	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
78,000	*Chicago Rys 1st 5s stamped—1927	F A	45 1/2	46	43 1/2	46	43	47	41	46	41	46	41	46	
120,000	*Feb 1 1938 25% part paid—1988	J J	14 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	20	16 1/2	20	16 1/2	20	16 1/2	20		
4,000	*Chic R I & Pacific gen g 4s—1988	J J	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	17	13 1/2	17	13 1/2	17	13 1/2	17		
1,190,000	*Certificates of deposit—1988	A O	14	14	15	17	19	16 1/2	19	16 1/2	19	16 1/2	19		
667,000	*4s cts registered—1988	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	9	9	12	8 1/2	12	8 1/2	12	8 1/2	12		
884,000	*Refunding gold 4s—1934	A O	6 1/2	6 1/2	8	8	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2		
430,000	*4s certificates registered—1934	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	12 1		

Sales in March Value	BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Interest Period	PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1						
				Jan. 2, 1941		March 1		March 31		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest					
				Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices					
232,000	Gulf Mobile & Ohio 4s series B	1975	J	J	65	Sale	65 3/4	Sale	69 1/2	Sale	64	Mar. 1	70	Mar. 27	62	Jan. 30	70	Mar. 27
470,000	Gen mtg Inc 5s series A	1925	J	J	87	Sale	87	Sale	87	Sale	84	Mar. 3	44 1/2	Mar. 31	36	Jan. 30	44 1/2	Mar. 31
37,000	Gulf & Ship Island 5s stpd	1951	J	J	91 1/2	100	85	100	85	100	103 1/2	Mar. 13	104 1/2	Mar. 20	103 1/2	Mar. 13	104 1/2	Jan. 7
54,000	Gulf States St 1st mtg 4 1/2s	1961	J	O	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	Mar. 13	104 1/2	Mar. 20	103 1/2	Mar. 13	104 1/2	Jan. 7
19,000	Harpur Mining 6s	1949	M	N	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	Mar. 28	110 1/2	Mar. 6	108 1/2	Mar. 28	111 1/2	Jan. 17
8,000	Hock Val 1st con g 4 1/2s	1999	J	J	127	---	128	---	127 1/2	---	127 1/2	Mar. 26	128 1/2	Mar. 3	127 1/2	Mar. 26	129 1/2	Feb. 7
25,000	Hoe (R) & Co 1st mtg	1944	J	O	91	Sale	89 1/2	91 1/2	88	91	86 1/2	Mar. 8	91	Mar. 27	86 1/2	Mar. 8	92 1/2	Jan. 23
26,000	Houston Oil 4 1/2s deb	1954	M	N	101 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	---	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	Mar. 5	103 1/2	Mar. 25	101 1/2	Jan. 2	103 1/2	Mar. 14
179,000	Hudson Coal 1st s f 5s series A	1962	J	D	28	Sale	28	29	29 1/2	Sale	28	Mar. 26	29	Mar. 10	26 1/2	Feb. 14	31 1/2	Jan. 13
8,000	Hudson County Gas 1st 5s	1949	M	N	126	Sale	122	Sale	123	Sale	121 1/2	Mar. 26	123	Mar. 10	121 1/2	Mar. 26	127	Jan. 8
374,000	Hudson & Manhat 1st & ref 5s A	1957	F	A	44	Sale	46 1/2	47	45 1/2	Sale	45 1/2	Mar. 4	46 1/2	Mar. 21	44	Jan. 2	48 1/2	Jan. 28
398,000	Adj Income 5s	Feb 1957	F	O	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	Sale	100 1/2	Mar. 27	102 1/2	Mar. 11	100 1/2	Mar. 27	102 1/2	Mar. 11
280,000	Illinois Bell Tel 2 1/2s series A	1981	J	J	91	---	92 1/2	---	94 1/2	---	94 1/2	Mar. 18	94 1/2	Mar. 18	92	Jan. 10	94 1/2	Mar. 18
4,000	Illinois Central 1st g 4s	1951	J	J	80 1/2	88	80 1/2	88	85 1/2	92	88	Mar. 6	90	Mar. 20	88	Mar. 6	90	Mar. 20
2,000	4s registered	1951	J	J	87	---	87	---	87	---	94	Mar. 31	94	Mar. 31	89 1/2	Feb. 1	94	Mar. 31
1,000	1st gold 3 1/2s	1951	J	O	87	---	90	---	87	---	91 1/2	Mar. 14	91 1/2	Mar. 14	89 1/2	Jan. 31	91 1/2	Mar. 14
6,000	Extended 1st 3 1/2s	1951	A	O	87	---	90	---	87	---	91 1/2	Mar. 14	91 1/2	Mar. 14	89 1/2	Jan. 31	91 1/2	Mar. 14
176,000	1st gold 3s sterling	1952	A	O	38 1/2	Sale	43	Sale	45 1/2	Sale	42 1/2	Mar. 7	45 1/2	Mar. 31	38	Jan. 2	47	Jan. 23
1,150,000	Collateral trust gold 4s	1955	M	N	39 1/2	Sale	41	Sale	42 1/2	Sale	41	Mar. 3	45 1/2	Mar. 31	39	Jan. 3	47 1/2	Jan. 23
65,000	Purchased lines 1st 3 1/2s	1952	J	J	38 1/2	Sale	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	Sale	39 1/2	Mar. 4	42	Mar. 31	38 1/2	Jan. 2	40	Mar. 28
6,000	3 1/2s registered	1952	J	J	40	---	40	---	40	---	40	Mar. 28	40	Mar. 28	40	Mar. 28	40	Mar. 28
273,000	Coll trust gold 4s	1953	M	N	36 1/2	40	40 1/2	42	43 1/2	Sale	40	Mar. 4	43 1/2	Mar. 31	39	Jan. 9	39	Jan. 9
277,000	4s registered	1953	M	N	39	---	40 1/2	---	41 1/2	---	41 1/2	Mar. 3	52 1/2	Mar. 31	39	Jan. 3	53 1/2	Jan. 25
342,000	Refunding 5s	1955	M	N	47 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	51	52 1/2	Sale	49 1/2	Mar. 3	52 1/2	Mar. 31	35 1/2	Jan. 3	45 1/2	Jan. 23
1,347,000	40-year 4 1/2s	1966	F	A	36	Sale	40 1/2	Sale	44 1/2	Sale	39 1/2	Mar. 3	45 1/2	Mar. 31	38 1/2	Jan. 3	47 1/2	Jan. 23
3,000	Cairo Bridge gold 4s	1950	J	D	73 1/2	---	75 1/2	---	75 1/2	---	75 1/2	Mar. 29	80 1/2	Mar. 29	78 1/2	Jan. 16	80 1/2	Feb. 21
15,000	Litchfield Div 1st g 3s	1951	J	J	55	62	55	59 1/2	64	64	59 1/2	Mar. 18	62	Mar. 19	59 1/2	Mar. 18	62	Jan. 19
5,000	Louisv Div & Term g 3 1/2s	1953	J	J	61 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	Mar. 27	59	Mar. 27	58 1/2	Mar. 18	61 1/2	Jan. 4
27,000	3 1/2s registered	1953	J	J	50	52 1/2	52 1/2	58	55	59 1/2	54	Mar. 18	55	Mar. 19	43 1/2	Jan. 18	55	Mar. 19
15,000	Omaha Div 1st g 3s	1951	J	J	43 1/2	---	42	---	46 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11,000	St Lou Div & Term g 3s	1951	F	A	48	53	48	50	46	49 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,000	Gold 3 1/2s	1951	J	J	45	52	45	52	45	45	44	Mar. 21	44	Mar. 21	44	Mar. 21	51 1/2	Jan. 14
11,000	Spring Div 1st g 3 1/2s	1951	J	J	75	95	70	59	70	95	60	Mar. 20	62	Mar. 29	58	Mar. 20	60	Jan. 14
2,000	Western Lines 1st g 4s	1951	F	A	61	64 1/2	59 1/2	64	60	62	59	Mar. 15	62	Mar. 29	58	Mar. 20	60	Jan. 14
1,193,000	Ill Cent & Chic St L & N O	1963	J	D	41 1/2	Sale	43 1/2	Sale	47 1/2	Sale	43	Mar. 3	48 1/2	Mar. 31	40 1/2	Jan. 3	48 1/2	Jan. 23
721,000	Joint 1st & ref 5s ser F	1963	J	D	37 1/2	Sale	40 1/2	Sale	43 1/2	Sale	39 1/2	Mar. 2	44	Mar. 31	37 1/2	Jan. 3	45 1/2	Jan. 23
6,000	Alseder Steel Corp 6s	1948	F	A	25	35 1/2	---	32	---	29 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10,000	Indiana Ill & Iowa 1st gold 4s	1950	J	J	71 1/2	74	74 1/2	76	---	75 1/2	75 1/2	Mar. 28	75 1/2	Mar. 17	74	Mar. 8	78	Feb. 4
134,000	Indianapolis & Louisv 1st gu 4s	1956	J	J	14	15 1/2	17 1/2	19	20 1/2	---	19	Mar. 22	20 1/2	Mar. 28	15 1/2	Jan. 3	20 1/2	Mar. 28
5,000	Ref & impmt mtg 3 1/2s ser B	1936	M	S	105 1/2	---	106 1/2	---	106 1/2	---	106 1/2	Mar. 26	106 1/2	Mar. 26	106 1/2	Mar. 26	106 1/2	Mar. 26
127,000	Inland Steel 1st mtg 3s ser F	1961	A	O	107 1/2	Sale	103 1/2	Sale	103 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	Mar. 26	105 1/2	Mar. 6	102 1/2	Mar. 26	107 1/2	Jan. 7
36,000	Inspiration Consol Copper 4s	1952	A	O	98 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	Mar. 19	98 1/2	Mar. 22	97 1/2	Feb. 15	103	Jan. 21
91,000	Interlake Iron conv deb 4s	1952	J	O	8 1/2	Sale	9 1/2	11	15 1/2	Sale	10	Mar. 4	15 1/2	Mar. 31	8	Jan. 3	15 1/2	Mar. 31
1,127,000	Internat Ct Nor 1st 6s A	1952	J	O	1	Sale	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Sale	1	Mar. 4	1 1/2	Mar. 31	8	Jan. 3	15 1/2	Mar. 31
249,000	Ad mtg 6s series A	1956	J	J	7 1/2	8 1/2	10	Sale	14 1/2	Sale	10	Mar. 1	14 1/2	Mar. 31	8 1/2	Jan. 4	14 1/2	Mar. 31
33,000	1st mtg 6s series A	1956	J	J	7 1/2	8 1/2	10	Sale	14 1/2	Sale	10	Mar. 1	14 1/2	Mar. 31	8 1/2	Jan. 4	14 1/2	Mar. 31
377,000	1st gold 5s series C	1956	J	J	7 1/2	8 1/2	10	Sale	14 1/2	Sale	10	Mar. 1	14 1/2	Mar. 31	8 1/2	Jan. 4	14 1/2	Mar. 31
149,000	Internat Hydro El deb 6s	1944	A	O	48	Sale	47 1/2	Sale	46 1/2	Sale	44 1/2	Mar. 10	47 1/2	Mar. 1	44	Feb. 20	51 1/2	Jan. 13
563,000	Int Merc Marine 1st s f 6s	1941	J	J	71	Sale	81 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	Sale	81 1/2	Mar. 3	89	Mar. 6	71	Jan. 2	89	Mar. 6
57,000	Intern Paper conv 5s series A	1947	M	N	103	Sale	103	103 1/2	97 1/2	98	102 1/2	Mar. 19	103 1/2	Mar. 10	102 1/2	Mar. 19	103 1/2	Mar. 10
84,000	Refunding 6s series A	1955	J	S	104 1/2	Sale	102	102 1/2	103 1/2	Sale	102	Mar. 3	104 1/2	Mar. 7	101 1/2	Feb. 14	104 1/2	Jan. 2
1,000	Int Rys of Cent Amer 1st 5s B	1972	M	N	78	84	75	80	76 1/2	73	76 1/2	Mar. 22	76 1/2	Mar. 22	76 1/2	Mar. 22	78 1/2	Jan. 7
26,000	Firstlien & ref 6 1/2s	1947	F	A	83	85 1/2	83 1/2	86	90	95	83 1/2	Mar. 4	86 1/2	Mar. 30	83 1/2	Mar. 4	86 1/2	Jan. 22
1,857,000	Internat T & T deb g 4 1/2s	1952	F	J	30 1/2	Sale	42 1/2	Sale	45 1/2	Sale	43 1/2	Mar. 4	47 1/2	Mar. 28	30 1/2	Jan. 2	45 1/2	Mar. 28
1,821,000	Deb gold 5s	1955	M	S	32 1/2	Sale	44 1/2	Sale	47 1/2	Sale	43 1/2	Mar. 4	47 1/2	Mar. 28	32 1/2	Jan. 2	47 1/2	Mar. 28
47,000	Iowa Central Ry 1st & ref 4s	1951	J	D	53	56 1/2	53	56	53 1/2	Sale	52 1/2	Mar. 5	54	Mar. 14	52 1/2	Feb. 17	58 1/2	Jan. 10
64,000	James Franklin & Cleat 1st 4s	1959	J	J	16	---	17	---	16	---	97	Mar. 26	97 1/2	Mar. 29	97 1/2	Mar. 26	97 1/2	Mar. 29
46,000	Jones & Laughlin Steel 3 1/2s	1951	A	O	95	---	95	---	93	---	94 1/2	Mar. 22	95	Mar. 1	94 1/2	Mar. 22	95 1/2	Jan. 29
6,000	Kanawha & Mich 1st g 4s	1990	A	O	31 1/2	32 1/2	36 1/2	37	43 1/2	Sale	36	Mar. 3	44	Mar. 31	32 1/2	Jan. 3	44	Mar. 31
554,000	K C Ry & M ref g 4s	1936	A	O	30 1/2	31 1/2	33	36	42	Sale	35	Mar. 4	43	Mar. 31	32	Jan. 6	43	Mar. 31
282,000	Cts of Dep (Bankers Trust)	1950	A	O	67 1/2	Sale	64	Sale	67	Sale	63 1/2	Mar. 5	67	Mar. 31	63 1/2	Mar. 20	68 1/2	Jan. 10

Sales in March Value	BONDS			PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			Price Jan. 2, 1941		March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest
		Interest Period		Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices		
25,000	Long Island unified 4s	1949	M S	97 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2
148,000	Guar ref gold 4s	1949	M S	97 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2
78,000	4s stamped	1949	M S	97 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2
21,000	Lorillard (P) Co deb 7s	1944	A O	122	122	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
13,000	5s debenture	1951	F A	128	129 1/2	125 3/4	128	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
132,000	Louisiana & Ark 1st 5s series A	1969	J J	84	84	84 1/2	85	86	86	84 1/2	86	84 1/2	86	84 1/2	86
18,000	Louisville Gas & Elec 3 1/2s	1966	M S	109	109	109 1/2	111	109 1/2	111	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110
1,000	Lou & Jeff Bridge gu 4s	1945	M S	109 1/2	111	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
72,000	Louisville & Nashville RR—														
255,000	1st & ref 5s series B	2003	A O	103 1/2	104	102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2
36,000	1st & ref 4 1/2s series C	2003	A O	99	99	96 1/2	97 1/2	100	100	97 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2
121,000	1st & ref 4s ser D	2003	A O	93 1/2	94	91 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92	94 1/2	92	94 1/2	92	94 1/2
81,000	1st & ref 3 1/2s series E	1950	J J	85 3/4	86 1/2	83 1/2	85 3/4	85 3/4	85 3/4	82	85 3/4	82	85 3/4	82	85 3/4
23,000	Unit mtge ext 4s series B	1960	J J	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
21,000	Paducal & Mem Div 4s	1946	F A	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
6,000	St Louis Div 2d gold 3s	1980	M S	87 1/2	89	85 1/2	87 1/2	86	86	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
21,000	Mob & Montg 1st g 4 1/2s	1945	M S	112	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2
3,000	South Ry joint Monon 4s	1952	J J	88 1/2	89	88	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
24,000	Atl Knox & Cin div g 4s	1955	M N	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
40,000	Lower Austrian Hydro-El 6 1/2s	1944	F A	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
24,000	McCrorry Stores Corp deb 3 1/2s	1955	A O	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
799,000	McKesson & Robbins deb 5 1/2s	1950	M N	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
41,000	Maine Central RR 4s series A	1945	J D	74 3/4	75	74 3/4	75	74 3/4	75	74 3/4	75	74 3/4	75	74 3/4	75
53,000	Gen mtge 4 1/2s series A	1960	J D	47 1/2	50	49 1/2	50	51 1/2	50	48 1/2	50	48 1/2	50	48 1/2	50
99,000	Manati Sugar 4s s f	Feb 1	M N S	30	30	27 1/2	33 1/2	35	36	32 1/2	36 1/2	32 1/2	36 1/2	32 1/2	36 1/2
1,000	Manila El Ry & Lt 1st 5s	1953	M S	44	68	33	68 1/2	72	72	36	72	36	72	36	72
23,000	*Man G B & NW 1st g 3 1/2s	1941	J J	20 1/2	24 1/2	19	25	25	25	26	27 1/2	26	27 1/2	26	27 1/2
36,000	Marion Steam Shovel s f g 6s	1947	A O	86	89	85	93	90	97	80	97	80	97	80	97
38,000	Stamped			86	88	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
1,000	*Market Street Ry 1st 7s-Apr	1940	Q J	74 3/4	78 1/2	73 3/4	77	78	78	75	78	75	78	75	78
58,000	(Stpd corp) 5% ext to	1945	A O	77	77	73 3/4	77	78	78	75	78	75	78	75	78
58,000	Mead Corp 1st mtge 4 1/2s	1955	M S	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
64,000	Metropolitan Edison 4 1/2s ser D	1968	M S	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
16,000	Met Water, Sewer & Drain 5 1/2s	1950	A O	55	60	61	67	66 1/2	66 1/2	64	67	64	67	64	67
1,000	*Met West Side Elev (Chic) 4s	1938	F A	5 3/4	6 1/4	3	9	3 1/2	6	58	58	58	58	58	58
1,000	*Miag Mill Mach 1st s f g 7s	1956	J D	25 1/2	27	25 1/2	27	30	30	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30
37,000	Michigan Central RR—														
37,000	Jack L & S gold 3 1/2s	1951	M S	66 1/2	80	60	80	62 1/2	65	60	62 1/2	60	62 1/2	60	62 1/2
33,000	1st gold 3 1/2s	1952	M N	95 1/2	96	94 1/2	96	98	99	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
192,000	Ref & Int 4 1/2s series C	1979	J J	68	68	68	68	68	68	64	68	64	68	64	68
157,000	Michigan Consol Gas 1st M 4s	1963	M S	106 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2
32,000	*Midland of N J 1st ext 6s	1940	J D	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	30	42 1/2	44	37	44	37	44	37	44
76,000	*Milwaukee & Northern RR—														
218,000	*1st ext 4 1/2s	1939	J D	55	59 1/2	58	60	62 1/2	65	60	62 1/2	60	62 1/2	60	62 1/2
58,000	*Con ext 4 1/2s	1939	J D	25 1/2	27 1/2	17 1/2	34 1/2	20	21 1/2	32	34 1/2	32	34 1/2	32	34 1/2
654,000	*Milw & State Line 1st g 3 1/2s	1941	J J	16	73	16 1/2	35 1/2	10	32	25	32	25	32	25	32
103,000	*Minn & St Louis 5s cdfs	1934	M N	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
6,000	*1st & refund gold 4s	1949	M S	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
1,803,000	*Ref & ext series 5s A	1962	F A	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
456,000	*1st cons 4s stamped	1938	J J	8 3/4	8 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2
557,000	*1st cons 5s	1938	J J	6 1/2	8	6 1/2	8	10	10	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10
68,000	*1st cons 5s grd as to int	1938	J J	8 3/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
33,000	*25-year g 5 1/2s	1949	M S	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	3 1/2	4 3/4	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
94,000	*1st ref 5 1/2s series B	1978	J J	68	68	68	68	68	68	64	68	64	68	64	68
98,000	*Missouri-Illinois RR 5s ser A	1959	J J	55 1/2	58	57 1/2	58	65	65	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
1,672,000	Mo Kan & Tex 1st g 4s	1990	J D	78 1/2	80	67 1/2	80 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2
4,557,000	Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR—														
1,414,000	Prior lien 5s series A	1962	J J	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2	30 1/2
1,942,000	40-year 4s series B	1962	J J	11	11	15 1/2	15 1/2	26	26	14 1/2	26	14 1/2	26	14 1/2	26
1,708,000	Pr lien mtge 4 1/2s ser D	1978	J J	12	12	15 1/2	15 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	14 1/2	28 1/2	14 1/2	28 1/2	14 1/2	28 1/2
370,000	*Cum adjust 5s series A Jan	1967	A O	3 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2
106,000	*1st & refund 5s series A	1965	F A	19 1/2	19 1/2	21	21 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2
436,000	*Certificates of deposit			19	19	22	22	24 1/2	24 1/2	21	24 1/2	21	24 1/2	21	24 1/2
2,805,000	*General 4s	1975	M S	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
320,000	*1st & ref 5s series F	1977	M N	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2
747,000	*1st & ref 5s series G	1978	M N	19 1/2	19 1/2	20 3/4	21 1/4	24	24	20 1/2	24	20 1/2	24	20 1/2	24
145,000	*Certificates of deposit			19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25	25 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2
327,000	*Convertible gold 5 1/2s	1949	M S	20 1/2	20										

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Sales in March Value, Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2, 1941, Prices in March (March 1, March 31, Lowest, Highest), and Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest).

For footnotes see page 30.

Sales in March Value	BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Interest Period	Price Jan. 2, 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1		
				Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest	
						Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices			
\$ 32,000	*Pacific RR of Mo 1st ext 4s-1938	F A	85	Sale	85	87 1/2	85	88	84 1/2	Mar. 22	87 1/2	Mar. 15	84 1/2	Mar. 22	89 1/2	Jan. 27
12,000	*2d extended gold 5s-1938	F A	78		79 1/2	85	83		83	Mar. 14	85	Mar. 18	80	Jan. 6	85	Jan. 13
60,000	Pacific Tel & Tel 3 1/2 series B-1966	A O	108 1/2	110	107 1/2	Sale	108	Sale	107 1/2	Mar. 1	109	Mar. 21	107 1/2	Feb. 11	109	Mar. 21
45,000	Ref mtge 3 1/2 series C-1966	F A	110	111	109	Sale	105	109	108 1/2	Mar. 26	110 1/2	Mar. 18	108 1/2	Feb. 5	110 1/2	Jan. 10
1,000	Paducah & Illinois 1st s f 4 1/2-1955	J J	103 1/2	105 1/2	104		104		104 1/2	Mar. 10	104 1/2	Mar. 10	104 1/2	Mar. 10	105 1/2	Jan. 21
15,000	Paramount Broadway Corp	F A	52 1/2	Sale	53 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	Sale	53	Mar. 6	54 1/2	Mar. 21	52 1/2	Jan. 2	55 1/2	Jan. 10
74,000	Paramount Pictures Inc	M S	96	Sale	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	Mar. 5	95 1/2	Mar. 11	94	Jan. 27	96	Jan. 4
6,000	Parmales Trans conv deb 6s-1944	A O	41	43 1/2	42	47	42 1/2	45	42	Mar. 10	45	Mar. 12	41 1/2	Jan. 17	45 1/2	Jan. 1
11,000	Paterson & Passaic G & E 5s-1949	M S	124 1/2		123 1/2	127	124	Sale	123 1/2	Mar. 18	124	Mar. 24	123 1/2	Mar. 18	126	Jan. 20
4,000	Paulista Ry 1st & ref 7s ser A-1942	M S		69		70		70	70	Mar. 15	70	Mar. 15	69	Jan. 3	70	Jan. 17
	Pennsylvania Co-															
	Guar g 3 1/2 tr cts ser C-1942	J D	104 1/2		104 1/2		104 1/2						104 1/2	Jan. 14	104 1/2	Jan. 7
32,000	Guar g 3 1/2 tr cts ser D-1944	J D	105 1/2		104 1/2		104 1/2						104 1/2	Feb. 7	105 1/2	Jan. 11
187,000	40-year guar tr cts ser E-1952	M N	107 1/2	108	106	107	107	110	106	Mar. 18	108 1/2	Mar. 25	104 1/2	Feb. 28	108 1/2	Mar. 25
5,000	2-year 4s-1963	F A	106	106 1/2	103	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	Mar. 6	105 1/2	Mar. 19	103 1/2	Jan. 6	107	Jan. 13
	Penna Glass Sand 1st mtge 3 1/2 1960	J D	104 1/2	105 1/2	105		104 1/2		105	Mar. 4	105 1/2	Mar. 4	105	Jan. 17	105 1/2	Jan. 14
4,000	Penn Ohio & Detroit RR	F A	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105	Sale	103 1/2	Mar. 13	105	Mar. 31	103 1/2	Jan. 14	105	Mar. 31
2,000	1st & ref gold 4 1/2 series A-1977	A O	104	106	104 1/2		105		105 1/2	Mar. 4	105 1/2	Mar. 4	105 1/2	Jan. 4	106	Jan. 6
158,000	4 1/2 series B-1981	J J	110	106	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	Sale	108	Mar. 27	109	Mar. 7	108	Jan. 14	110	Jan. 2
172,000	Pennsylvania Power & Lt 3 1/2-1969	F A	110 1/2		107 1/2	Sale	109	Sale	107 1/2	Mar. 7	109	Mar. 20	106 1/2	Feb. 26	110 1/2	Jan. 4
	Pennsylvania RR															
36,000	Consol gold 4s-1943	M N	107 1/2		107 1/2		107						107 1/2	Feb. 14	107 1/2	Feb. 10
13,000	Consol gold 4s-1948	M N	115 1/2		112 1/2	113 1/2	112	115	111 1/2	Mar. 13	112 1/2	Mar. 4	111 1/2	Mar. 12	115 1/2	Jan. 2
479,000	Stamped dollar bonds-1948	M N	114 1/2	Sale	112 1/2		112	112 1/2	111 1/2	Mar. 13	112 1/2	Mar. 31	111 1/2	Mar. 13	114 1/2	Jan. 3
79,000	Gen mtge 3 1/2 series C-1970	A O	98	Sale	94	Sale	95 1/2	Sale	93	Mar. 4	96	Mar. 31	93	Mar. 4	95	Jan. 3
459,000	Consol 4 1/2 issue of 1915-1960	F A	124 1/2	Sale	120 1/2	120 1/2	121	122	120 1/2	Mar. 6	122 1/2	Mar. 15	120 1/2	Feb. 25	123 1/2	Jan. 28
	General 4 1/2 series A-1965	J D	108 1/2	Sale	104 1/2	Sale	106 1/2	Sale	104 1/2	Mar. 3	106 1/2	Mar. 10	104 1/2	Feb. 23	108 1/2	Jan. 2
107,000	4 1/2 registered-1965	J D	114 1/2	115 1/2	114	118	115 1/2	Sale	115 1/2	Mar. 31	116 1/2	Mar. 15	115 1/2	Feb. 27	118 1/2	Jan. 15
	General 5s series B-1968	J D	114 1/2	115 1/2	114	118	115 1/2	Sale	115 1/2	Mar. 31	116 1/2	Mar. 15	115 1/2	Feb. 27	118 1/2	Jan. 15
601,000	5s registered-1968	J D	114 1/2	115 1/2	114	118	115 1/2	Sale	115 1/2	Mar. 31	116 1/2	Mar. 15	115 1/2	Feb. 27	118 1/2	Jan. 15
330,000	Debtenture gold 4 1/2-1970	A O	96 1/2	Sale	91 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	Sale	91 1/2	Mar. 3	96	Mar. 22	90	Feb. 19	96 1/2	Jan. 2
428,000	General 1 1/2 series D-1981	A O	103 1/2	Sale	100 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	Sale	100 1/2	Mar. 3	102 1/2	Mar. 20	99 1/2	Feb. 27	105	Jan. 11
348,000	Gen mtge 4 1/2 series E-1984	J J	103 1/2	Sale	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	Sale	100 1/2	Mar. 3	102 1/2	Mar. 19	100	Feb. 26	104 1/2	Jan. 11
8,000	Conv deb 3 1/2-1952	A O	89 1/2	Sale	89 1/2	Sale	90	Sale	88 1/2	Mar. 8	90 1/2	Mar. 27	87 1/2	Feb. 21	91 1/2	Jan. 14
9,000	Peoples Gas & Coke 1st 6s-1943	A O	111 1/2	113 1/2	111	113	109	110	110 1/2	Mar. 15	111	Mar. 4	110 1/2	Feb. 1	111	Feb. 10
47,000	Refunding gold 5s-1947	M S	118	118 1/2	114	118	115 1/2	Sale	115 1/2	Mar. 31	116 1/2	Mar. 15	115 1/2	Feb. 27	118 1/2	Jan. 15
69,000	Peoria & Eastern 4s extended-1947	A O	111 1/2	113 1/2	111	113	109	110	110 1/2	Mar. 15	111	Mar. 4	110 1/2	Feb. 1	111	Feb. 10
7,000	Income 4s (flat)-1990	A O	4 1/2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	Mar. 15	5 1/2	Mar. 31	4 1/2	Mar. 7	5 1/2	Jan. 22
276,000	Peoria & Peikin Un 1st 5 1/2 A-1974	F A	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108	105 1/2	Sale	107 1/2	Mar. 18	108	Mar. 31	107 1/2	Mar. 18	110	Jan. 9
44,000	Para-Marquette 1st 5s series A-1959	J J	79	Sale	75	Sale	80	Sale	74	Mar. 4	80	Mar. 31	72 1/2	Mar. 17	83 1/2	Jan. 13
248,000	1st 4 1/2 series C-1980	M S	72 1/2	Sale	65 1/2	66 1/2	72 1/2	Sale	65 1/2	Mar. 3	72 1/2	Mar. 31	63	Feb. 19	74	Jan. 14
49,000	Phelps Dodge conv 3 1/2 deb-1952	J D	107 1/2	Sale	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	Sale	107 1/2	Mar. 11	107 1/2	Mar. 5	106 1/2	Mar. 11	107 1/2	Jan. 9
8,000	Phila Balt & Wash 1st g 4s-1943	M N	108 1/2		108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2		108 1/2	Mar. 6	108 1/2	Mar. 6	108 1/2	Jan. 6	109	Feb. 21
20,000	General 4 1/2 series C-1977	J J	115		108 1/2	115	113 1/2	119	113 1/2	Mar. 12	114	Mar. 12	113 1/2	Mar. 12	115 1/2	Jan. 3
316,000	General 4 1/2 series D-1981	J D	109	111	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2		108	Mar. 4	108 1/2	Mar. 25	108	Jan. 24	109 1/2	Jan. 3
94,000	Phila Co secured gold 5s-1967	J D	106 1/2	Sale	106 1/2	Sale	107 1/2	Sale	106 1/2	Mar. 1	107 1/2	Mar. 31	106	Jan. 3	107 1/2	Feb. 31
237,000	Phila Electric 1st & ref 3 1/2-1967	M S	107 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	Mar. 29	110 1/2	Mar. 31	108 1/2	Jan. 3	110 1/2	Feb. 3
264,000	Phila & Read C & I ref 5s-1973	J J	17	Sale	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	Sale	17	Mar. 19	18	Mar. 14	16 1/2	Feb. 17	19	Jan. 7
108,000	*Convertible deb 6s-1949	M S	3 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	Sale	4	Mar. 3	5 1/2	Mar. 19	3 1/2	Jan. 3	5 1/2	Mar. 19
1,000	*Philippine Ry 1st 30-yr f 4s-1937	J J	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	Mar. 3	6 1/2	Mar. 17	4 1/2	Mar. 3	6 1/2	Mar. 17
167,000	*Certificates of deposit-1951	J J	3 1/2		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	Mar. 12	4 1/2	Mar. 12	3 1/2	Jan. 31	4 1/2	Mar. 29
30,000	Phillips Petroleum 1 1/2 deb-1951	J J	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	Sale	99 1/2	Mar. 24	100 1/2	Mar. 15	99 1/2	Mar. 24	100 1/2	Feb. 7
	Pitts Coke & Iron conv 4 1/2 A-1952	M S	103 1/2	103 1/2	104		102 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	Mar. 27	104	Mar. 4	102 1/2	Mar. 27	104 1/2	Feb. 26
	Pitts Cinc Chicago & St Louis-															
1,000	Con 4 1/2 series B guar g-1942	A O	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	Sale	103 1/2	Mar. 31	103 1/2	Mar. 31	103 1/2	Mar. 31	104 1/2	Jan. 3
	Con 4 1/2 series C guar g-1942	M N	106 1/2		106 1/2		106 1/2						106	Feb. 19	106 1/2	Jan. 21
	Con 4s series D guar g-1945	M N	110 1/2		110		111						110 1/2	Jan. 22	110 1/2	Jan. 22
	Con 3 1/2 series E guar g-1949	F A	107		109		109									
2,000	Con 4s series F guar g-1953	J D	111 1/2		111		111									
	Con 4s series G guar g-1957	M N	111 1/2		110 1/2		110 1/2	112	110 1/2	Mar. 12	111	Mar. 10	110 1/2	Mar. 12	111	Mar. 11
5,000	Con 4 1/2 series H guar g-1960	F A	111 1/2		111		111 1/2						111 1/2	Feb. 21	111 1/2	Feb. 21
1,000	Con 4 1/2 series I guar g-1963	F A	119		119	120	118 1/2	119	119	Mar. 3	119	Mar. 3	118 1/2	Jan. 13	120 1/2	Feb. 4
16,000	Con 4 1/2 series J guar g-1964	M N	119		119	120 1/2	119		119	Mar. 2	119	Mar. 3	119	Jan. 7	119	Jan. 9
55,000	Gen guar 5s series A-1970	J D	113	Sale	105	111	109 1/2	110 1/2	110	Mar. 7	110 1/2	Mar. 18	110	Feb. 28	113 1/2	Jan. 22
156,000	General 4 1/2 series B-1975	J D	113 1/2	Sale	102	111	110	111	109 1/2	Mar. 5	111	Mar. 20	109 1/2	Mar. 5	113 1/2	Jan. 2
46,000	General 4 1/2 series C-1977	J J	1													

Sales in March Value	BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE	Interest Period	Price Jan. 2, 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
			Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest		
					Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices				
26,000	Saguenay Pow Ltd 1st M 4 1/2s	1966	90	91	91	93 1/2	93 3/4	Sale	91 1/4	Mar. 6	93 3/4	Mar. 31	90	Jan. 13	93 3/4	Mar. 31
5,000	St Jos & Grand Island 1st g 4s	1947	55	70	50	70	60	70	60	Mar. 27	60	Mar. 27	60	Mar. 27	60	Mar. 27
247,000	*1st River & Gulf Div 1st g 4s	1933	69	Sale	65 1/2	65 1/2	69 1/2	Sale	65	Mar. 3	70	Mar. 31	64 1/2	Feb. 21	70	Jan. 9
34,000	*Certificates of deposit	1933	63 1/2	69	63 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2	Sale	64 1/2	Mar. 5	69	Mar. 21	64 1/2	Feb. 27	69 1/2	Jan. 13
184,000	*1st L Peo & N W 1st 5s	1948	24	25 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	34 1/2	Sale	29 1/2	Mar. 3	35	Mar. 27	25	Jan. 3	35	Mar. 27
42,000	St Louis Pub Serv 1st mtge 5s	1959	68 1/2	Sale	69 1/2	72	70 1/2	Sale	69 1/2	Mar. 8	70 1/2	Mar. 3	67 1/2	Jan. 2	74	Jan. 15
60,000	St L Rky M & Pac 5s stamped	1955	39	Sale	39	40	40	43	40	Mar. 3	41	Mar. 26	39	Jan. 2	41	Mar. 26
1,641,000	*1st St Louis-San Francisco Ry	1950	9 1/2	Sale	11	Sale	12 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 5	12 1/2	Mar. 28	9 1/2	Feb. 19	12 1/2	Mar. 28
900,000	*Certificates of deposit	1950	10 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 3	12 1/2	Mar. 28	9 1/2	Feb. 21	12 1/2	Mar. 28
707,000	*Prior lien 5s series B	1950	10 1/2	Sale	11	Sale	13 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 4	14	Mar. 28	9 1/2	Feb. 21	14	Mar. 28
117,000	*Certificates of deposit	1950	10 1/2	Sale	11	Sale	13 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 7	13	Mar. 28	9 1/2	Feb. 21	13	Mar. 28
3,236,000	*Con M 4 1/2s series A	1978	10	Sale	11 1/2	Sale	13 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 4	14 1/2	Mar. 31	9 1/2	Feb. 19	14 1/2	Mar. 31
754,000	*Certificates of deposit stamped	1978	9 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Sale	13 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 5	13 1/2	Mar. 31	9 1/2	Feb. 14	13 1/2	Mar. 31
285,000	*1st St Louis Southwest 1st g 4s	1989	70	Sale	71	Sale	75 1/2	Sale	70 1/2	Mar. 10	75 1/2	Mar. 26	69	Feb. 20	75 1/2	Mar. 26
33,000	*2d gold 4s income bond Nov	1989	33 1/2	37	40 1/2	42	46	Sale	42	Mar. 3	46	Mar. 28	35 1/2	Jan. 3	46	Mar. 28
381,000	*1st terminal & unif 5s	1952	16 1/2	17 1/2	18	20 1/2	25 1/2	Sale	20	Mar. 4	25 1/2	Mar. 31	17 1/2	Jan. 6	25 1/2	Mar. 31
411,000	*Gen & ref 5s series A	1990	9 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	Sale	16 1/2	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 1	16 1/2	Mar. 31	9 1/2	Jan. 16	16 1/2	Mar. 31
1,000	St Paul & Duluth 1st consol 4s	1968	73	85	78	85	90 1/2	Sale	78	Mar. 6	78	Mar. 6	78	Mar. 6	81	Jan. 31
10,000	*1st St Paul E Grand Trunk 4 1/2s	1947	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Mar. 11	2 1/2	Mar. 11	2 1/2	Mar. 11	3 1/2	Jan. 9
223,000	*1st St Paul & KC Short L gu 4 1/2 1941	1941	5 1/2	Sale	6 1/2	7	8 1/2	Sale	7	Mar. 6	8 1/2	Mar. 31	5 1/2	Jan. 2	8 1/2	Mar. 31
12,000	St Paul Union Depot 1st 5s guar	1972	114 1/2	116	113	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	Mar. 26	113	Mar. 25	112 1/2	Feb. 7	114 1/2	Jan. 3
473,000	San Ant & Aran Pass 1st 5s 1943	1943	69 1/2	71	80	Sale	92 1/2	Sale	80	Mar. 1	92 1/2	Mar. 31	70 1/2	Jan. 3	92 1/2	Mar. 31
11,000	Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix 1st 5 1/2	1942	107	---	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106	106 1/2	Mar. 10	106 1/2	Mar. 13	106 1/2	Mar. 10	106 1/2	Feb. 7
6,000	Scio Vall & N E 1st guar g 4s	1989	125	---	121	124 1/2	121 1/2	---	121 1/2	Mar. 3	121 1/2	Mar. 13	121 1/2	Mar. 3	124 1/2	Jan. 21
32,000	*Seaboard Air Line Ry	1950	9 1/2	Sale	9 1/2	10 1/2	11	12	10	Mar. 5	10 1/2	Mar. 13	9 1/2	Jan. 31	11	Jan. 10
635,000	*1st stamped 4s	1950	9 1/2	Sale	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	Sale	9 1/2	Mar. 5	11 1/2	Mar. 13	8 1/2	Feb. 14	11 1/2	Mar. 31
56,000	*Adjustment 5s	Oct 1949	1	Sale	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	Sale	1	Mar. 4	1 1/2	Mar. 31	39 1/2	Mar. 29	71	Jan. 21
47,000	*1st funding g 4s	1959	3 1/2	Sale	3 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	Sale	3 1/2	Mar. 11	4 1/2	Mar. 31	3 1/2	Feb. 19	4 1/2	Mar. 31
52,000	*Certificates of deposit	1959	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	Sale	3 1/2	Mar. 5	4 1/2	Mar. 31	2 1/2	Feb. 20	4 1/2	Mar. 31
1,409,000	*1st & cons 6s series A	1945	5	Sale	5	Sale	7 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	Mar. 3	7 1/2	Mar. 31	4 1/2	Feb. 14	7 1/2	Mar. 31
222,000	*Certificates of deposit	1945	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	Mar. 4	6 1/2	Mar. 31	3 1/2	Feb. 20	6 1/2	Mar. 31
54,000	*1st Atl-Birm Div 1st g 4s May 1933	1933	9 1/2	13	11 1/2	12	16 1/2	Sale	12	Mar. 5	16 1/2	Mar. 31	10 1/2	Feb. 5	16 1/2	Mar. 31
389,000	*1st Seaboard Air-Line g 4s cts	1935	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Mar. 4	3 1/2	Mar. 31	2 1/2	Feb. 13	3 1/2	Jan. 10
63,000	*6s series B cts of dep	1935	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Mar. 4	3 1/2	Mar. 19	2 1/2	Feb. 26	3 1/2	Jan. 19
442,000	Shell Union Oil 2 1/2s debs	1954	99 1/2	2%	96 1/2	Sale	96	Sale	94 1/2	Mar. 24	97	Mar. 19	94 1/2	Mar. 24	99 1/2	Jan. 2
13,000	2 1/2s f debs	1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
37,000	Shinyetsu El Pow 1st 6 1/2s	1952	47	51	48	49	51 1/2	Sale	47 1/2	Mar. 4	51 1/2	Mar. 21	47 1/2	Mar. 4	54	Jan. 10
---	*Siemens & Halske deb 6 1/2s	1951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	*Silesia Elec Corp 6 1/2s	1946	24 1/2	27 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14,000	Silesian Am Corp coll tr g 7s	1941	69	70 1/2	68 1/2	---	---	---	39 1/2	Mar. 29	68 1/2	Mar. 5	39 1/2	Mar. 29	71	Jan. 21
66,000	Simmons Co conv deb 4s	1952	103 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	Sale	103 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	Mar. 1	103 1/2	Mar. 6	102 1/2	Feb. 15	103 1/2	Jan. 4
61,000	Skelly Oil 3s deb	1950	103 1/2	104 1/2	103	103 1/2	103	Sale	103	Mar. 7	103 1/2	Mar. 14	102 1/2	Mar. 23	107	Jan. 29
219,000	Socony-Vacuum Oil 3s debs	1954	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	Sale	103 1/2	Mar. 29	106 1/2	Mar. 17	119	Mar. 23	119	Jan. 29
---	South & Nor Ala gu 6s	1963	118	---	117	---	120 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
24,000	Southern Bell Tel & Tel 3 1/2s	1962	108 1/2	109	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	Mar. 24	107 1/2	Mar. 19	106 1/2	Mar. 24	108 1/2	Jan. 13
106,000	3s debentures	1979	108 1/2	Sale	106	106 1/2	103 1/2	Sale	103	Mar. 27	106	Mar. 17	103	Mar. 27	108 1/2	Jan. 2
18,000	Southern Colorado Pow 1st g 6s	1947	105 1/2	Sale	104 1/2	106	105 1/2	104	104	Mar. 4	106	Mar. 17	104	Mar. 4	106	Jan. 22
46,000	Southern Kraft Corp 4 1/2s	1946	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	Mar. 27	102 1/2	Mar. 8	101 1/2	Jan. 27	102 1/2	Feb. 19
29,000	*1st mtge pipe line 4 1/2s	1951	106 1/2	107 1/2	106	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	Mar. 21	106 1/2	Mar. 13	105 1/2	Mar. 21	107 1/2	Jan. 13
488,000	Southern Pacific Co	1949	37 1/2	Sale	45	Sale	48 1/2	Sale	44 1/2	Mar. 4	48 1/2	Mar. 31	37 1/2	Jan. 2	48 1/2	Mar. 31
23,000	4s registered	1949	30 1/2	34 1/2	41	45 1/2	46 1/2	Sale	44 1/2	Mar. 19	46 1/2	Mar. 31	34 1/2	Jan. 7	46 1/2	Mar. 31
1,345,000	1st 4 1/2s (Oregon Lines) ser A	1977	44 1/2	Sale	49 1/2	Sale	51 1/2	Sale	48 1/2	Mar. 3	51 1/2	Mar. 31	44 1/2	Jan. 3	52	Jan. 27
1,127,000	Gold 4 1/2s	1968	40 1/2	Sale	47	Sale	50 1/2	Sale	45 1/2	Mar. 4	50 1/2	Mar. 31	40 1/2	Jan. 3	50 1/2	Mar. 31
2,624,000	Gold 4 1/2s	May 1 1969	40 1/2	Sale	46 1/2	Sale	50 1/2	Sale	45 1/2	Mar. 4	50 1/2	Mar. 31	39 1/2	Jan. 3	50 1/2	Mar. 31
1,886,000	Gold 4 1/2s	1981	40 1/2	Sale	46 1/2	Sale	50 1/2	Sale	45 1/2	Mar. 3	50 1/2	Mar. 31	39 1/2	Jan. 3	50 1/2	Mar. 31
933,000	10-year secured 3 1/2s	1946	40 1/2	Sale	43 1/2	Sale	49 1/2	Sale	45 1/2	Mar. 3	49 1/2	Mar. 31	40 1/2	Jan. 3	49 1/2	Mar. 31
164,000	San Francisco Term 1st 4s	1950	70 1/2	72	76 1/2	Sale	82 1/2	Sale	76	Mar. 3	82 1/2	Mar. 31	74 1/2	Jan. 3	82 1/2	Mar. 31
1,099,000	South Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s	1955	57 1/2	Sale	62 1/2	Sale	66 1/2	Sale	61	Mar. 4	66 1/2	Mar. 31	57 1/2	Jan. 2	66 1/2	Mar. 31
494,000	4s stamped	1955	60	---	61 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,182,000	Southern Ry 1st cons 5s	1994	91 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	Sale	94	Sale	92	Mar. 6	94 1/2	Mar. 31	90	Feb. 3	94 1/2	Mar. 31
384,000	Devel & gen 4s series A	1956	60	Sale	60 1/2	Sale	62 1/2	Sale	59 1/2	Mar. 3	63 1/2	Mar. 31	57 1/2	Feb. 27	63 1/2	Mar. 31
309,000	Devel & gen 6s series A	1956	77 1/2	Sale	77	77 1/2	82 1/2	Sale	76 1/2	Mar. 3	83	Mar. 31	75	Feb. 14	83	Mar. 31
15,000	Devel & gen 6 1/2s series A	1956	82	Sale	82	Sale	87 1/2	Sale	81 1/2	Mar. 3	87 1/2	Mar. 28	79	Feb. 14	87 1/2	Mar. 28
46,000	Memphis Div 1st g 5s	1996	80	82	78	81 1/2	83 1/2	78	78	Mar. 4	81 1/2	Mar. 18	78	Mar. 4	83	Jan. 28
79,000	St. Louis Div 1st g 4s	1951	76 1/2	78	7											

Sales in March Value	BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				Interest Period	Price Jan. 2, 1941		PRICES IN MARCH				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
	M	S	Yr	Date		Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
								Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask				
271,000	United Drug Co (Del) 5s	1953	M	S	89 1/2	100	84	100	84	100	82 1/2	100	82 1/2	100	
	U N J RR & Canal Co gen 4s	1944	M	S	107 1/2	108	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	
	United States Steel Corp—														
	Serial debentures—														
	50s	May 1 1941	M	N	99 3/4	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	
	62 1/2s	Nov 1 1941	M	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	75s	May 1 1942	M	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	87 1/2s	Nov 1 1942	M	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	1.00s	May 1 1943	M	N	100 3/4	101	100	101	100	101	100	101	100 1/2	101 1/2	
	1.12 1/2s	Nov 1 1943	M	N	100 3/4	101	100	101	100	101	100	101	100 1/2	101 1/2	
	1.25s	May 1 1944	M	N	100 3/4	101	100	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	
	1.37 1/2s	Nov 1 1944	M	N	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	
5,000	1.50s	May 1 1945	M	N	101 1/2	102 1/2	100	101 1/2	100	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
	1.62 1/2s	Nov 1 1945	M	N	101 1/2	102 1/2	100	101 1/2	100	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
10,000	1.75s	May 1 1946	M	N	102 1/2	103 1/2	100	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
21,000	1.87 1/2s	Nov 1 1946	M	N	102 1/2	103 1/2	101	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
3,000	1.90s	May 1 1947	M	N	101 3/4	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	
16,000	1.95s	Nov 1 1947	M	N	101 3/4	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	
2,000	2.00s	May 1 1948	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
19,000	2.00s	Nov 1 1948	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
3,000	2.05s	May 1 1949	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
23,000	2.10s	Nov 1 1949	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
	2.15s	May 1 1950	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100	101 1/2	100	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
26,000	2.20s	Nov 1 1950	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100	101 1/2	100	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
15,000	2.25s	May 1 1951	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
11,000	2.30s	Nov 1 1951	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	101	101 1/2	101	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	
5,000	2.35s	May 1 1952	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100	101 1/2	100	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
6,000	2.40s	Nov 1 1952	M	N	102 3/4	103 1/2	100	102 1/2	100	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
	2.45s	May 1 1953	M	N	103 3/4	104 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
5,000	2.50s	Nov 1 1953	M	N	103 3/4	104 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
	2.55s	May 1 1954	M	N	103 3/4	104 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
3,000	2.60s	Nov 1 1954	M	N	103 3/4	104 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
10,000	2.65s	May 1 1955	M	N	103 3/4	104 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	100 3/4	102 1/2	
3,000	United Steel Wks g 6 1/2s ser A	1951	J	D	25	35	32	35	25	35	21 1/2	35	21 1/2	35	
	3 1/2s ser A assented	1951	J	D	35	35	32	35	25	35	21 1/2	35	21 1/2	35	
	4 1/2s series C	1951	J	D	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	
	3 1/2s ser C assented	1951	J	D	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	
	Sinking fund deb 6 1/2s ser A	1947	J	J	33	33	40	40	22 1/2	33	22 1/2	33	22 1/2	33	
5,000	3 1/2s ser A assented	1947	J	J	33	33	40	40	22 1/2	33	22 1/2	33	22 1/2	33	
175,000	United Stockyards 4 1/2s w w	1951	A	O	91 1/2	92	92	93	95 1/2	92	96	91 1/2	96		
119,000	Utah Liph & Trac 1st & ref 5s	1944	A	O	104	104 1/2	102 1/2	103	103	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2		
166,000	Utah Power & Light 1st 5s	1944	F	A	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	104	104	102 1/2	104	102 1/2	104		
9,000	Vandalla consol g 4s A	1955	F	A	109 1/2	112	107	112	110	110	109	110	109		
13,000	Consol 4s series B	1957	M	N	109 1/2	110	107	110	109	109	109	109	109		
43,000	Virginia Elec & Pow 3 1/2s ser B	1968	M	S	109 1/2	110	110	111 1/2	109 3/4	111 1/2	109 3/4	111 1/2	109 3/4		
21,000	Va Iron Coal & Coke 1st g 5s	1949	M	S	55	55	57	60	54 1/2	65	57	60	54 1/2		
38,000	Va & Southwest 1st guar 5s	1945	J	J	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	90	83 1/2	90	83 1/2	90	83 1/2		
395,000	First cons 5s	1958	A	O	65	66	63 1/2	68 1/2	66	68 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2		
	Virginian Ry 1st & ref 3 1/2s ser A	1966	M	S	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108	107	108	106 1/2	108	106 1/2		
1,206,000	*Wabash RR 1st gold 5s	1939	M	N	47 3/4	48	45	48	59 1/2	48	59 1/2	44	59 1/2		
593,000	*Second gold 5s	1939	F	A	14 3/4	15	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15	14 1/2		
36,000	1st lien 50-year gold term 4s	1954	J	J	29	31	30	32 1/2	44	32 1/2	44	30	44		
33,000	*Det & Chi ext 1st g 5s	1941	J	J	45	52 1/2	47	56 1/2	64	68 1/2	45	66 1/2			
58,000	*Dea Moines Div 1st g 4s	1939	J	J	10	13	10	13	9	12	12	9	12		
44,000	*Omaha Div 1st g 3 1/2s	1941	A	O	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2			
47,000	*Tol & Chic Div 1st g 4s	1941	M	S	47	47	47	45 1/2	53 1/2	55	45 1/2	53 1/2			
724,000	Wabash Ry ref & gen 5 1/2s A	1975	M	S	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2			
625,000	Ref & gen 5s (Feb 32 coup) B	1976	F	A	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2			
1,009,000	Ref & gen 4 1/2s series C	1978	A	O	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2			
852,000	Ref & gen 5s series D	1980	A	O	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2			
18,000	Walker (Hiram) C & W deb 4 1/2s	1945	J	D	104 1/2	105 1/2	103	103	103 3/4	105 1/2	103	103 3/4			
145,000	Walworth Co 1st mtge 4s	1955	A	O	92	94 1/2	78 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	83 1/2			
28,000	6s debentures	1955	A	O	92	94 1/2	91 1/2	95	95	95	78 1/2	95			
93,000	Warner Bros Pictures 6s deb	1948	M	S	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94	95 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	96			
89,000	Warren Bros Co, deb 6s	1941	M	S	56 1/2	60	56 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	55 1/2	59 1/2			
4,000	Warren R R 1st ref gu g 3 1/2s	2000	F	A	30	40	30	40	32	40	32	40			
	Wash Cent Ry 1st g 4s	1948	Q	M	61	65	65	70	66	70	65	70			
	Wash Term 1st guar 3 1/2s	1945	F	A	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4			
	1st 40-year guar 4s	1945	F	A	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4			
	Westchester Light gold 5s	1950	J	D	128	129 1/2	123 3/4	128	124	126 1/2	108 1/2	128 1/2			
32,000	Gen mtge 3 1/2s	1967	J	J	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	112 1/2	113	108 1/2	113			
24,000	West Penn Power 5s series E	1963	M	S	108	115	113 1/2	115	112 3/4	113	112 1/2	113			
25,000	1st mtge 3 1/2s series I	1966	J	J	110 3/4	110 3/4	110	110	110	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2			
37,000	West Va Pulp & Paper 3s	1954	J	D	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	103			
500,000	Western Maryland 1st g 4s	1952	A	O	93 3/4	94	93	94	94 1/2	94	92 1/2	94 1/2			
230,000	First & ref 5 1/2s series A	1977	J	J	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	104 1/2	104	102 1/2	104 1/2			
14,000	Western N Y & Penn gen 4s	1943	A												

Main table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In March, Since Jan. 1), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price (Jan. 2 1941), PRICES IN MARCH (March 1, March 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Deere & Co, DuPont, etc.

For footnotes see page 40.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE, PRICES IN MARCH, RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. Includes stock symbols like Consol Mining, Cities Service, and various price listings.

For footnotes see page 51.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE, STOCKS (Continued), Par, Bid, Ask, Prices in March (March 1, March 31, Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Includes various stock listings like Imperial Oil, General Motors, etc.

For footnotes see page 51.

AGGREGATE SALES		CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		Price Jan. 2 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1		
In March	Since Jan. 1	Par	Bid	Ask	March 1	March 31	Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest				
Shares	Shares				Bid	Ask	Sale	Prices	Sale	Prices	Sale	Prices				
500	1,950	Schwitzer Cummins capital...1	9	Sale	8 1/8	8 3/4	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	Mar. 24	8 3/8	Mar. 13	7 1/2	Mar. 24	9 3/8	Jan. 11
2,953	9,150	Sears, Roebuck & Co capital...*	78 1/2	Sale	71 1/2	Sale	72 1/2	Sale	71 1/2	Mar. 1	73 1/4	Mar. 11	69 1/2	Feb. 15	78 1/2	Jan. 2
500	2,350	Serrick Corp class B common...1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/8	2 1/4	1 1/4	Mar. 21	2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Feb. 25	30	Mar. 28
160	420	Signode Steel Strap Co pf...30	26	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/4	30	28 3/4	Mar. 3	30	Mar. 27	28 1/2	Mar. 3	30	Jan. 23
250	550	Common	17 1/2	18 1/2	12	14	14 1/4	15 1/4	14	Mar. 6	15 1/4	Mar. 12	13	Feb. 27	15 1/2	Jan. 24
50	300	Stryer Steel Castings com...*	18	Sale	15	17 1/2	14 3/4	16	15 3/4	Mar. 20	15 3/4	Mar. 20	15 1/4	Mar. 20	18	Jan. 2
800	4,150	South Bend Lathe Wks cap...5	34 3/4	Sale	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/4	29 1/4	Mar. 6	33 1/4	Mar. 11	29 1/2	Mar. 6	35 1/4	Jan. 8
180	440	South Colo Pow cl A com...25	1/2	1	3/4	1	1	1	3/4	Mar. 18	3/4	Mar. 18	3/4	Mar. 18	3/4	Jan. 31
160	490	Southwestern Lt & Pow pfd...*	99 1/2	1	99 1/2	1	1	1	99 1/2	Mar. 24	100 1/4	Mar. 17	99 1/2	Mar. 24	100 1/4	Jan. 8
262	2,831	Spiegel Inc common...2	5 1/2	6 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Sale	5 1/2	Mar. 7	6 1/8	Mar. 10	5 1/2	Feb. 19	6 1/8	Jan. 17
120	1,040	St Louis Nat Stockyards cap...*	65 1/2	67	66	Sale	64 1/2	66 1/2	66	Mar. 1	66 1/4	Mar. 15	65	Jan. 30	70	Jan. 10
700	1,950	Standard Dredging Corp pref20	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	Mar. 11	13 1/2	Mar. 18	12 1/2	Jan. 9	14 1/4	Jan. 27
150	4,100	Common	2	Sale	1 1/4	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	Mar. 21	1 1/2	Mar. 18	1 1/2	Feb. 18	2	Jan. 2
400	59	Standard Gas & Elec com...1	26 1/4	Sale	26	Sale	27	Sale	25 1/2	Mar. 5	27 1/4	Mar. 31	25 1/2	Mar. 5	27 1/2	Jan. 28
4,132	13,313	Stand Oil of Ind capital...25	12	12 1/2	9 3/4	12 1/2	11 3/4	12 1/2	11 3/4	Mar. 13	12 1/2	Mar. 13	12	Jan. 3	12 1/2	Jan. 31
200	70	Stein & Co (A) common...*	1	1	1	1	1	1	7/8	Mar. 13	7/8	Mar. 13	7/8	Jan. 30	7/8	Mar. 13
2,800	9,900	Sunstrand Mach Tool com...5	36	Sale	33 1/2	34 3/4	30	31 1/4	31	Mar. 29	33 1/4	Mar. 3	29	Feb. 19	36	Jan. 2
11,500	35,230	Swift & Co capital stock...25	22 1/2	Sale	22 1/2	Sale	22	Sale	21 1/2	Mar. 28	22 3/4	Mar. 17	21 1/2	Mar. 28	24 3/4	Jan. 27
2,222	7,423	Swift Internacnol capital...15	17 1/2	Sale	17 1/2	Sale	18 3/4	Sale	17 3/4	Mar. 4	18 3/4	Mar. 20	17 3/4	Mar. 4	19 1/4	Jan. 14
1,056	5,404	Texas Corp capital...25	39 3/4	Sale	35 3/4	Sale	36 1/4	36 3/4	35	Mar. 6	36 3/4	Mar. 29	34 3/4	Feb. 19	40	Jan. 3
250	2,040	Thompson (J R) common...2	5 3/4	6 3/4	4 1/2	Sale	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	Mar. 1	5 1/4	Mar. 13	4 1/2	Mar. 1	6 1/4	Jan. 4
650	1,650	Trane Co (The) common...25	11 1/2	Sale	10 3/4	11 3/4	10 3/4	Sale	10 1/2	Mar. 29	11 1/2	Mar. 18	10 1/2	Mar. 29	12	Jan. 22
1,923	5,376	Union Carbide & Carbon cap...*	69 3/4	Sale	65 1/2	Sale	65 7/8	Sale	64 3/8	Mar. 6	68	Mar. 20	61 1/2	Feb. 17	70 1/2	Jan. 6
601	3,415	United Air L Transp capital...5	16 1/2	Sale	13 1/4	1	12 1/2	13	12 3/4	Mar. 27	13 3/4	Mar. 8	12 3/4	Feb. 19	17	Jan. 9
385	1,993	U S Gypsum Co common...20	67	Sale	61	63	62 1/2	64	61 1/2	Mar. 6	64 3/4	Mar. 12	61 1/2	Feb. 15	69 1/4	Jan. 8
11,911	37,911	United States Steel common...*	69 1/2	Sale	59	Sale	56 1/4	Sale	55 3/4	Mar. 22	59 3/4	Mar. 11	55	Feb. 19	70 1/4	Jan. 6
454	1,910	7% cumul preferred...100	127 1/4	128 1/2	119	120	123 1/2	Sale	118 3/4	Mar. 5	123 3/4	Mar. 26	117	Feb. 24	130	Jan. 13
1,100	4,600	Utah Radio Products com...1	1	Sale	3/4	1	3/4	1	3/4	Mar. 6	3/4	Mar. 24	3/4	Feb. 26	1	Jan. 2
1,200	1,800	Utility & Ind Corp common...5	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 19	1 1/2	Mar. 18	1 1/2	Mar. 6	1 1/2	Jan. 3
800	2,900	Convertible preferred...7	29	34	1 1/2	Sale	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1	1 1/2	Mar. 21	1 1/2	Feb. 15	1 1/2	Jan. 30
250	10	Viking Pump Co common...*	29	34	38	41							32	Jan. 6	34	Jan. 18
10	10	Preferred	38	41									39 3/4	Jan. 14	39 3/4	Jan. 14
2,055	6,342	Walgreen Co common...1	22 3/4	Sale	20	Sale	19 1/4	20	19 7/8	Mar. 3	20 1/4	Mar. 14	19 3/4	Feb. 25	22 1/4	Jan. 2
75	92	Wayne Pump Co capital...1	18	19	18	19	17 3/4	Sale	17 3/4	Mar. 31	18 1/4	Mar. 13	17 3/4	Mar. 31	18 1/4	Mar. 13
950	2,243	Western Union Teleg com...100	20	20 3/4	20 1/2	Sale	21	21 1/4	19 3/4	Mar. 5	22 1/4	Mar. 17	19	Feb. 13	22 1/4	Jan. 15
262	1,356	West'house El & Mfg com...50	103 3/4	104 1/2	95 1/4	97	95	Sale	93 1/2	Mar. 25	96 1/2	Mar. 17	90 3/4	Feb. 19	104 1/2	Jan. 4
400	1,210	Wieboldt Stores Inc com...*	6	7	5 1/4	6	6	6 1/2	6 1/4	Mar. 26	6 1/2	Mar. 28	5 1/4	Feb. 13	7	Jan. 10
20	50	Cum prior preferred...*	89	91	91	93	92	95	91	Mar. 6	93	Mar. 14	91	Jan. 6	93	Feb. 3
3,350	7,100	Williams Oil-O-Matic com...*	1	Sale	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/4	Mar. 3	3 1/4	Mar. 19	1	Jan. 2	3 1/4	Mar. 19
1,300	4,750	Wisconsin Bankshares—Common	5 1/2	Sale	4 3/4	4 7/8	4 3/4	Sale	4 3/4	Mar. 3	5	Mar. 5	4 3/4	Mar. 3	5 1/4	Jan. 14
250	2,650	Woodall Indust common...2	4 3/4	Sale	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	Mar. 18	4 3/4	Mar. 28	4 3/4	Mar. 18	5	Jan. 3
896	2,641	Wrigley (Wm Jr) Co capital...*	78 3/4	Sale	69	70 1/2	68 1/2	Sale	65 1/2	Mar. 20	69 1/2	Mar. 4	65 1/2	Mar. 20	79 1/2	Jan. 13
1,000	3,148	Yates-Amer Mach capital...5	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	4	Mar. 13	4 1/2	Mar. 4	4	Feb. 14	5 1/2	Jan. 10
3,570	8,664	Zenith Radio Corp common...*	15	Sale	14	Sale	15	Sale	13 3/4	Mar. 5	15 3/8	Mar. 31	12 1/2	Feb. 15	15 1/2	Jan. 9

* No par value. z Ex-dividend.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE

March Jan. 1 to March 31	Stock Sales Shares	1941 21,591 78,035	1940 41,774 135,722	March Jan. 1 to March 31	Bond Sales	1941 \$132,600 494,550	1940 \$211,350 849,800
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AGGREGATE SALES		BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE		Price Jan. 2 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1				
In March	Since Jan. 1	BONDS		Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Highest		
\$	\$	BALTIMORE CITY BONDS—				Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices		Sale Prices		Sale Prices		Sale Prices		
17,200	22,500	Atlantic Coast Line Conn								88	Mar. 7	88 1/4	Mar. 28	84	Jan. 7	88 1/4	Mar. 28	
65,500	231,500	Certificates of indbt 5%								37 1/4	Mar. 21	38 1/4	Mar. 1	33 1/4	Jan. 14	38 1/4	Mar. 1	
29,500	81,750	Balt Transit Co 4s flat		1975	34 1/2 Sale	38 1/2	46	38 1/4	46	43 1/4	Mar. 21	46 1/4	Mar. 1	40	Jan. 13	46 1/4	Mar. 1	
22,500	50,500	A 5s flat		1975	39 1/2	40 1/4		101	102	100 1/2	Mar. 7	102	Mar. 27	100	Jan. 3	102	Feb. 25	
1,000	1,000	B 5s		1975				66		65 1/4	Mar. 18	65 1/4	Mar. 18	65 1/4	Mar. 18	65 1/4	Mar. 18	
2,000	2,000	Ga Sou & Fla 5%		1945	100		100			102	Mar. 17	102	Mar. 17	102	Mar. 17	102	Mar. 17	
3,000	5,000	Interstate Bond Co 5%		1945	100		100			52	Mar. 12	52 1/4	Mar. 11	52	Feb. 28	52 1/4	Mar. 11	
5,000	5,000	Md & Pa 4%		1951						51	Mar. 24	51	Mar. 24	51	Mar. 24	51	Mar. 24	
		6%		1963														
STOCKS		Shares	Shares	par														
1,211	4,169	Arundel Corp		*	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/4	16	16 1/2	17	15 1/4	Mar. 6	16 1/4	Mar. 18	15 1/2	Mar. 6	17	Feb. 5
432	662	Atlantic Coast L (Conn)	50		16 1/2	17	18		21		18 1/4	Mar. 6	20 1/2	Mar. 25	17	Jan. 6	20 1/2	Mar. 25
1,090	1,904	Balt Transit Co com v t c		*	30c		38c	50c			30c	Mar. 18	40c	Mar. 4	28c	Jan. 9	42c	Feb. 28
939	18,122	1st preferred v t c	100		1.70	Sale	2.55	Sale	2.10	Sale	2.05	Mar. 26	2.60	Mar. 1	1.65	Jan. 2	2.60	Feb. 25
1,026	176	Brager Eisenberg Inc com	1				65	Sale	62 1/2	Sale	63	Mar. 26	65 3/4	Mar. 7	29	Feb. 10	30	Jan. 15
63	197	Consol Gas E L & Power	100		70 1/2	Sale	115 1/2	118 1/2			116 1/4	Mar. 29	118	Mar. 5	63	Mar. 26	71 3/4	Jan. 7
160	56	4 1/2 % pref B	100												116 1/4	Mar. 29	118 1/4	Feb. 13
1,725	2,211	4 % preferred C	100		109 3/4	Sale	7 1/2				7 1/4	Mar. 12	7 1/2	Mar. 6	6 3/4	Jan. 30	7 3/4	Jan. 9
420	2,211	Davison Chemical Co com	1		7 1/2		7 1/2	7 3/4	9	10	7 3/4	Mar. 6	10 1/4	Mar. 19	5 3/4	Jan. 7	10 1/4	Mar. 19
477	3,705	Eastern Sugar Assoc com v t c	1		5	5 1/2	18	20	25 1/4		20	Mar. 6	27 1/4	Mar. 20	17	Jan. 4	27 1/4	Mar. 20
88	977	Preferred v t c	1		17		116	117	117	118	116 1/4	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 29	115 1/4	Feb. 18	120 3/4	Jan. 3
75	1,406	Fidelity & Deposit	20		120		30	30 1/2	30 3/4	Sale	30 1/2	Mar. 7	30 3/4	Mar. 7	29	Jan. 4	31	Jan. 28
219	676	Fidelity & Guar Fire Corp	10		29 1/4	31 1/4	9 1/2		9 1/2		9 1/2	Mar. 14	9 1/2	Mar. 21	9 1/2	Jan. 4	13	Jan. 10
	131	Finance Co of Am class A	5								12	Mar. 24	13	Mar. 10	9 1/2	Mar. 14	11 1/2	Feb. 14
	364	Georgia Sou & Fla 1st pref	100												3	Jan. 27	3	Jan. 27
	50	2d preferred	100												42	Feb. 3	42 1/2	Feb. 7
	43	Guilford Realty Co 6 % pref	100												50c	Feb. 13	50c	Feb. 13
	43	Common	1												15 3/4	Feb. 18	17 1/2	Jan. 8
810	2,093	Houston Oil preferred	25		16	17 1/2	16 1/4	17 1/4	16 3/4	Sale	16 1/4	Mar. 6	16 3/4	Mar. 12	15 3/4	Feb. 18	17 1/2	Jan. 8
218	625	Md & Pa RR com	100		1.05	1.50	1.10	2.00	1.60	2.10	1.60	Mar. 13	1.60	Mar. 13	1.60	Mar. 24	1.60	Mar. 13
5	7	Mercantile Trust Co	50				245	255	250		255	Mar. 27	255	Mar. 21	245	Jan. 11	255	Mar. 27
1,789	3,658	Merch & Miners Transp	*						24	Sale	18	Mar. 5	24 1/4	Mar. 18	15	Feb. 13	24 1/4	Mar. 18
72	192	Monon W Penn PS 7 % pref	25		29		28 1/2				28 3/4	Mar. 8	29 1/2	Mar. 13	28 3/4	Feb. 27	29 1/2	Jan. 29
54	166	Mt Vern-Woodh Mills com	100		2.00						3.25	Mar. 14	3.25	Mar. 14	2.25	Feb. 13	3.25	Mar. 14
48	389	Preferred	100		66	71	69 1/2	73		76	72	Mar. 7	75	Mar. 28	70	Jan. 13	75	Mar. 28
30	30	National Marine Bank	30		47 1/4		47 1/4		47 1/4	Sale	47 1/4	Mar. 31	48 1/2	Mar. 26	47 1/4	Mar. 31	48 1/2	Mar. 26
281	7,647	New Amsterdam Casualty	2		17	17 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2	Sale	16 1/4	Mar. 4	17 1/2	Mar. 10	16 1/4	Mar. 4	18	Feb. 8
600	1,950	North Amer Oil Co com	1		1.05	1.10	1.00	1.05			1.00	Mar. 10	1.05	Mar. 4	1.00	Feb. 3	1.15	Jan. 8
100	648	Northern Central Ry	50				96	97 1/4	96 1/4		95 3/4	Mar. 20	96 1/2	Mar. 6	95 3/4	Mar. 29	97 1/2	Jan. 15
139	700	Owings Mills Distillery	1		54	Sale	35c	45c	55 1/2		30c	Mar. 22	30c	Mar. 22	30c	Mar. 22	40c	Feb. 5
	466	Penna Water & Power com	*												51 1/2	Feb. 26	57	Feb. 11
	20	Phillips Packing Co 5 1/4 % pf	100						12						87 1/2	Feb. 4	87 1/2	Feb. 4
	310	Seaboard Comm'l com	10												11 1/2	Feb. 25	12	Jan. 11
6,576	17,504	U S Fidelity & Guar	2		21 1/4	Sale	22	22 1/2	23		21 1/8	Mar. 1	23 3/8	Mar. 20	21 3/8	Jan. 21	23 3/8	Mar. 20
128	234	Western National Bank	20		33		34		34	Sale	34	Mar. 14	34 1/4	Mar. 6	33 1/2	Feb. 4	34 1/2	Feb. 17

* No par value. † Ex-dividend.

AGGREGATE SALES		DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1	
In March	Since Jan. 1		Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest
Shares	Shares	Par	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale	Prices	Sale	Prices	Sale	Prices
5,304	11,917	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Mar. 3	1 1/4	Mar. 10	1	Feb. 14
3,030	23,585	4	1 1/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	Mar. 3	2 1/4	Mar. 14	2	Jan. 16
600	4,000	1	11c	15c	11c	15c	12c	15c	11c	Mar. 7	12c	Mar. 13	10c	Feb. 14
150	150	1	4 1/4	6	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	Mar. 4	4 1/4	Mar. 4	4 1/4	Mar. 4
520	2,241	100	100	103	101	103	101	103	10	Mar. 29	10 1/2	Mar. 27	10	Mar. 29
		1	10 1/4	11	10	11	10	11	10	Mar. 29	10 1/2	Mar. 27	10	Mar. 29
		1	10 1/4	11	10	11	10	11	10	Mar. 29	10 1/2	Mar. 27	10	Mar. 29
		1	10 1/4	11	10	11	10	11	10	Mar. 29	10 1/2	Mar. 27	10	Mar. 29
		1	10 1/4	11	10	11	10	11	10	Mar. 29	10 1/2	Mar. 27	10	Mar. 29

* No par value. u Deferred delivery sales. r Sold for cash. z Ex-dividend.



RANGE OF PRICES ON THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE

March 1 to March 31	Stock Sales	Shares	1941	1940	March 1 to March 31	Bond Sales	1941	1940
-----	-----	-----	186,983	249,225	-----	-----	-----	\$1,000
-----	-----	-----	510,610	721,094	-----	-----	-----	182,500

AGGREGATE SALES		PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1	
In March	Since Jan. 1		Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest
Shares	Shares	Par	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale	Prices	Sale	Prices	Sale	Prices
1,070	5,964	10	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	11	10 1/2	Sale	9 1/2	Mar. 4	11	Mar. 3	9 1/2	Feb. 17
3,541	10,518	100	167 1/2	Sale	160 1/4	Sale	160 3/4	Sale	150 1/2	Mar. 1	166	Mar. 12	150 1/2	Mar. 1
8	34	50	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15	12 1/4	14 1/2	8 1/4	Mar. 3	8 1/4	Mar. 3	12 1/4	Feb. 13
235	127	10	9 1/4	10	8 1/2	9 1/4	8 1/2	9 1/4	3 1/2	Mar. 22	112 1/2	Mar. 10	109 3/4	Mar. 22
580	3,393	100	118	Sale	111 1/2	111 3/4	109 1/2	63	109 3/4	Mar. 22	112 1/2	Mar. 10	109 3/4	Mar. 22
110	1,997	100	64	5 1/2	64	4 1/2	5 1/2	59	63	Mar. 5	60	Mar. 27	55	Mar. 5
710	210	100	64	68	55	60	59	63	55	Mar. 5	60	Mar. 27	55	Mar. 5
1,697	3,244	5	69 1/2	Sale	66	Sale	63	Sale	62 1/2	Mar. 28	68 1/2	Mar. 10	62 1/2	Mar. 28
300	4,053	5	69 1/2	Sale	66	Sale	63	Sale	62 1/2	Mar. 28	68 1/2	Mar. 10	62 1/2	Mar. 28
268	2,903	1	32 1/2	Sale	31 1/2	Sale	30 1/2	Sale	30 1/4	Mar. 13	34 1/2	Mar. 7	31 1/2	Jan. 9
2,464	1,070	10	31 1/2	Sale	31 1/2	Sale	33	Sale	30 3/4	Mar. 7	33	Mar. 31	30 3/4	Mar. 7
4,079	6,332	10	47 1/2	Sale	43	Sale	42 1/2	Sale	42 1/2	Mar. 3	44 1/2	Mar. 11	40 1/2	Feb. 19
107	17,764	10	118	119 1/2	116	117	115 1/2	116	115	Mar. 4	116 1/2	Mar. 18	115	Mar. 4
287	383	50	30 1/2	Sale	30 1/2	31	30	30	29 1/2	Mar. 22	30 1/2	Mar. 5	29 1/2	Mar. 22
2,249	1,058	50	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	Mar. 13	2 1/2	Mar. 27	2 1/2	Mar. 22
410	7,902	50	1 1/2	Sale	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 11	2 1/2	Mar. 29	1 1/2	Jan. 2
1,702	1,597	50	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	7	Sale	6 1/2	Mar. 5	7 1/2	Mar. 21	6 1/2	Jan. 21
24,175	2,877	1	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Mar. 1	2 1/2	Mar. 19	2	Jan. 14
10,566	66,643	50	23	Sale	23 1/2	Sale	24 1/2	Sale	22 1/2	Mar. 4	24 1/2	Mar. 26	22	Feb. 14
52	26,854	50	175	182	170 1/4	176	170 1/4	173	170 1/2	Mar. 19	173	Mar. 3	170 1/2	Mar. 19
474	112	2 1/2	117	118	115 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	Mar. 29	117 1/2	Mar. 19	114 1/2	Mar. 29
1,920	1,390	25	31 1/4	31 1/2	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	31	29 1/2	Mar. 7	31 1/2	Mar. 26	29 1/2	Mar. 7
50	6,557	15	14 1/2	15	14	16	14 1/2	18	13 1/2	Mar. 13	14 1/2	Mar. 21	13 1/2	Mar. 13
183	80	3	11 1/2	11 1/4	11	11 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Mar. 26	11 1/2	Mar. 12	10 1/2	Mar. 26
681	851	50	13 1/2	Sale	13 1/2	Sale	14	Sale	13 1/2	Mar. 3	14 1/2	Mar. 31	12 1/2	Feb. 14
415	2,935	50	10 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Mar. 3	11 1/2	Mar. 28	10 1/2	Mar. 3
142	772	50	10 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Mar. 3	11 1/2	Mar. 28	10 1/2	Mar. 3
555	489	50	58 1/2	Sale	58 1/2	Sale	51 1/2	Sale	51 1/2	Mar. 25	54 1/2	Mar. 3	51 1/2	Mar. 25
975	100	1	34 1/2	Sale	35	36 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	35 1/2	Mar. 4	37 1/2	Mar. 24	33 1/2	Jan. 24
561	1,340	1	58 1/2	Sale	58 1/2	Sale	51 1/2	Sale	51 1/2	Mar. 25	54 1/2	Mar. 3	51 1/2	Mar. 25
20	838	1	44	45 1/2	43	45	44	44	44	Mar. 14	45	Mar. 28	44	Mar. 14
1,238	152	10c	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Mar. 21	4 1/2	Mar. 28	4 1/2	Mar. 21
875	2,438	25	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 10	1 1/2	Mar. 24	1 1/2	Mar. 10
233	938	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Mar. 28
1,088	2,630	25	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Mar. 28
5,052	4,569	25	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 1/2	Mar. 28
958	9,575	1	27 1/2	Sale	25 1/2	25 1/4	24	24 1/4	22 1/2	Mar. 28	26 1/2	Mar. 11	22 1/2	Mar. 28
32,042	2,530	1	11 1/2	Sale	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	13 1/4	11 1/2	Mar. 28	11 1/2	Mar. 18	11 1/2	Mar. 28
1,437	140,636	1	10 3/4	12	10 3/4	12	11	13 1/4	11 1/2	Mar. 28	11 1/2	Mar. 18	11 1/2	Mar. 28
97	3,967	10	10 3/4	12	10 3/4	12	11	13 1/4	11 1/2	Mar. 28	11 1/2	Mar. 18	11 1/2	Mar. 28
1,811	1,311	10	10 3/4	12	10 3/4	12	11	13 1/4	11 1/2	Mar. 28	11 1/2	Mar. 18	11 1/2	Mar. 28
188	1,326	20	12 1/4	14	15 1/4	16	19	19	15 1/4	Mar. 3	19	Mar. 12	13 1/4	Jan. 7

* No par value. z Ex-dividend.

AGGREGATE SALES		SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1941		PRICES IN MARCH								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
In March	Since Jan. 1		Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	Highest		
Shares	Shares				Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices				
258	730	Nat Distillers Products com...*	22 3/4	23 1/4	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 3/4	21 3/4	15 1/2	Mar. 10	15 1/2	Mar. 10	23 1/4	Jan. 15	23 1/4	Jan. 15
300	1,806	Nor Amer Aviation Inc cap...-1	16 1/2	17 1/4	13 1/2	14	13 3/4	14 1/2	15	Mar. 24	15 1/2	Mar. 10	14	Feb. 24	17 1/2	Jan. 9
52	1,077	North Amer Co common...-10	16	17	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15	Mar. 4	15 1/2	Mar. 11	15	Mar. 24	17 1/2	Jan. 11
1,270	337	Oahu Sugar Co Ltd capital...-20	14 1/4	Sale	15 3/4	16	19	21	17 1/2	Mar. 4	20	Mar. 11	14 1/4	Jan. 2	20	Mar. 11
52	1,490	Olaa Sugar Co Ltd capital...-20	3 3/4	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	6	5	Mar. 25	6	Mar. 5	3 3/4	Feb. 21	6	Mar. 5
140	151	Onomea Sugar Co capital...-10	18	20	17 1/2	19	21	24	19	Mar. 4	19	Mar. 4	17 1/2	Jan. 24	19	Mar. 4
66	100	Pacific Indemnity Co capital...10	1.20	2.50	1.20	Sale	1.15	1.75	1.15	Mar. 7	1.20	Mar. 1	37 1/2	Jan. 8	37 1/2	Jan. 8
325	670	Pacific Portl Cement com...-100	42	45	40	50	40	45	41	Mar. 7	41 1/2	Mar. 7	41	Mar. 7	46	Jan. 24
100	83	6 1/2 % preferred...-100	3	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	Mar. 28	2 1/2	Mar. 17	2 1/2	Mar. 28	3 1/2	Jan. 11
2,452	1,063	Packard Motor Car Co com...*	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	Mar. 11	1 1/2	Mar. 11	1 1/2	Mar. 11	1 1/2	Mar. 11
30	165	Park Utah Cons Mines com...-1	22 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	24	24 3/4	23	Mar. 5	24 3/4	Mar. 27	22 1/2	Jan. 4	24 3/4	Jan. 10
352	4,844	Pennsylvania RR capital...-50	6 1/2	8 1/2	9 3/4	10 1/2	13 1/4	14 1/2	10 1/2	Mar. 4	10 1/2	Mar. 4	7 1/2	Jan. 11	10 1/2	Mar. 4
337	103	Pioneer Mill Co Ltd capital...20	4 1/2	4 3/4	4	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	4	Mar. 7	4	Mar. 7	4	Mar. 7	4 1/2	Jan. 7
365	1,666	Radio Corp of Amer com...*	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 3/4	8	6	Mar. 11	6 3/4	Mar. 25	5 1/4	Jan. 10	6 3/4	Mar. 25
485	752	Riverside Cement (Del) A...-*	15	26	15	20	15	20	6 1/2	Mar. 12	7	Mar. 13	15	Feb. 5	15 1/2	Jan. 24
5	420	Santa Cruz Port Cement com...50	6 1/2	8	6 3/4	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	Mar. 12	7	Mar. 13	6 1/2	Jan. 16	7	Jan. 22
2,069	1,544	Schumacher Wall Board com...*	28 1/2	29	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	30 3/4	Mar. 6	31 3/4	Mar. 27	29	Jan. 10	31 3/4	Mar. 27
544	50	Shasta Water Co common...-*	7	8	6 1/2	7	5 3/4	6 1/2	7	Jan. 29	7	Jan. 29	7	Jan. 29	7	Jan. 29
773	7,117	Sou Calif Edison common...-25	27 1/2	Sale	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Mar. 5	26	Mar. 27	25 1/2	Feb. 17	28	Jan. 13
15	3,856	C 5 1/2 % preferred...-25	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	Sale	29 3/4	Mar. 12	29 1/2	Mar. 12	28 3/4	Feb. 25	29 1/2	Jan. 20
450	2,095	B 6 % preferred...-25	30	30 1/4	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	Mar. 25	29 1/2	Mar. 13	29 1/2	Feb. 25	31	Jan. 21
1,215	15	Sou Calif Gas Co 6 % pref...-25	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	Mar. 10	33 1/2	Mar. 10	33 1/2	Mar. 10	33 1/2	Mar. 10
606	1,769	Standard Brands Inc com...-*	6 1/2	6 3/4	6	6 1/2	5 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	Mar. 3	6 1/2	Mar. 21	6 1/2	Feb. 18	6 1/2	Jan. 6
606	2,166	Studebaker Corp common...-1	7 1/2	7 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	Mar. 3	6 1/2	Mar. 21	6 1/2	Mar. 3	8 1/2	Jan. 7
606	15	Superior Portland Cement...-*	40	45	37 1/2	41	37 1/2	41					41	Jan. 22	41	Jan. 22
260	723	Texas Corp common...-25	39 1/4	40 1/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	36 1/4	37 1/4	18	Mar. 5	18 1/4	Mar. 31	35 1/4	Feb. 28	35 1/4	Feb. 25
114	270	Title Guaranty Co cum pref...*	16 1/2	20	16 1/2	20	18 1/2	Sale					17 1/2	Feb. 24	18 1/2	Mar. 31
400	1,375	United Aircraft Corp cap...-5	41 1/2	42 1/2	38	39	37 1/4	38 1/4					37 1/4	Jan. 31	42 1/2	Jan. 17
3,600	577	United Corp of Del common...*	1 1/2	Sale	1	1 1/2	5 3/4	1	1 1/2	Mar. 26	1 1/2	Mar. 11	1 1/2	Mar. 26	1 1/2	Jan. 2
4,984	27,375	U S Petroleum Co capital...-1	90c	1	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.10	1.00	Mar. 13	1.20	Mar. 6	1	Jan. 3	1.30	Feb. 10
2,450	14,299	U S Steel Corp common...-*	67 1/2	68 1/2	58 1/2	59	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	Mar. 1	59 1/2	Mar. 10	56 1/2	Mar. 1	70 1/2	Jan. 6
400	3,400	Utah-Idaho Sugar Co com...-5	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	Sale	1 1/2	Mar. 8	2 1/2	Mar. 31	1 1/2	Jan. 2	2 1/2	Mar. 31
571	625	Warner Bros Pictures com...-5	3	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	3	Mar. 6	3 1/2	Mar. 10	3	Feb. 14	3 1/2	Feb. 13
905	2,199	Westates Petroleum Co com...-1	11c	Sale	9c	11c	7c	10c	9c	Mar. 18	11c	Mar. 7	6c	Feb. 8	11c	Jan. 2
606	4,958	Preferred...-1	76c	90c	70c	80c	70c	90c	75c	Mar. 11	80c	Mar. 18	70c	Feb. 18	81c	Jan. 9
606	737	West Coast Life Ins Co cap...-5	6 1/4	7	6 1/4	7	6 1/4	7	6 1/4	Mar. 7	6 1/4	Mar. 26	6 1/4	Jan. 14	6 1/4	Mar. 26

* Name changed from Italo Petroleum Corp. of America.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Sales		1941	1940	Bond Sales		1941	1940
March	Shares	57,622	62,161	March			
Jan. 1 to March 31		231,519	167,193	Jan. 1 to March 31			\$7,000

AGGREGATE SALES		PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Par	Price Jan. 2 1941		PRICES IN MARCH				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
In March	Since Jan. 1			Bid	Ask	March 1		March 31		Lowest		Highest	
\$ 266	\$ 1,605	Allegheny Ludlum Steel	100					20% Mar. 3	22% Mar. 11	19% Feb. 15	25 Jan. 6		
10	20	Preferred	100					110% Mar. 12	110% Mar. 12	110% Mar. 12	111% Feb. 13		
50	145	Arkansas Nat Gas Corp.						1% Mar. 14	1% Mar. 14	1% Mar. 14	1% Jan. 13		
248	369	Preferred	10					6% Mar. 12	7% Mar. 20	6% Mar. 12	7% Jan. 30		
940	3,035	Blaw-Knox Co.		9% Sale	8% Sale	7%		7% Mar. 28	8% Mar. 17	7% Mar. 18	10% Jan. 4		
65	512	Byers (A M)		7	7 1/2	6 1/2		8% Mar. 10	8% Mar. 10	8% Mar. 14	11% Jan. 10		
1,220	3,195	Clark (D L) Candy		7	7 1/2	6	6 1/2	6 1/2 Mar. 21	6% Mar. 6	6 1/2 Mar. 15	7 1/2 Jan. 9		
1,326	4,785	Columbia Gas & Electric		4% Sale		3% Sale	6%	3% Mar. 4	4 1/2 Mar. 4	3% Mar. 14	5 Jan. 14		
6	211	Copperweld Steel	10					15 Mar. 8	15% Mar. 28	14 1/2 Feb. 18	17 1/2 Jan. 21		
461	1,134	Devonian Oil	10	13 1/2	13	14	13	13 Mar. 20	13 1/2 Mar. 25	13 Feb. 14	14 Feb. 7		
584	1,844	Duquesne Brewing	5	11 1/2 Sale	11	11 1/2	10	10 Mar. 22	11 Mar. 14	10% Mar. 22	12 Jan. 6		
	545	Electric Products		3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2		1% Mar. 1	1% Mar. 1	3 1/2 Jan. 11	4 1/2 Jan. 14		
1,320	9,750	Fort Pitt Brewing	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 Mar. 1	1 1/2 Mar. 1	1 1/2 Jan. 30	1 1/2 Jan. 11		
120	120	Harbison Walker Ref com		1% Sale				19% Mar. 28	20 Mar. 20	19% Mar. 28	20 Mar. 25		
179	9=0	Koppers Co pref.	100	101	Sale	98	Sale	95	97	95 1/2 Mar. 20	98 Mar. 1	95 1/2 Mar. 20	105 Jan. 6
5,420	14,436	Lone Star Gas		9 1/2 Sale	9% Sale	10	9 1/2 Sale	9% Mar. 7	10 Mar. 12	9% Mar. 7	10 1/2 Jan. 11		
	75	Mckinney Mfg Co.	1		6 1/2					4 Feb. 4	4 Feb. 4		
5,224	14,303	Mountain Fuel Supply	10	5 1/2 Sale	5 1/2	5 1/2	Sale	5% Mar. 4	5 1/2 Mar. 19	5% Jan. 6	6 Jan. 21		
749	3,116	Nat Fireproofing Corp com		75c	90c	80c	95c	80c Mar. 12	85c Mar. 12	80c Mar. 12	1 1/2 Jan. 22		
	682	National Radiator Corp.	10	7% Sale	9	7 1/2	9			7 1/2 Jan. 27	7 1/2 Feb. 14		
	100	Penn Federal Corp common		1 1/2		1				1 1/2 Jan. 6	2 Jan. 6		
230	848	Pittsburgh Brewing		1 1/2 Sale	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 Mar. 10	1 Mar. 10	1 Mar. 10	1 1/2 Jan. 2		
422	2,607	Preferred		31	Sale	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29	29 1/2 Mar. 3	29 Mar. 22	31 1/2 Jan. 25	
	850	Pittsburgh Coal Co com	100	7 1/2 Sale						6 1/2 Jan. 10	7 1/2 Jan. 2		
	50	Preferred	100							40 Jan. 10	40 Jan. 10		
10	99	Pittsburgh Forgings	1					1 1/2 Mar. 13	1 1/2 Mar. 13	1 1/2 Jan. 3	1 1/2 Jan. 3		
675	210	Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	5			78 1/2	Sale	76 Mar. 3	82 1/2 Mar. 20	76 Mar. 3	96 1/2 Jan. 4		
2,182	2,600	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	25	6 1/2 Sale	5	3	6	5 1/2 Mar. 27	5 1/2 Mar. 10	5 1/2 Feb. 15	7 1/2 Jan. 10		
	4,171	Pitts Screw & Bolt Corp.		3 1/2	5	3	6			3% Feb. 27	3% Feb. 27		
	125	Pittsburgh Steel Foundry		40c	60c	50c	55c	50c Mar. 10	55c Mar. 10	50c Feb. 14	55c Mar. 10		
100	200	Renner Co.	1	1 1/2		1 1/2		1 1/2 Mar. 24	1 1/2 Mar. 24	1 1/2 Jan. 9	1 1/2 Mar. 24		
175	225	Reymer & Bros common		1 1/2		8	10	9 Mar. 1	9 Mar. 1	9 Jan. 26	9 Feb. 26		
10	110	Ruud Mfg.	5	1c	9	2c	3c	2c Mar. 3	3c Mar. 6	1c Jan. 2	3c Feb. 8		
30,393	135,486	San Toy Mining	1	7 1/2	9	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2 Mar. 31	3 Mar. 12	2 1/2 Mar. 31	3 Jan. 22		
1,800	8,724	Shamrock Oil & Gas	1	1 1/2	2 1/2	90		95 Mar. 7	95 Mar. 7	80 Jan. 31	95 Mar. 7		
31	41	6% Preferred	100	80				9 1/2 Mar. 15	9 1/2 Mar. 15	9 1/2 Mar. 15	9 1/2 Mar. 15		
380	380	6% preferred	10							26 1/2 Jan. 13	26 1/2 Jan. 13		
	100	Standard Steel Spring	5							37 Feb. 25	39 Feb. 13		
	350	United Eng & Foundry	5							25c Feb. 4	30c Feb. 21		
50	600	United States Glass	1	30c	40c	25c	40c	25c Mar. 5	25c Mar. 5	37 Mar. 4	40 Feb. 20		
805	1,160	Vanadium Alloy Steel		39	40	38	40	37 Mar. 4	40 Mar. 6	37 Mar. 4	40 Feb. 20		
1,625	10,325	Westinghouse Air Brake		21 1/2 Sale	19 1/2	20	Sale	19 1/2 Mar. 3	21 Mar. 10	19 1/2 Mar. 3	22 1/2 Jan. 10		
		UNLISTED											
1,046	1,826	Penroad Corp v t c.	1					2 Mar. 3	2 1/2 Mar. 10	2 Jan. 13	2 1/2 Jan. 24		

* No par value, z Ex-dividend

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table of railroad bonds with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, and multiple columns of bond descriptions and prices.

a Called for redemption; see page 111 b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale n Nominal r Canadian price

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as Harris Ports Mt Joy & Lanc RR, Long Island, and Mohawk & Malone, with their respective bid and ask prices.

* Secured interest at exchange rate of 4.8665. a Called for redemption, see page 111. b Basis. f Price includes accrued interest. A Last sale.

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table listing various railroad bonds with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, and multiple columns of bond descriptions and prices.

a Called for redemption; see page 110. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price.

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with columns: Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds and stocks with their respective prices and terms.

* No par value. † Quotations represent dollars per \$100 face amount. a Called for redemption, see page 110. b Basis. / This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. * Nominal r Canadian price. x Ex-dividend.

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Chicago Railways Co., Consol Hydro-Elec Wks of Upper Wuerttemberg, and Federal Light & Traction.

† Exchanged for Phila. Trans. Co. 4s, 1969, under reorganization plan. a Called for redemption; see page 110. b Basis. c Called April 1 at 100. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price.

NOTE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Rows include various utility bonds such as Montreal Tramways, N Y & Westchester Lighting, Pacific Elec Ry, etc.

* Exchanged for Phila. Trans. Co. 3-6s, 2039, under reorganization plan. † Exchanged for Phila. Trans. Co. 4s, 1969, under reorganization plan. ‡ Exchanged for Phila. Trans. Co. 3-6s, 2039, and pref. stock under plan. a Called for redemption; see page 110. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. † Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility bonds from companies like Phila Transportation Co, Rhine-Ruhr Water Serv Union, and Southeastern Gas & Water Co, with their respective bid and ask prices.

a Called for redemption: see page 110. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price.

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility bonds and stocks with their respective prices and terms.

* No par value. a Called for redemption; page see 110. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Ex-dividend.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility companies and their stock prices.

* Without par value a Called for redemption, see page 110. e Unexchanged shares being retired. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s New stock. z Ex-dividend

quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Multiple columns of stock listings including New Mexico Gas, Philadelphia Co, Southwest Consolidated Corp, etc.

* Without par value. a Called for redemption, see page 110. e Ex-rights. f Flat price. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. x Ex-dividend.

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous bonds with their respective prices and terms.

a Called for redemption, see page 110. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. * Quoted in guilders.

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous bonds with their respective prices and terms.

† Chase National Bank announced on Dec. 31 a distribution at the rate of \$77.50 on each original \$1,000 principal amount of debentures; \$75.98 on account of principle and \$1.52 on account of interest. Previously paid 5% on July 7, 1939, and 5 1/2% on Sept. 25, 1939. a Called for redemption; see pages 110. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price.

NOTICE—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Main table of Industrial & Miscellaneous Bonds, including columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, and Exchange Seats.

† Canadian dollar value. a Called for redemption; see page 111. b Basis. This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal Canadian price. y 80 seats, 70 members.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

Quotations are for the last day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks, listing various securities with Bid and Ask prices.

r Company in receivership. Quotation shown is for all maturities. z Ex-dividend.

Investing Companies Stocks and Bonds

Concluded from page 71

Table of Investing Companies Stocks and Bonds, listing various securities with Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

* Quotations not furnished by sponsor or issuer. * No par value. a Called for redemption see; page 110. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Ex-dividend.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with 16 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective prices and par values.

* Without par value. a Called for redemption; see page 110. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. z Ex-dividend.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with 16 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Can Wire & Cab A, Canadian Airways, Cleveland Graphite, Courtaulds Ltd, Distillers Corp, etc.

* Without par value. a Called for redemption; see page 110. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. z Ex-dividend.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with multiple columns for Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Exch Buffet Corp, Ex Lax Mfg A, and many others, with their respective market prices and shares.

* Without par value. a Called for redemption, see page 110. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. z Ex-dividend.

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Per share. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Kane Carburetor, Link-Belt, Mercantile Stores, etc.

* No par value. † Name changed to Pawling Refining Co. a Called for redemption, see page 110. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. ‡ New stock. x Ex-dividend.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with 15 columns: Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective bid and ask prices.

* Without par value. a Called for redemption, see page 110. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. f New stock. z Ex-dividend.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Bid, Ask, Par, Per share. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Stahl-Meyer com., Thatcher Mfg., U S Postal Meter, Wesson Oil & Snow, etc.

* No par value a Called for redemption, see page 110. & Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t new stock. z Ex-dividend.

United States and Municipal Bonds

The custom in reporting prices for State and municipal securities is to quote them on the basis of the return the bonds yield per annum. Therefore, in furnishing the prices below, it will be found that for the single maturity bond a bid and asked quotation is published—either actual figures or on a percentage basis. In furnishing prices for the serial bonds, however, we endeavor to obtain the yield basis for the varying maturities. For instance, if a certain bond in our list matures from 1941 to 1951 and is quoted 0.50 to 3.00%—this would indicate that the earliest maturity yields 0.50% and the latter maturity is yielding 3.00%. Therefore, in the following list, it must be remembered the word to indicates that the figures shown are the yield basis for various maturities; all other figures are bid and asked prices.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Yield Basis			To Net	Yield Basis			To Net	Yield Basis			To Net
Bonds	Bid	Ask		Bonds	Bid	Ask		Bonds	Bid	Ask	
UNITED STATES—See											
Treasury Bonds—											
4 1/2% Oct 15 1947-1952	A&O	119.21	119.24	1 1/4% 1942, 1946, 1949	M&S	b 0.75	to 1.80				
4% Dec 15 1944-1954	J&D	112.7	112.9	4% pub high way 1949-51	M&S	b 2.00	to 1.80				
3 3/4% Mar 15 1943-1956	M&S	113.6	113.9	4% refunding 1941-1954	J&J	b 0.75	to 2.10				
3 3/4% Jun 15 1943-1947	J&D	106.26	106.28	3 1/2% refunding 1955-1965	J&J	b 2.30	to 2.10				
3 3/4% Aug 1 1941	F&A	101.27	101.29	State Bridge Corp 4% 1941-1951	J&J	103 1/2	104 1/2				
3 1/2% Oct 15 1943-1945	A&O	107.7	107.10	Bridge Auth. 4% July 1 1957	J&J	106 1/2	107 1/2				
3 3/4% Apr 15 1944-1946	A&O	108.5	108.7	Aniston 5% 1941-1947	J&J	b 1.50	to 2.60				
3 3/4% Jun 15 1946-1949	J&D	110.12	110.14	Bessemer New ref 4%	J&J	b 3.60	to 3.40				
3 3/4% Dec 15 1949-1952	J&D	112.18	112.20	Birmingham							
3 3/4% Jun 15 1946-1948	M&S	109.25	109.27	2 1/4% 1941-1952	A&O	b 1.00	to 2.40				
3% Sept 15 1951-1955	M&S	111.11	111.21	3% 1944-1959	A&O	b 1.50	to 2.00				
2 1/2% Mar 15 1955-1960	M&S	109.27	109.29	3 1/2% imp ref 1941-60	J&J	b 0.75	to 2.30				
2 1/2% Sept 15 1945-1947	M&S	108.4	108.6	3 1/2% imp ref 1942-1958	A&O	b 1.00	to 2.60				
2 1/2% Mar 15 1948-1951	M&S	108.27	108.29	4% 1941-1961	A&O	b 1.00	to 2.80				
2 1/2% Jun 15 1951-1954	J&D	108.19	108.21	4 1/2% 1941-1960	A&O	b 1.00	to 2.90				
2 1/2% Sept 15 1956-1959	M&S	109.1	109.3	Florence refunding 1% to 4%		64	67				
2 1/2% Jun 15 1958-1963	J&D	109.9	109.11	Gadsden 6% imp long mat.		b 3.60	to 3.50				
2 1/2% Dec 15 1960-1965	J&D	109.18	109.20	Jefferson County							
2 1/2% Dec 15 1945	J&D	107.23	107.25	4 1/2% Ct Home 1941-43	M&N	b 1.25	to 1.00				
2 1/2% Sept 15 1948	M&S	108.5	108.7	4 1/2% Ref 1941-1961	A&O	b 1.25	to 3.00				
2 1/2% Dec 15 1941-1953	J&D	108.16	108.18	Mobile City							
2 1/2% Sept. 15 1950-52	M&S	106.24	106.26	3 1/2% Gen ref 44-Dec'70	J&J	b 1.03	to 1.01				
2 1/2% Mar 15 1952-1954	J&D	102.13	102.15	4 1/2% Tunnel Rev 1959	M&N	103	106				
2 1/2% Dec 15 1951-1953	J&D	104.16	104.18	Mobile County							
2 1/2% Jun 15 1954-56	J&D	104.16	104.19	4 1/2% June 1 1941-1948		b 1.00	to 2.40				
2% Dec 15 1947	J&D	103.4	103.6	5% School May 1 1945		b 3.00	to 2.75				
2% Mar 15 1948-1950	M&S	101.6	101.8	4 1/2% 1941-1958	J&D	b 1.00	to 2.80				
2% Dec 15 1948-1950	J&D	104.17	104.19	4 1/2% 1941-1958	J&D	b 1.00	to 2.80				
2% Jun 15 1953-1955	J&D	102.20	102.22	Gen fund 4 1/2% 1941-66	J&D	b 2.00	to 3.50				
3% Panama Canal 1961	Q-M	124	126	Montgomery							
3% Conversions 1946	Q-J	110	111	5% funding 1942-1966	J&J	107 1/2	109 1/2				
3% Conversions 1947	Q-J	111 1/2	112 1/2	4 1/2% Sanitary Sewer Jan 1'44	J&J	105	107				
U S Treasury Notes—											
1 1/4% Dec 15 1941		101.17	101.19	Montgomery Co 4 1/2% 1957-59	J&J	b 2.80	to 2.75				
1 1/4% Mar 15 1942		102.8	102.10	6% Road 1951	J&J	b 2.80	to 2.60				
2% Sept 15 1942		103.13	103.15	Morgan Co 5% road 1952	F&A	b 2.60	to 2.50				
1 1/4% Dec 15 1942		103.4	103.6	Selma (City) 5% 6% 1941-1955	b 1.00	to 2.80					
3 1/4% Mar 15 1943		100.28	100.30	2 1/4% 1942-1952	J&J	b 1.00	to 2.50				
1 1/4% Sept 15 1943		101.30	101.24	Tuscaloosa 5% 1941-1957	J&J	b 2.00	to 3.30				
1 1/4% Dec 15 1943		102.7	102.9	6% ref pub imp't '41-'53	M&N	b 2.00	to 3.00				
1% Mar 15 1944		101.26	101.22	Tuscaloosa Co 6% Bridge 1941	J&J	b 1.00	to 0.50				
1% June 15 1944		101.26	101.28	5% Road 1957	M&S	b 2.80	to 2.75				
1% Sept 15 1944		101.22	101.24	Tuscaloosa (City)—5 1/2% serial		b 2.00	to 3.25				
3 1/4% March 15 1945		100.24	100.26	4 1/4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
National defense series											
3 1/2% Sept 15 1944		99.24	99.26	4 1/4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
3% Dec 15 1945		99.9	99.11	4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
Federal Farm Mtge Corp—											
3 1/4% 1944-1964	M&S	106.30	107	4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
3% 1942-1947	J&D	102.17	102.19	4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
3% 1944-1949	M&N	107.1	107.3	4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
2 1/4% 1942-1947	M&S	102.15	102.17	4%		b 2.00	to 3.20				
Federal Home Loan Banks—											
4 1/2% April 15 1941		100	100.2	ARKANSAS							
4 1/2% April 15 1942		100.8	100.10	Highway refunding—							
3% Apr 1 1943		102.22	102.28	3% April 1 1969-1972	A&O	b 1.00	to 102				
Home Owners Loan Corp—											
3% ser A 1944-1952	M&N	106.22	106.24	3 1/2% 1943-1959	A&O	b 1.00	to 102				
2 1/2% ser G 1942-1944	J&D	102.18	102.20	3 1/2% (optional 1943-1971)							
1 1/2% ser M 1945-1947	J&D	101.30	101.30	due 1972	A&O	a100%					
4% May 15 1941		100.2	100.4	3% Attorney Gen opt 1944		a100%					
Federal Land Bank—Farm											
3% July 1 '55 opt '45	J&J	107.18	107.26	3% Rose, Hemingway opt 1944		a100%					
3% Jan 1 '56 opt '46	J&J	108.6	108.14	Hot Springs 4 1/2% '41-'50	M&S	103 1/2					
3% May 1 '56 opt '46	M&N	108.14	108.22	Little Rock—							
3 1/2% May 1 '55 opt '45	M&N	108.10	108.18	4 1/2% Fund 1941-1950	M&N	b 1.00	to 2.90				
4% July 1 '46 opt '44	J&J	110.18	110.26	4% Water Rev 1942-76	F&A	b 1.50	to 2.90				
4% July 1 '64 opt '44	J&J	109 1/4	110 1/4	Little Rock S D 4% '42-'55	M&S	b 2.50	to 2.50				
Commodity Credit Corp—											
3 1/4% Aug 1 1941		100.6	100.8	St Francis Levee Dist 4% 1944		b 2.00	less 1 1/2				
1% Nov 15 1941		100.19	100.21	4% 1958-1960		b 2.75	less 1 1/2				
1% May 1 1943		100.18	100.20	5 1/2% 1955-1965		b 3.50	less 1 1/2				
Federal Natl Mtge Assn—											
2% notes May 1 '43 opt '41		101.14	101.26	CALIFORNIA							
1 1/2% Jan 3 1945 opt 41		101.22	101.28	Calif Toll Bridge Authority—							
Reconstruction Finance Corp—											
3 1/2% notes July 20 1941		100.8	100.10	Carquinez Toll Bridge—							
3 1/2% Nov 1 1941		100.18	100.17	3% 1941-1954							
3 1/2% Jan 15 1942		100.18	100.20	San Fran-Oak 4% 1976							
U S Housing Authority—											
4% Nov 1 1941		100.1	100.3	4% 1941-1964							
1 1/4% notes Feb 1 1944		102.2	102.4	4 1/2% Univ Bldg Jan 5 '42-'65							
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR											
Hawaii (Territory)											
1 1/4% Sept 1 1944	M&S	100 1/2	102	4 1/2% Highway 1941-48							
2 1/2% July 20 1942	J&J	101	101 1/4	4 1/2% 1942-1947							
2 1/2% July 10 1954	J&J	98	101 1/4	4 1/2% Olympiad 1941-71							
3% Dec 1 1948	J&D	106	108	4 1/2% 1942-1952							
4 1/2% May 15 1942	M&N	103	104 1/4	4% Harb Imp 1985 opt '50							
4 1/2% Oct 15 '56-'46	A&O	113 1/2	115 1/2	5% Jan 2 1942-1943							
4 1/2% Nov 15 1956	M&N	125	127 1/2	4% Jan 2 1944-1948							
4 1/2% Nov 15 1958	M&N	126 1/4	131 1/2	3 1/2% Jan 1 1942-1949							
Honolulu (City & County)											
3 1/2% Sept 15 1946	M&S	108	110 1/4	Veterans Welfare—							
5% Dec 15 '55-'45	J&D	114 1/2	116 1/2	3% Feb 1942-1952							
5% June 15 1955	J&D	125	129 1/2	2 1/2% Feb 1 1942-1954							
Philippine Government—											
4% reg Dec 1 '46-'26	MJSD	99 1/2	101	2 1/2% Feb 1 1942-1954							
4 1/2% July 1 & 15 1952	J&J	104	106	Alameda 4 1/2% 1942-48							
4 1/2% Oct 1 1959	A&O	104	107	Bakersfield 5% 1941-1952							
4 1/2% July 1957	J&J	104	107	Berkeley 5% 1942-1951							
5% Feb 1 1952	F&A	106	109	5% School 1942-1955							
5 1/2% Aug 1 1941	F&A	101 1/4	101 1/4	East Bay Mun Util Dist—							
Puerto Rico (Govt of)											
2 1/2% Jan 1 1946	J&J	100 1/4	102 3/4	5% 1942-1974							
4% reg Jan 1 1944	J&J	105	106 1/2	East Contra Costa Irrig Dist 6%							
4% reg Jan 1 1960	J&J	117	119 1/2	Golden Gate Bridge & H way							
4 1/2% July 1 1947	J&J	112	114	3 1/2% series C 1942-1971							
4 1/2% 7-1-56-'59	J&J	121	123 1/2	Imperial Irrigation District—							
5% July 1 '44-'43	J&J	106	108	Refunding 5% 1933							
5% July 1 1972	J&J	133	137 1/2	Refunding 6% 1933							
ALABAMA											
3 1/2% renewal class O 1956	J&J	b 2.10	2.00	Los Angeles (City)—							
4 1/2% harbor imp't June 1 '41-'73	b 0.75	to 2.60	0.75	4% 1941-1962							
4 1/2% highways 1952	M&S	b 2.00	1.90	2 1/2% Wat Wks 1956-76							
4 1/2% 1956 and 1959	M&S	b 2.25	2.10	3 1/2% Water wks 1952-1975							
4% renewal July 1 1956	b 2.15	2.00	2.00	4 1/2% Water 1941-1970							
				4 1/2% 1941-1968							
				4 1/2% 1942-1969							
				5% Municipal 1941-61							
				5 1/2% Harb Imp '41-'61							
				3 1/2% Sch Dist 1942-61							
				Water Wks Refunding Rev							
				3 1/2% 1943-1947							
</											

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and various bond descriptions including Fairfield (County), Tampa, Foreign Governments, Florida, and others.

* Tax free in Connecticut. b Basis f Flat price. A Last sale n Nominal.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Main table containing bond listings for various countries including Foreign Govts., Japanese Government, Mexico, Canada, and the United States (Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, etc.). Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid/Ask), and To Net.

• Basis, f Flat price, & Last sale, n Nominal.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Lexington, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and other financial details.

b Basis / f Flat price

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Dearborn, Detroit, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York. Each entry includes bond details, yield basis, and price.

• Basis. / Flat price n Nominal

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with columns: Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), To, and multiple columns for various bond categories including New Brunswick, North Arlington, Passaic County, New York, and New Mexico. Each entry includes bond details and pricing information.

a Called for redemption, see page 110. b Basis. f Flat Price.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Main table containing bond listings for various states including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Columns include Bond, Yield Basis, Bid, Ask, and To Net.

* Ohio municipal bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1913, are taxable. All bonds issued prior to that date are tax-exempt. b Basis. f Flat price.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond details. Sections include Philadelphia (Concluded), Pittsburgh, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, United States, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Texas. Each entry lists bond type, date, and pricing.

1 Basis Flat price.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue

Table of State and Municipal Bonds. Columns include Bond Name, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To Net. Rows are categorized by state: WASHINGTON, Clark County, Spokane, Tacoma, Walla Walla, Washington, Tacoma, Lake Washington, Yakima, WEST VIRGINIA, Charleston, WISCONSIN, and WYOMING.

b Basis. f Flat price.

Insurance Stocks

Quotations are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table of Insurance Stocks. Columns include Company Name, Par, Capital, Surplus Dec. 31, 1940, Unearned Premium Reserve, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Lists companies like Aetna Casualty & Sur, Aetna Insur, Aetna Life, etc.

* Common capital \$1,500,000 (\$5 par), preferred capital \$1,000,000 (\$100 par). † Consists of \$312,000 \$4 1st pref., \$500,865 \$5 2d pref. and \$75,000 \$5 Junior pref. stock. ‡ Policy reserves, also called legal reserve or life insurance reserves. a Includes reserves. z Not an insurance company.

Real Estate Bonds

Quotations are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns for 'Bonds', 'Bid', 'Ask', and 'Selling Price'. It lists various real estate bonds such as 'Abraham Lincoln Hotel (Reading, Pa) 1st extd 5s 1945', 'Forest Lawn 1st M 5s '64', and '103 East 57th St Bldg 6s '41 M&N'. The table is organized into two main sections, each with its own header row.

a Called for redemption, see page 110. f This price includes accrued interest. n Nominal. k Last sale. r Canadian price.

Banks & Trust Companies

STATE AND NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS

Quotations in this department are given per share, not per cent, except for stocks of Canadian Institutions, and are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding date of issue, though often are nominal. An asterisk (*) denotes sales.

Figures of deposits, capital and profits for the National banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all other institutions they are the latest obtainable, direct returns being procured by us where no periodic statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.

National Banks Dec. 31		ALABAMA		State Institutions Dec. 31			
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nom Per	inal. share.	
Birmingham—							
Bank for Savs. & Trts. d	100,000	113,657	2,468,782	50	-----	-----	
Birm'ham Tr & Sav							
Common	500,000	1,112,844	42,537,721	50	-----	-----	
Preferred	1,656,000				-----	-----	
First National Bk—							
Common	5,000,900	1,484,997	80,650,392	25	26½	28½	
Preferred	3,300,000			25	-----	-----	
Mobile—							
Amer Nat Bk & Tr Co	375,000	318,549	3,935,313	25	-----	-----	
First Nat Bank	1,000,000	1,783,032	31,223,585	25	-----	-----	
Merchants Nat Bk	1,000,000	1,769,970	30,434,765	20	62	64	
Montgomery—							
Alabama Nat Bank	300,000	317,121	5,985,616	10	16	16½	
First Nat Bank	1,000,000	959,344	21,149,432	10	16	16½	
Union Bk & Tr Co	100,000	99,292	3,264,005	7½	20	22	
Selma—							
City National Bank	400,000	227,892	2,809,363	100	98	102	
People's Bk & Tr Co	120,000	82,882	1,882,870	25	-----	-----	
Selma National Bank	200,000	221,405	2,011,753	100	-----	-----	
Selma Tr & Sav Bank	340,000	121,167	1,598,068	100	-----	-----	

National Banks Dec. 31		ARIZONA		State Institutions Dec. 31			
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nom Per	inal. share.	
Bisbee—							
Miners & Merch Bk.	250,000	190,553	3,723,132	100	-----	-----	
Phoenix—							
First Nat Bk of Ariz.	550,000	934,501	19,253,101	20	-----	-----	
Phoenix Sav Bk & Tr	247,500	188,500	4,452,921	25	-----	-----	
Valley Nat Bank	600,000	1,530,307	45,995,511	5	-----	-----	
Common	1,190,400			6½	-----	-----	No recent sales
Preferred					-----	-----	
Tucson—							
South Arizona Bk & Tr	250,000	543,468	10,387,213	100	-----	-----	

National Banks Dec. 31		ARKANSAS		State Institutions Dec. 31			
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nom Per	inal. share.	
Fort Smith—							
City National Bank	275,000	76,882	3,122,102	25	-----	-----	
First National Bank	500,000	698,783	8,948,939	100	-----	-----	
Merchants Nat Bank	500,000	595,946	10,258,161	25	-----	-----	
Little Rock—							
Commercial Nat'l Bk	300,000	733,388	14,088,558	20	-----	-----	No recent sales
Peoples Nat'l Bank	200,000	164,359	5,230,766	25	-----	-----	
Twin City Bank	100,000	47,895	1,593,615	25	-----	-----	
Union Nat Bank	300,000	466,680	18,603,354	20	-----	-----	
Common	185,500			20	-----	-----	
Preferred	657,000			50	-----	-----	
W B Worthen Co	657,000	510,550	23,895,759	50	-----	-----	
Pine Bluff—							
Nat Bk of Commerce	100,000	100,928	2,680,242	100	-----	-----	
Simmons Nat Bank	500,000	1,065,735	15,122,031	100	350	-----	

National Banks Dec. 31		CALIFORNIA		State Institutions Dec. 31			
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nom Per	inal. share.	
Long Beach—							
Farm & Merch Bank	1,000,000	898,093	19,599,758	100	-----	-----	
Western Tr & Sav Bk	225,000	206,221	3,305,426	50	-----	-----	
Los Angeles—							
California Bank	5,000,000	4,158,051	136,375,302	25	22½	23½	
Common	800,000			40	-----	-----	
Preferred					-----	-----	
Citizens Nat Trust & Savings Bank	5,000,000	5,342,047	131,719,954	20	23	24	
Farmers & Mer Nat Secur-First Nat Bk	3,000,000	5,420,000	158,048,477	100	385	±05	
Common	24,000,000	33,071,221	619,636,922	25	14½	45½	
Preferred	7,000,000			50	-----	-----	
Union Bank & Trust	2,500,000	2,957,291	44,013,356	50	95	97	
Oakland							
Bank of Commerce	337,350	103,799	4,707,096	50	-----	-----	
Central Bank	2,000,000	2,921,913	47,876,281	25	-----	-----	
Farmers & Mar Sav.	300,000	310,234	13,182,140	100	-----	-----	
Pasadena—							
Citizens Com'l Tr & S	300,000	703,648	6,506,673	100	-----	-----	
First Tr & Sav Bk	600,000	1,002,596	16,391,562	25	-----	130	
Common	400,000			25	-----	-----	
Preferred	150,000	80,070	2,925,315	20	-----	-----	
Pasadena-First N Bk	300,000	299,356	4,556,455	100	-----	-----	

National Banks Dec. 31		CALIFORNIA		State Institutions Dec. 31			
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nom Per	inal. share.	
Sacramento—							
Bank of Alex Brown	125,000	202,560	1,851,931	100	-----	-----	
Capital Nat Bank	951,250	1,918,923	39,719,262	100	-----	-----	
Citizens Bk of Sacra	50,000	185,717	1,921,991	100	-----	-----	No recent sales
Merchants Nat Bank	245,000	148,477	6,839,359	100	-----	-----	
Sumitomo Bk of Cal.	145,000	49,238	1,032,603	100	-----	-----	
San Bernardino—							
American Nat Bank	175,000	146,664	4,461,269	50	100	-----	
San Diego—							
First Nat Tr & S Bk	1,750,000	979,727	29,879,010	10	19	-----	
San Diego Tr & S B							
Common	250,000	798,409	14,111,347	25	35	-----	
Preferred	480,000			25	-----	-----	
Security Tr & Sav Bk	600,000	298,523	10,847,399	100	95	-----	
United States Nat Bk	270,000	76,586	4,176,781	100	125	-----	
San Francisco—							
Anglo California	15,900,000	10,005,300	203,150,667	20	8½	8½	
National Bank	6,800,000	7,966,186	146,362,064	80	107	110	
Bank of Calif, N A	62,000,000	82,278,753	163,222,839	12½	37	39½	
Bank of Amer Nat Tr & Sav Assoc.	500,000	141,509	5,569,072	100	-----	-----	
Bank of Canton	1,000,000	273,649	5,696,277	100	-----	-----	
Bank of Montreal	1,300,000	473,031	19,026,985	100	171	216	
Canadian Bk of Com	6,000,000	8,393,314	176,191,250	100	287	320	
Crocker First Nat Bk	6,000,000	9,336,629	174,659,899	1000	10,200	-----	
The San Fran Bank	6,000,000	355,964	11,209,812	100	67	-----	
Pacific Nat Bank	1,000,000	8,875,468	316,708,451	100	280	290	
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co	1,360,000	400,703	6,963,971	p	-----	-----	
Yokohama Specie Bk	7,500,000	9,681,574	322,960,085	20	30	32½	
American Tr Co	7,500,000			49	-----	52½	
Common					-----	-----	
Preferred					-----	-----	
San Jose—							
First National Bank	600,000	916,265	11,793,030	100	-----	-----	
Santa Ana—							
Commercial Nat Bk	134,000	153,096	1,969,038	12½	-----	-----	
First National Bk	566,000	158,952	10,656,450	100	-----	-----	
Common	434,000			100	-----	-----	
Preferred				100	-----	-----	
Stockton—							
First National Bank	200,000	565,286	5,387,428	100	-----	-----	No recent sales
Stockton S & L Bank	1,000,000	981,582	12,309,635	100	-----	-----	
Union Safe Dep Bk	375,000	169,315	3,034,694	100	-----	-----	

CANADA (See Page 110)

National Banks Dec. 31		COLORADO		State Institutions Dec. 31			
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nom Per	inal. share.	
Colorado Spgs.	50,000	151,667	1,947,709	20	-----	-----	
Colorado Sav Bank	100,000	160,504	3,023,647	100	-----	-----	
Colorado Spgs Nat B	58,000	375,183	6,167,806	100	-----	-----	
Common	300,000	408,285	11,542,543	100	-----	-----	
Preferred class A					-----	-----	
Exchange Nat Bank	300,000	789,272	10,118,351	50	-----	-----	
First National Bank	350,000	89,246	5,697,452	100	-----	-----	
Denver—							
American Nat Bk	500,000	789,272	10,118,351	50	-----	-----	
Central Sav Bk & Tr	350,000	89,246	5,697,452	100	-----	-----	
Colorado Nat Bank	1,500,000	1,984,639	41,665,819	100	-----	-----	
Common	300,000			100	-----	-----	
Preferred					-----	-----	
Colorado State Bank	50,000	140,871	2,094,690	100	-----	-----	
Denver Nat Bank	1,260,000	2,062,420	40,654,821	50	-----	-----	
First National Bank	1,500,000	3,854,052	67,926,286	100	-----	-----	No recent sales
National City Bank	100,000	58,063	1,735,256	100	-----	-----	
Union National Bk	100,000	32,470	1,017,032	100	-----	-----	
U S National Bank	1,100,000	2,833,461	30,214,644	100	-----	-----	
International Tr Co	500,000	2,414,336	21,820,286	100	-----	-----	
Pueblo—							
First National Bank	500,000	1,741,024	23,158,112	100	-----	-----	
Minnequa Bank	30,000	159					

National Banks		CONNECTICUT			State Institutions		
Dec. 31		Dec. 31			Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nominal	Per share.	
Bridgeport—							
First Nat Bk & Tr Co	\$ 500,000	\$ 394,785	\$ 35,383,322	5	4 3/4	5 1/2	
Common	1,440,000			7 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Preferred				40	42	45	
Black Rock Bk & Tr	2,200,000	1,439,301	33,761,560	25	28	30	
Bridgeport City Tr Co							
North End Bk & Tr	25,000			25	40	45	
Common	122,500	47,191	2,338,818	100			
1st preferred	25,000						
2nd preferred							
West Side Bank	165,000	270,412	2,536,134	25	24	26	
Common	96,000			100			
Preferred							
Hartford—							
Capitol Nat Bk & Tr	300,000	244,171	4,723,695	25	29		
Conn River Bkg Co	150,000	1,201,467	8,591,507	30	480		
First National Bank	1,150,000	1,080,831	21,128,804	100	120		
Glastonbury Bk & Tr	100,000	182,234	1,895,135	50	70		
Hartford Nat Bk & T	4,000,000	4,513,034	93,644,535	10	27	29	
Industrial Bank	100,000	204,108	248,063	25	60		
Phoenix St Bk & Tr	1,600,000	2,256,900	59,718,587	100	280		
East Hartford Tr Co	100,000	171,452	2,378,883	25	25		
Hartford-Conn Tr Co	4,000,000	4,233,937	64,272,626	25	70	75	
Park Street Tr Co	100,000	231,763	4,390,991	25	45		
Biverside Trust Co	250,000	177,903	4,352,426	25	13	16	
Simsbury Bk & Tr Co	125,000	113,161	2,218,269	25	43		
So End Bk & Tr Co	50,000	79,340	1,358,824	25	20		
Common	50,000			100		6100	
Preferred							
Travelers Bk & Tr Co	500,000	969,233	11,762,277	100	100		
West Hartford Tr Co	200,000	292,097	4,971,551	100	180		
Windsor Trust Co	100,000	136,513	1,897,179	25	54		
Meriden—							
Home National Bank	500,000	389,772	7,195,376	25	20 1/2	21	
Meriden Nat Bank	150,000	76,451	1,721,426	25	15	17	
Meriden Tr & S D Co	100,000	109,605	13,198,324	100	130	140	
Puritan Bk & Tr Co	146,000	60,457	1,725,762	25	14	16	
New Haven—							
Amer Bank & Tr Co	197,600	228,902	3,110,352	100	115		
Community Bank & Trust Co	113,225	44,645	1,453,086	25			
First Nat Bk & Tr Co	2,180,000	1,202,723	32,546,961	50	37	39	
New Haven Bk NBA	800,000	1,181,163	14,483,242	50	62	65	
Second Nat Bank	750,000	964,859	15,383,712	50	72	75	
Traders' Nat Bk	170,000	111,244	3,581,119	100	73		
Common	160,000			100			
Preferred							
Un & N Haven Tr Co	1,453,700	1,320,360	20,562,405	100	104	109	
New London—							
Nat Bk of Commerce	300,000	554,145	5,256,380	100			
New London City						No recent sales	
National Bank	342,832	62,670	2,649,691	50			
Union Bk & Tr Co	300,000	193,885	2,258,849	100	170	170	
Winthrop Trust Co	212,500	51,644	1,161,087	100			
Norwich—							
Uncas-Merch Nat Bk	200,000	188,413	1,946,789	100	125	130	
Stamford—							
First-Stamford Nat'l							
Bank & Trust Co	1,000,000	1,363,610	14,285,219	100	135	145	
Fidelity Title & Tr Co	200,000	705,766	6,270,332	100	160	170	
Stamford Trust Co	700,000	1,216,192	12,292,065	100	135	145	
Waterbury—							
Otis & Mrs' Nat Bk	600,000	973,958	14,381,880	100	160		
Waterbury Nat Bk							
Common	300,000	271,000	6,954,426	25	28		
Preferred	184,000			32			
Colonial Trust Co	500,000	2,712,266	13,063,779	25	80	90	
Waterbury Trust Co	300,000	212,559	4,397,899	100	50		

National Banks		DELAWARE			State Institutions		
Dec. 31		Dec. 31			Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nominal	Per share.	
Wilmington—							
Central Nat Bank	210,000	320,348	2,541,205	100	110		
Farmers' Bank	500,000	4,669,472	13,364,479	50	300		
Industrial Trust Co	625,000	1,191,956	6,929,639	25	50		
Union Nat Bank	203,175	720,063	4,386,350	25	64		
Delaware Trust Co	1,000,000	987,215	13,768,719	100	165		
Equitable Trust Co	1,500,000	2,832,942	24,901,047	25	69	72	
Security Trust Co	672,600	1,079,955	12,113,112	60	134		
Wilmington Tr Co	4,000,000	12,369,028	122,733,386	50	222		

National Banks		DIST. OF COLUMBIA			Other Institutions		
Dec. 31		Dec. 31			Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nominal	Per share.	
Washington—							
Anacostia Bank	145,000	85,868	2,421,114	100	160		
City Bank	450,000	606,673	13,086,593	10	27	31	
Columbia Nat Bank	250,000	567,944	5,655,713	100	197	205	
Bank of Comm & Sav	100,000	344,213	4,859,826	100	325		
Hamilton Nat Bank	1,000,000	1,272,038	32,098,798	20	29		
Liberty Nat Bank	500,000	494,046	10,235,032	100	170	201	
Lincoln Nat Bank	400,000	978,999	13,413,173	100	200		
McLachlen Bkg Corp	340,000	270,757	6,627,627	50	55		
Nat Bank of Wash	1,050,000	871,884	12,540,861	100	120		
Nat Capital Bank	200,000	221,184	2,894,129	100	170		
Nat Metropol Bank	800,000	1,940,130	30,628,959	100	287	300	
Riggs National Bank							
Common	3,000,000	6,151,466	130,816,450	100	273	285	
Preferred	1,000,000			100	101 1/2		
Second Nat Bank	500,000	543,135	10,697,998	60	80		
Secur Sav & Com Bk	510,000	451,497	9,867,954	100	165	185	
Amer Secur & Tr Co	3,400,000	5,532,780	59,474,315	100	230	239	
Nat Sav & Tr Co							
Common	1,000,000	2,202,362	19,768,640	100	200	220	
Income debentures	250,000						
Munsey Trust Co	2,000,000	1,272,322	6,839,480	100	85		
Union Trust Co	1,000,000	1,941,080	14,389,198	50	75	85	
Wash Loan & Tr Co	1,000,000	2,578,542	26,924,364	100	225		

National Banks		FLORIDA			State Institutions		
Dec. 31		Dec. 31			Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nominal	Per share.	
Jacksonville—							
Atlantic Nat Bank	23,000,000	1,762,858	68,696,350	10	10	11	
Barnett N B of Jack	1,500,000	1,838,631	31,205,774	100	205	210	
Florida Nat Bank	1,500,000	1,814,210	45,472,247	25	28	32	
Spr'field Atlantic Bk	50,000	45,774	1,323,046	100			
Lakeland—							
Florida Nat Bank	100,000	181,329	2,095,338	25			

National Banks		FLORIDA			State Institutions		
Dec. 31		Dec. 31			Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nominal	Per share.	
Miami—							
Amer Bk & Tr Co	200,000	155,840	4,020,529	100	130	160	
First National Bank	1,200,000	958,152	42,514,680	100	130		
First Trust Co	100,000	97,410	None	100	100		
Florida Nat Bk & Tr	400,000	494,112	13,529,956	25	44		
Little River Bk & Tr	100,000	121,547	4,521,048	100	110	125	
Miami Beach First National Bank	300,000	925,787	20,794,442	100	140	160	
Orlando—							
First National Bank	160,000	465,633	7,149,828	20	35	40	
Common	68,000			20			
Preferred							
Florida Bank	100,000	324,087	6,705,979	100			
Palm Beach							
First National Bank	200,000	1,332,349	15,202,999	100			
Pensacola—							
American Nat Bank	400,000	516,209	7,220,816	100			
Cit & People's Nat Bk	200,000	152,502	4,378,192	100			
St. Augustine—							
Exchange Bk St Aug	100,000	23,868	1,838,802	100			
St Augustine Nat Bk	200,000	58,909	2,679,329	100			
St. Petersburg—							
First Nat Bank in St	200,000						
Petersburg	400,000	238,446	10,362,763	25			
Florida Nat Bank	300,000	234,650	8,488,000	100	200	250	
Union Trust Co							
Tampa							
Broadway Nat Bank	100,000	45,036	1,105,344	100			
Exchange Nat Bank	1,250,000	649,690	18,551,228	100			
First National Bank	1,000,000	1,217,066	21,821,153	100			
First Sav & Tr Co	500,000	189,601	2,146,824	100			
West Palm Beach							
Pia Bank & Trust Co	100,000	86,505	2,164,355	100			
West Palm Beach At- lantic Nat Bank	200,000	330,092	8,617,447	100			

National Banks		GEORGIA			State Institutions		
Dec. 31		Dec. 31			Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
					Nominal	Per share.	
Atlanta—							
American Sav Bank	200,000	130,422	981,312	100			
Cit & So Nat Bank	750,000	3,732,086	120,459,768	10	15 1/2	16	
First National Bank	5,400,000	5,041,382	136,733,477	100	28 1/2	30 1/2	
Fulton Nat Bank—							
Common	1,000,000	1,744,067	40,490,400	100	250	270	
Preferred	475,000			100			
Gay Sav Bk & Tr Co	880,000	282,387	4,941,082	100	100	105	
Trust Co of Georgia	2,200,000	3,223,000	41,967,786	100	720	745	
Augusta—							
Georgia RR Bk & Tr	750,000	724,741	11,319,043	100	142	152	
Cit & So Nat Bank	750,000	3,732,086	120,459,768	100	15 1/2	16	
Nat Exchange Bank	250,000	291,315	3,498,376	100	170		
Columbus—							
Columbus Bk & Tr	850,000	853,285	9,239,310	100	100	110	
First Nat Bk of Col	200,000	153,105	3,014,932	100	85	95	
Fourth Nat Bank	200,000	246,231	2,804,105	100	140	145	
Home Savings Bank	75,000	63,084	1,424,836	100	35	40	
Merch & Mech Bank	200,000	398,499	4,283,333	100	245	260	
Macon—							
Cit & So Nat Bank	750,000	3,732,086	120,459,768	100	15 1/2	16	
City Bank & Tr Co	110,000	112,890	1,816,199	100	100		
First Nat Bk & Tr Co	500,000	299,951	3,538,605	100			
Savannah—							
Cit & So Nat Bank	750,000	3,732,086					

Table for ILLINOIS State Institutions Dec. 31. Columns include National Banks Dec. 31, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

Table for INDIANA State Institutions Dec. 31. Columns include National Banks Dec. 31, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

Table for IOWA State Institutions Dec. 31. Columns include National Banks Dec. 31, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

Table for KANSAS State Institutions Dec. 31. Columns include National Banks Dec. 31, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

Table for KENTUCKY State Institutions Dec. 31. Columns include National Banks Dec. 31, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

* Sale price. a Pref. stock retirement price. b March 14, 1941. c Citizens Union Fidelity unified certificates. d New stock. e Affiliated with the First National Bank of Louisville. f Stockholders of the Union Bank & Trust Co. of Lexington, Ky., in March 1941, received one share of stock for each share held, with option to buy one additional share at \$140 a share. g June 29, 1940. h Member of Northwest Bancorporation. i Common and preferred stock or capital debentures outstanding. j No stock outstanding. k Ex-dividend.

National Banks Dec. 31		LOUISIANA		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Baton Rouge— City National Bank Common Preferred	300,000 156,500	\$ 700,120	\$ 10,866,228	10 10	18	25
Louisiana Nat Bank Common Preferred	300,000 175,000	550,255	11,876,392	100 80	165	175
New Orleans— Amer Bk & Trust Co Common Preferred	1,000,000 250,000	2,330,174	33,509,699	100 100	105	115
Hibernia National Bk Common Preferred	1,500,000 1,200,000	1,816,247	62,354,531	20 20	23½	24
Nat Bk of Commerce Common Preferred	1,500,000 1,200,000	1,736,373	60,605,812	20 20	22	23
Louisiana SB & T Co Whitney Nat Bank Shreveport— First National Bank Commercial Nat Bk Cent'l-Am B & Tr Co	208,000 2,800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 700,000	252,165 7,891,139 1,300,918 955,480 415,399	4,040,968 151,150,147 34,955,979 25,908,295 10,915,354	20 25 100 100 100	30 75	40 77 200 140 115

National Banks Dec. 31		MAINE		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Augusta— First Nat Granite Bk Depositors' Trust Co	700,000 717,000	524,291 775,008	8,883,144 12,129,651	100 25	37½	38½
Bangor— Merchants' Nat Bk Eastern Tr & Bk Co Merrill Trust Co— Common Preferred	1,000,000 200,000 600,000 400,000	257,843 1,023,490 667,628	10,254,655 8,877,589 12,994,434	100 100 20 20	No recent sales	No recent sales
Portland— Canal National Bank Casco Bk & Tr Co— First Portland Nat Bk Nat Bk of Commerce	800,000 200,000 1,000,000 400,000	530,999 216,712 1,071,530 380,089	10,162,936 5,168,433 18,197,112 8,417,508	100 25 25 20	100 22 35 36	105 25 38 39

National Banks Dec. 31		MARYLAND		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Baltimore— Balt Comm'l Bank Baltimore Nat Bank Common Preferred	500,000 750,000 750,000	414,161 1,315,944	7,055,570 53,211,819	10 10	25½	27
Calvert Bank Canton Nat Bank Carrollton Bk of Balt First National Bank Nat Cent Bk of Balt Nat Marine Bank Western Nat Bank Equitable Trust Co Fidelity Trust Co Maryland Trust Co Common Capital notes	470,000 212,500 80,000 4,000,000 400,000 600,000 750,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,450,000	633,092 212,783 288,223 6,768,514 545,919 802,569 573,073 1,416,516 1,238,336 1,813,903	11,733,279 4,180,290 2,035,534 238,475,115 7,930,629 6,436,950 16,001,180 47,298,699 26,058,988 47,379,931	50 100 10 10 100 30 20 25	93 75 2 56 90 46½ 33½ 15½ 69	100 2½ 2½ 57 90 16½ 17¼ 71
Frederick— Citizens' Nat Bank Farm & Mech N Bk Frederick Co Nat Bk Common Preferred Fr'k Town Sav Inst West Maryland Tr—	100,000 125,000 100,000 40,000 150,000 150,000	969,771 532,274 134,924 100,000 440,549 71,222	5,129,163 5,319,215 1,832,358 15,000 4,089,561 1,856,682	100 25 15 15 100 10	65 70	No recent sales
Hagerstown— Farmers & Merc Bk Nicodemus Nat Bk Second Nat Bank Hagerstown Trust Co	90,000 357,000 200,000 150,000	133,404 366,539 341,326 114,390	2,069,767 6,573,294 4,365,720 2,311,457	10 100 10 10	No recent sales	No recent sales

National Banks Dec. 31		MASSACHUSETTS		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Boston— First National Bank Merchants' Nat Bk Nat Rock Bk of Bos Nat Shawmut Bank Second Nat Bank Web & Atlas N Bk Boston S Dep & Tr Columbia Trust Co Day Trust Co Fiduciary Trust Co New Eng Trust Co Old Colony Trust Co Pilgrim Trust Co State Street Tr Co U S Trust Co Common Convertible pref. Winthrop Trust Co	27,812,500 3,000,000 1,500,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 100,000 1,250,000 1,000,000 50,000,000 400,000 3,890,000 700,000 450,000 100,000	54,848,544 5,745,502 3,135,966 21,213,744 6,233,444 697,524 4,134,543 216,946 1,659,562 716,431 3,417,229 5,268,957 615,005 7,610,359 1,216,976	837,063,044 118,503,313 38,211,463 231,653,937 113,109,832 17,653,661 45,320,034 2,647,770 18,829,666 2,998,001 44,853,466 None 11,116,279 101,145,447 14,137,730	12½ 100 20 12½ 25 50 100 10 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	46 398 70 25 141 49 295 52 50 1400 11 210 310 11 13	46½ 405 70 25½ 145 52 295 52 50 1400 11 210 310 12 14
Beverly Nat Bank Beverly Trust Co Brookton Brookton Nat Bank Home Nat Bank Cambridge— Cambridge Trust Co County Bk & Tr Co Harvard Trust Co Everett— Middlesex Co Nat Bk	300,000 100,000 500,000 500,000 150,000 300,000 1,000,000 600,000	290,003 113,838 511,666 541,196 557,313 536,550 1,594,256 853,905	4,012,694 1,855,371 8,778,477 7,994,764 7,415,120 5,192,804 625,171,365 11,441,324	100 100 20 50 100 100 20 10	200 150 31 20 450 23 82½	470 160 33 24 470 23 84½

National Banks Dec. 31		MASSACHUSETTS		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Fall River— Fall River Nat Bank B.M.C. Durfee Trust Fall River Trust Fitchburg— Safety Fund Nat Bk Gloucester— Cape Ann Nat Bank Glouc Nat Bk of Glouc Haverhill— Haverhill Nat Bank Merrimack Nat Bank Holyoke Holyoke Nat Bank Common Preferred Park National Bank Common Preferred Hadley Falls Tr Co Lawrence— Bay State Mer Nat Bk	400,000 427,500 300,000 500,000 150,000 120,000 270,000 200,000 300,000 302,500 311,000 100,000 141,000 d1,400,000 600,000	\$ 308,830 619,495 321,081 1,044,327 234,536 194,724 214,536 1,007,921 219,747 281,935 281,935 134,023 238,347 436,137	\$ 8,014,769 9,754,367 4,175,709 8,770,663 2,808,919 1,602,604 3,566,661 5,977,006 2,286,448 8,072,731 2,434,658 611,390,556 6,721,360	100 100 100 100 100 10 20 100 100 50 50 100 100 25	118 340 106 100 10 64 66 1½ 25	118 360 106 100 10 64 66 1½ 25
Lowell— Appleton Nat. Bank Union Old Lowell National Bank Lynn— Mfr's-Cent. Nat Bk Essex Trust Co Lynn S Dep & Tr Co Security Trust Co New Bedford— First National Bank Merchants Nat Bk Safe Deposit Nat Bk Peabody— Warren Nat Bank Salem— Merchants Nat Bank Naumkeag Tr Co Common Preferred Springfield— Springfield Nat Bank Third Nat B & T Co Springfield S D & Tr Union Trust Co West Springfield Tr Taunton— Machinists' Nat Bk Bristol County Tr— Worcester— Mechanics Nat Bank Guaranty Bk & T Co Worcester Co Tr Co Common Class A	300,000 1,000,000 500,000 250,000 100,000 400,000 711,100 500,000 350,000 200,000 250,000 200,000 d1,600,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 194,250 200,000 300,000 600,000 400,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	514,512 862,287 222,353 480,594 686,352 957,193 453,844 818,000 515,297 80,223 132,124 1,015,466 701,020 3,456,421 1,543,540 2,089,492 217,407 251,420 438,988 1,249,158 360,101 3,036,407	4,643,916 13,460,409 7,330,326 6,184,068 3,973,091 610,579,069 8,129,979 12,171,110 8,926,356 2,116,533 3,732,408 7,724,157 17,040,301 33,989,068 15,791,226 15,175,075 2,785,477 2,895,295 4,719,625 18,104,309 6,669,869 645,362,608	10 25 20 100 100 20 50 12½ 100 25 10 10 10 10 25 30 100 25 100 100 10 10 10 10 10	24 23 12 285 50 49 5½ 40 11 7½ 4 7½ 37½ 25 25 68 70 40 1235 40 175 14 21½ 4	27 23 14 285 50 49 5½ 40 11 7½ 4 7½ 37½ 25 25 68 70 40 1235 40 175 14 21½ 4

National Banks Dec. 31		MICHIGAN		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Bay City— Bay City Bank Nat Bk of Bay City People's Commercial & Savings Bank Detroit— Commonwealth Bank Detroit Bank Common Preferred Industrial National Bank of Detroit Mfrs National Bank Nat Bank of Detroit Common Preferred United Savings Bank Wabeek State Bank Bankers Trust Co Equitable Trust Co Common Preferred Detroit Trust Co Un Guardian Tr Co Wayne Oakland Bk Flint— Cit Com & Sava Bk Genesee Co Sava Bk Merch & Mech Bank Nat Bank of Flint Grand Rapids— Central Bank Peoples Nat Bank Old Kent Bank Common Preferred Union Bank of Mich Michigan Trust Co Lansing— Michigan Nat. Bank Saginaw Second Nat Bank & Trust Company	300,000 400,000 500,000 d3,525,000 2,160,000 3,530,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 8,250,000 9,086,875 1,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 309,660 226,340 2,000,000 500,000 300,000 d1,000,000 1,000,000 250,000 400,000 250,000 400,000 250,000 400,000 1,500,000	131,871 406,918 997,609 2,572,528 2,956,573 2,956,573 909,864 6,300,119 1,604,732 9,086,875 1,453,411 519,206 495,232 92,855 226,340 2,492,634 716,059 192,354 1,066,515 598,637 92,283 452,337 126,638 713,454 2,391,352 10,898,119 2,700,575 750,000 514,203 752,155 2,007,810 2,613,337	3,120,946 6,983,594 11,471,171 82,007,397 211,522,716 17,985,344 176,888,855 589,829,360 22,532,307 26,168,840 22,532,307 305,542 1,932,984 13,255,996 4,720,397 5,880,790 25,772,758 11,166,384 3,448,057 7,668,623 2,391,352 10,898,119 49,093,295 4,705,085 2,578,563 652,107,274 32,636,685	100 100 20 50 20 20 20 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 10 10 10 100	35 33 36 18 51 53 45 110 36½ 37½ 19 20 13 6 7 57 60 35 33 36 18 31 33 21 23 14 16 13½ 15	38 36 34 20 53 53 45 120 37½ 37½ 20 14½ 7 6 60 34 38 36 20 33 34 20 15 24 33 23 16 15

National Banks Dec. 31 MINNESOTA State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Minnesota banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 MISSISSIPPI State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Mississippi banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 MISSOURI State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Missouri banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 MISSOURI State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Missouri banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 MONTANA State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Montana banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 NEBRASKA State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Nebraska banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 NEVADA State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of Nevada banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 NEW HAMPSHIRE State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of New Hampshire banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

National Banks Dec. 31 NEW JERSEY State Institutions Dec. 31

Table of New Jersey banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

Footnotes and explanatory text for the New Jersey table, including definitions for retirement price, sale price, and various bank types.

National Banks Dec. 31		NEW JERSEY			State Institutions Dec. 31				
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask			
Bridgeton—									
Bridgeton Nat Bank	\$ 242,100	119,347	2,620,292	100	2 1/2	26			
Cumberland Nat Bk	\$ 574,000	285,077	5,679,542	100	4 1/2	50			
Farm & Mer Nat Bk	\$ 248,000	139,954	1,864,160	20	4	9			
Camden—									
FirstCamNatB&TCo	\$2,135,000	1,346,912	28,943,040	12 1/2	5 1/2	7			
Merchantville Nat'l Bank & Trust Co	\$ 220,000	37,437	1,643,981	10	1	3			
Camden Trust Co	\$2,734,750	1,266,255	40,446,459	3	1	1 1/2			
East Orange—									
Ampere Bank & Tr Co	\$ 200,000	66,902	3,533,490	33 1/2	52	---			
Sav Inv & Trust Co	\$ 95,600	319,379	20,508,222	1	1 1/2	1 1/2			
Preferred	769,165	---	---	---	---	---			
Elizabeth—									
Elizabethport Bkg Co	\$ 400,000	61,732	7,924,505	20	1	15			
National State Bank	\$1,263,000	258,476	13,239,024	25	12	3			
Central Home Tr Co	\$ 500,000	57,485	3,833,818	---	---	---			
Elizabeth Trust Co	\$ 615,924	97,120	4,527,749	10	4	6			
Union County Tr Co	\$1,114,345	471,941	15,367,298	1	---	---			
Hoboken—									
Seaboard Trust Co	\$ 500,000	303,540	3,218,119	10	2 3/4	3 3/4			
Jersey City—									
First National Bank	\$ 2,225,000	1,544,087	65,806,962	100	62	65			
Franklin Nat Bank	\$ 200,000	93,811	3,671,682	37 1/2	3	---			
Hudson Co Nat Bk	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Common	1,250,000	686,372	39,717,861	25	3 1/2	4 1/2			
Preferred	2,000,000	---	---	---	---	---			
Bergen Trust Co	\$ 100,000	70,890	1,462,297	100	9	---			
Commercial Tr N J	\$ 3,400,000	3,875,356	76,613,868	25	27 1/2	29			
North Bergen Tr Co	\$ 100,000	30,417	910,177	50	25	35			
Trust Co of N J	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Common	600,000	1,812,384	57,776,724	5	1/2	1/2			
Preferred A	4,000,000	---	---	---	---	---			
Long Branch—									
Long Branch Bkg Co	\$ 230,000	12,775	2,947,014	50	---	100			
Morristown—									
First National Bank	\$ 500,000	387,034	8,019,221	25	---	125			
National Iron Bank	\$ 556,088	485,562	9,383,763	10	---	410			
American Trust Co	\$ 200,000	39,393	1,739,662	50	---	---			
Morristown Trust Co	\$ 600,000	816,607	12,233,261	15	---	125			
Mt. Holly—									
Union Nat Bk & Tr Co	\$ 200,000	462,050	3,320,349	50	150	---			
Farmers' Trust Co	\$ 100,000	98,248	1,688,184	50	87	---			
Newark—									
Bank of Commerce of Newark	\$ 150,000	56,779	1,194,163	100	100	---			
Lincoln Nat Bank	\$ 600,000	4,003,047	11,907,845	25	15	---			
Franklin Wash Tr Co	\$ 884,000	109,524	7,998,704	8	1	2			
Mt Prospect Nat Bk	\$ 122,837	---	1,251,452	45	2	---			
Nat Newark & Essex	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Banking Co	\$ 3,000,000	1,583,152	57,911,168	100	53	57			
National State Bank	\$ 500,000	2,441,998	34,962,548	100	490	---			
Clinton Trust Co	\$ 526,980	55,638	3,624,036	25	12	---			
Columbus Trust Co	\$ 304,000	164,933	2,316,692	19	8	10			
Federal Trust Co	\$ 1,622,500	1,238,643	38,889,538	10	4 1/2	5 1/2			
Fidelity Un Tr Co	\$ 700,000	8,730,816	174,823,909	10	21	22			
Merch & Newark Tr	\$ 2,500,000	1,777,558	20,276,439	25	16 1/2	18			
Union National Bk	\$ 436,300	140,970	4,727,334	50	---	---			
United States Tr Co	\$ 600,000	593,312	7,256,038	25	17	19			
West Side Trust Co	\$ 1,022,425	371,853	11,992,171	25	6	7			
New Brunswick—									
Nat'l Bank of N J	\$ 860,000	545,716	11,698,597	25	No	cent			
Peoples Nat Bk	\$ 300,000	553,404	7,398,091	100	cent	sa			
New Brunsw Tr Co	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Common	1	159,697	2,567,593	10	---	---			
Preferred	471,273	---	---	---	---	---			
North & West Hudson—									
Nat Bk of Un City	\$ 289,283	286,477	5,389,922	100	---	---			
Nat Bk of W N Y	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Common	100,000	34,487	2,924,498	50	25	---			
Preferred	42,750	---	---	---	---	---			
Hamilton Nat Bank	\$ 142,694	29,716	1,519,150	100	3	---			
Liberty National Bk	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Guttenberg	\$ 100,000	89,462	1,698,025	20	---	---			
Com-Mer Tr Un City	\$ 1,000,000	325,374	13,882,684	10	1	---			
Gutr'wg Bk & Tr Co	\$ 100,000	166,120	4,334,819	100	175	---			
Weehawken Tr Co	\$ 400,000	315,000	9,012,661	10	5	7			
Huds Tr Co Un City	\$1,995,000	1,213,637	28,200,773	25	2 1/2	3 1/2			
Passaic—									
Passaic N Bk & Tr Co	\$ 2,000,000	2,744,162	35,697,479	12 1/2	31 1/2	33			
People's Bk & Tr Co	\$ 1,000,000	622,903	6,732,388	25	---	---			
Plainfield—									
Plainfield Nat Bank	\$ 415,000	159,396	5,469,579	25	No	cent			
Mid-City Trust Co	\$ 100,000	73,218	1,411,607	100	---	---			
Plainfield Trust Co	\$1,150,000	684,378	17,499,596	100	cent	sa			
State Trust Co	\$ 247,600	71,608	4,549,733	100	---	---			
Paterson—									
First National Bk	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Common	680,000	685,106	15,622,628	100	55	60			
Preferred	490,000	---	---	---	---	---			
Haledon Nat Bank	\$ 92,000	77,707	1,661,888	100	100	---			
Nat Un Bk of America	\$ 287,000	59,613	2,967,690	20	12	---			
Paterson Nat Bank	\$ 600,000	1,646,825	15,555,261	50	65	70			
Second Nat Bank	\$ 1,500,000	983,442	18,509,457	50	25	28			
Paterson Sav Inst	\$ 2,000,000	1,327,439	27,787,407	25	25	26			
Prospect Pk Nat Bk	\$ 150,000	538,133	7,293,401	50	160	---			
Citizens Trust Co	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Common	600,000	126,979	8,854,096	25	---	---			
Preferred	594,000	---	---	---	---	---			
U S Trust Co—									
Common	600,000	513,106	18,476,519	100	18	22			
Preferred	750,000	---	---	---	---	---			
Trenton—									
Broad St Nat Bank	\$ 970,000	664,551	18,494,499	100	40	50			
First-Mech Nat Bk	\$3,101,000	3,281,441	19,263,555	10	3 1/2	4 1/2			
Prospect Natl Bank	\$ 200,000	43,986	1,513,536	100	15	20			
Security Nat Bank	\$ 200,000	73,499	1,766,789	100	20	30			
Trenton Banking Co	\$ 1,500,000	1,195,891	42,273,718	50	40	45			
Trenton Trust Co	\$1,874,000	618,940	27,545,058	10	1	2			
Woodbury—									
Farm & Mechanics' National Bank	\$ 100,000	587,149	3,389,727	10	---	---			
First Nat Bk & Tr Co	\$ 200,000	458,078	3,615,507	50	60	65			
Woodbury Trust Co	\$ 100,000	246,289	1,445,507	10	---	---			

National Banks Dec. 31		NEW YORK			State Institutions Dec. 31				
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask			
Auburn—									
Nat Bank of Auburn	\$ 400,000	497,676	6,385,990	100	---	---			
Auburn Trust Co	\$ 675,000	162,667	5,813,224	100	---	---			
Binghamton—									
City National Bank	\$ 400,000	1,102,274	10,660,896	100	---	127 1/2			
First National Bank	\$ 600,000	652,147	10,877,052	100	---	---			
Marine Mid'l Tr Co	\$ 500,000	577,447	8,537,873	50	4 1/2	4 1/2			
Brooklyn—State Bank & Trust Co. returns date Dec. 31, 1940.									
Bensonhurst Nat Bk	\$ 200,000	207,900	3,799,600	50	85	100			
Citizens Bk of Bklyn	\$ 210,000	169,400	3,882,367	100	---	---			
Flathush Nat Bank	\$ 225,000	67,200	3,676,100	33 1/3	---	---			
Lafayette Nat Bank	\$ 800,000	327,200	11,287,000	100	---	---			
People's Nat Bank	\$ 550,000	359,100	6,678,800	50	47	---			
Brooklyn Trust Co	\$ 8,200,000	7,168,536	129,856,385	100	70 1/2	75 1/2			
Kings Co Trust Co	\$ 500,000	6,601,712	64,680,567	100	1550	1600			
Buffalo—									
Liberty Bk of Buffalo	\$ 2,200,000	2,677,262	55,130,330	10	6 1/2	7 1/2			
Debentures	\$ 2,500,000	---	---	---	---	---			
Lincoln-E Side N Bk	\$ 200,000	180,182	2,596,005	12.40	9	---			
Mfrs & Trad Tr Co	\$ 5,000,000	6,844,104	108,866,423	10	17 1/2	19 1/2			
Marine Trust Co	\$ 48,500,000	6,767,776	172,947,523	32	4 1/2	4 1/2			

National Banks Dec. 31 NEW YORK State Institutions Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in New York, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks Dec. 31 NORTH DAKOTA National Banks Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks in North Dakota, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks Dec. 31 OHIO State Institutions Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in Ohio, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks Dec. 31 OKLAHOMA State Institutions Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in Oklahoma, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks Dec. 31 NORTH CAROLINA State Institutions Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in North Carolina, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

† Toledo banks on a price range basis.
a The First National Bank of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., was absorbed by The County Trust Co. of White Plains, N. Y., effective Feb. 28, 1941.
b Member of the BancOhio Corp.
c Capital account. d June 29, 1940.
e Common and preferred stock or debentures outstanding.
f Dec. 30, 1939. g Retirement price. h In liquidation
i Controlled by Marine Midland Corp. k March 26, 1940.
l Member First Bank Stock Corp.
m Common stock of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C. split on a 4-for-1 basis from \$100 par to \$25 a share.
n Reserves. o Branch of Smithfield, N. C.

National Banks Dec. 31		OREGON		State Institutions Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid Ask
Eugene— First National Bank.	\$ 200,000	\$ 506,652	10,240,447	100	-----
Portland— First National Bank.	3,000,000	7,362,068	128,728,169	100	140 145
Portland Tr & Sav Bk	300,000	477,553	6,708,461	100	40 43
United States Nat Bk	4,500,000	6,621,835	162,522,442	20	37 39

National Banks Dec. 31		PENNSYLVANIA		State Institutions Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid Ask
Allentown— Allentown Nat Bank	1,000,000	1,808,803	15,751,415	100	135 145
Merchants Nat'l Bk.	1,000,000	2,009,934	10,425,553	25	34 37
Second Nat Bank	450,000	1,350,785	6,783,396	10	19 22
Lehigh Vall Trust Co	500,000	963,359	8,216,758	100	100 110

Altoona— First National Bank— Common	150,000	326,478	7,571,788	100	100	105
Preferred	287,900					
Altoona Trust Co— Common	250,000	515,134	5,430,374	10	12	13
Preferred	263,390					
Central Trust Co	249,300	310,735	3,386,048	100	95	100

Eric— Bank of Eric	200,000	175,332	1,442,855	10	-----	-----
First National Bank	d1,060,000	873,147	17,621,385	100	-----	-----
Lawrence Park N Bk	50,000	45,314	958,846	100	-----	-----
Marine Nat Bank	d1,284,000	307,535	7,895,740	66 2/3	-----	-----
Nat Bk & Tr Co	300,000	343,983	4,973,496	15	-----	-----

Lancaster— Conestoga Nat Bk.	400,000	1,001,041	11,431,603	20	57	60
Fulton Nat Bank	600,000	1,091,901	11,991,267	20	47	50
Lancaster Co Nat Bk	d 575,000	746,158	9,191,650	50	102	105

Philadelphia— Central-Penn Nat Bk	3,040,000	7,237,302	78,224,424	10	31	34
City National Bank	d1,100,700	312,075	10,994,193	50	14	17
Corn Exch Nat Bank & Trust Co	4,550,000	9,430,432	139,429,661	20	46	49

Pittsburgh— Allegheny Valley Bk.	200,000	221,066	3,223,975	50	40	-----
Arsenal Bank	100,000	265,411	1,621,226	50	25	-----
Bank of Ohio Valley	200,000	102,724	874,251	10	1 1/2	-----

National Banks Dec. 31		PENNSYLVANIA		State Institutions Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid Ask
Pittsburgh— (Concluded) Mellon Nat Bank	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 41,681,908	408,415,834	100	-----
Nat Bank of America Common	152,788	96,251	2,008,016	25	16 22
Preferred	95,000	-----	-----	25	16 22

Reading— Union National Bank	1,000,000	692,728	8,326,243	10	5 1/2	6
Berks Co Trust Co	1,800,000	1,585,807	22,605,020	5	7	7 1/2
City Bank & Tr Co	300,000	510,482	4,699,000	10	10 1/2	11

Scranton— Scranton State Bk	200,000	218,949	1,434,432	25	20	25
First National Bank	4,050,000	5,760,370	61,657,159	18	21	22 1/2
Green Ridge Bank	200,000	155,265	1,638,597	50	59	63

York— Cent Nat Bk & Tr Co Common	250,000	202,388	2,660,653	10	6 1/2	7 1/2
Preferred	190,000					
Drov & Mech N Bk	150,000	371,209	3,517,137	10	21	22

National Banks Dec. 31		RHODE ISLAND		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid Ask	
Newport— Aquidneck Nat Bank Common	400,000	400,237	6,849,599	25	30	-----
Preferred	167,500	-----	-----	25	30	a25
Newport Nat Bank	120,000	87,432	727,325	60	60	-----

South Dakota— Sioux Falls— First Nat'l Bk & Tr	d 385,000	287,678	6,807,607	100	-----	-----
Nat'l Bank of So Dak	250,000	242,824	4,098,274	100	-----	No recent sales
Northw't Sec Nat Bk	500,000	510,778	11,258,184	100	-----	-----

* Sale price.
 a Preferred stock retirement price.
 b A mutual savings bank.
 c March 26, 1940.
 d Common and preferred stock or debentures outstanding.
 f Member of Northwest Bancorporation.
 k Stock all owned by Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.
 l Last sale.
 o New stock.
 p Affiliate of the First Bank Stock Corp.
 z Ex-dividend.

National Banks Dec. 31		SOUTH CAROLINA		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Charleston—	\$	\$	\$		Nomi Per	nat. share.
Citizens Nat'l Bk	1,000,000	751,225	28,429,232	100	10	11
Carolina Sav Bank	200,000	325,539	6,424,008	100	100	125
Miners & Merch Bk	50,000	44,961	619,496	100	110	125
South Caro Nat Bk						
Common	1,320,000	1,121,517	39,224,595	100	17½	18½
Preferred	880,000			100	100	
Columbia—						
First Nat Bk of Col.	200,000	176,569	6,426,921	100	10½	11
Lower Main St Bank	35,000	315,794	1,903,164	25		
Greenville—						
First National Bank	250,000	610,522	7,880,267	20	60	63
Peoples Nat Bank—						
Peoples Nat Bank	200,000	600,729	5,333,798	10	33	35
Spartanburg—						
Com'l Nat Bank	200,000	83,826	4,186,217	20		25

National Banks Dec. 31		TEXAS		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
San Antonio (Con. cl.)	\$	\$	\$		Nomi Per	nat. share.
Groos Nat Bank—						
Common	350,000	138,136	6,235,960	100	99	103
Preferred	90,000			100		e100
Nat Bank of Comm.						
Preferred	1,084,000	1,202,054	26,894,006	100	230	280
National Bank of Fort						
Sam Houston	100,000	129,769	3,161,490	100	200	240
San Antonio Nat Bk						
South Texas Nat Bk	400,000	86,262	4,284,892	100		50
Waco—						
Common	300,000	331,700	4,853,451	100		
Citizens Nat Bank						
Common	250,000	300,814	9,343,567	100	210	
First National Bank						
Common	500,000	600,728	11,299,430	50	93	97
National City Bank						
Common	100,000	102,869	1,025,964	100		80

National Banks Dec. 31		TENNESSEE		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Chattanooga—					Nomi Per	nat. share.
Amer Tr & Bkg Co.	750,000	1,257,679	12,048,159	100	260	275
Commercial Nat Bk:						
Common	425,000	524,158	11,340,766	100	155	170
Preferred	225,000			100		
Hamilton Nat Bank						
Common	1,250,000	1,837,150	51,229,357	100	155	165
Knoxville—						
Bank of Knoxville	50,000	83,691	1,914,376	100	125	150
Comm'l Bk & Tr Co						
Common	200,000	149,187	3,726,798	6.25	10	11
Hamilton National Bk						
Common	875,000	1,846,982	30,223,229	100	255	265
Park National Bank						
Common	1,000,000	700,201	14,072,670	10	14½	15
Memphis—						
Comm & Indust Bk.	100,000	52,495	1,134,148	100	105	110
First National Bank						
Common	1,200,000	2,626,238	66,309,314	100	283	293
Nat Bk of Commerce						
Common	1,000,000	2,305,068	40,323,426	100	275	285
State Savings Bank						
Common	50,000	97,000	1,431,000	100	205	220
Union Planters' Nat'l						
Bank & Trust Co.	3,500,000	5,584,234	89,350,765	10	26½	27½
Nashville—						
American Nat Bank	3,000,000	1,824,524	69,194,754	10	13½	13¾
Common						
Common	3,150,000			100	100	
Preferred						
Preferred	300,000	604,903	5,710,138	20	70	75
Broadway Nat Bank						
Common	1,000,000	1,029,661	26,956,232	10	19½	20½
Commerce Union Bk						
Common	500,000	644,047	9,431,964	100	(b)	
Nashville Trust Co						
Common	1,133,300			100	105	110
Preferred						
Preferred	1,000,000	1,852,052	34,028,694	100	240	250

National Banks Dec. 31		UTAH		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Ogden—					Nomi Per	nat. share.
Commercial Sec Bk	475,000	217,900	7,653,101	100	100	115
First Security Bk NA						
Common	1,000,000	1,480,403	21,360,541	100		
Salt Lake City—						
Com'l Nat Bk & Tr Co	900,000	399,509	16,102,112	100	75	82
First Security Corp.						
Common	43,200,000	5,020,460	77,617,164	10	23.75	24.35
First National Bank						
Common	750,000	1,337,561	21,115,396	100	220	240
Utah State Nat Bank						
Common	500,000	878,952	17,207,196	100	165	175
Zion's Sav Bk & Tr.						
Common	1,000,000	1,195,653	14,615,258	100	208	215
Utah Sav & Trust Co						
Common	300,000	261,889	3,544,826	100	135	150
Walker Bk & Tr Co						
Common	1,500,000	1,077,141	34,205,449	100	120	125

National Banks Dec. 31		TEXAS		State Institutions Dec. 31		
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask
Austin—					Nomi Per	nat. share.
American Nat Bank	300,000	571,009	14,843,445	100	230	250
Austin Nat Bank						
Common	570,750	875,093	20,656,796	100	240	260
Capital Nat Bank—						
Capital stock	125,000	179,647	4,160,335	100		
Preferred stock						
Preferred	75,000			100		e100
Beaumont—						
American Nat Bank	400,000	712,276	12,590,336	100		No recent sales
First National Bank						
Common	400,000	975,211	15,054,720	100		
Secur St Bk & Trust						
Common	200,000	90,704	2,642,638	100		
Dallas—						
Dallas Nat Bank	1,000,000	965,668	26,902,945	20	38½	40
First National Bank						
Common	5,000,000	10,123,901	137,343,186	100	46½	48
Hillcrest State Bank						
Common	100,000	116,838	2,735,082	20	64	66
Liberty State Bank						
Common	250,000	302,912	8,243,284	20	64	66
Mercantile Nat Bk—						
Common	1,650,000	1,732,502	45,927,759	20	38½	40
Preferred						
Preferred	350,000			20	55	56
Republic Nat Bank						
Common	4,000,000	4,902,249	92,413,521	20	215	215
Nat Bank of Comm.						
Common	150,000	436,098	7,538,540	100	25	25
Oak Cliff Bk & Tr Co						
Common	200,000	128,872	3,230,274	20	44	46
Texas Bank & Tr Co:						
Common	125,000	115,131	3,166,832	20	40	43
Capital notes						
Capital notes	40,000			20		
El Paso—						
El Paso Nat Bank	300,000	740,825	14,633,965	100		
State National Bank						
Common	300,000	1,802,128	25,896,585	100	500	
Fort Worth—						
Continental Nat Bk	750,000	556,407	19,570,089	60	68	71
First National Bank						
Common	1,500,000	1,373,877	43,488,595	20	47½	50
Ft Worth Nat Bank:						
Common	2,000,000	2,569,723	52,195,753	20	50	52
Preferred						
Preferred	400,000			20		
Fraternal Bk & Tr Co						
Common	15,420	9,532	390,249	10		
Union Bank & Tr Co						
Common	185,000	74,400	1,295,780	100		125
Galveston—						
City National Bank	200,000	518,885	16,066,291	100		
First National Bank						
Common	200,000	479,290	6,645,996	100		No recent sales
Hutchings-Sealy						
National Bank	750,000	472,283	12,443,336	100		No recent sales
US National Bank						
Common	500,000	895,791	12,755,459	50		
Houston—						
Citizens State Bank	250,000	345,134	7,898,946	100	185	
City National Bank						
Common	500,000	622,864	25,514,610	20	49	55
Preferred						
Preferred	100,000			20		
First Nat Bank—						
Common	3,000,000	2,115,278	67,733,841	100	190	
Preferred						
Preferred	1,350,000			100		e100
Houston Nat Bk—						
Common	632,500	287,745	15,444,012	100	75	90
Preferred						
Preferred	367,500			125		
Second Nat'l Bank						
Common	1,000,000	2,281,889	35,867,130	100	280	290
Nat Bank of Comm.						
Common	12,200,000	1,876,010	61,425,738	100	360	400
State National Bank						
Common	700,000	395,896	11,740,994	100	160	170
Union National Bank						
Common	1,000,000	1,400,000	36,158,743	100	225	235
South Texas Com-						

National Banks		WASHINGTON		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Seattle (Concluded)	\$	\$	\$		Nominal	Per share.	
Sumitomo of Seattle	200,000	143,871	2,374,559	100			
University Nat Bank	400,000	263,819	6,240,353	20			
Seattle Tr & Savs Bk	550,000	572,038	9,773,197	50	67	72	
Spokane							
First Nat Bk in Spok	a 500,000	165,233	7,063,457	100	47		
Old N B & Un T Co.							
Common	750,000	798,585	27,569,212	100			
Preferred	743,800			100			
Old National Corp.							
Class A	245,008			No	1.25	1.30	
Class B (voting)	50,000			No	1.35	1.40	
Washington Trust Co	200,000	948,803	9,607,796	100			
Tacoma							
Nat Bank of Wash.	a 1,350,000	1,155,143	27,894,954	100	135	150	
Puget Sound Nat Bk	a 720,000	303,628	10,906,291	25	18 1/2	20	

National Banks		WISCONSIN		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Milwaukee (Concl.)	\$	\$	\$		Nominal	Per share.	
Teutonia Ave State Bk	a 382,800	112,294	2,875,039	20	8	10	
West Side Bank	400,000	885,507	5,569,999	100	160	200	
Wisconsin State Bk.	300,000	391,897	5,579,563	20	34	37	
First Wisc Trust Co.	1,000,000 d	786,087	5,884,330	100			

National Banks		WEST VIRGINIA		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Charleston							
Charleston Nat Bk.	1,062,500	1,591,779	24,812,688	25			
Kanawha Bk & Tr Co	500,000	444,766	6,584,291	100	No		
Kanawha Valley Bk.	1,000,000	1,506,017	22,319,553	100	recent		
Nat Bank of Comm.	200,000	155,292	3,777,486	100	sales		
Central Trust Co.	500,000	308,199 s	449,083	100			
Huntington							
First Hunt'g Nat Bk	1,000,000	1,334,213	17,140,016	12 1/2	19	21	
Twentieth St Bank	a 101,600	66,604	1,209,183	50			
Wheeling							
Center Wheeling Sav	a 150,000	69,356	1,214,148	100		150	
Half Dollar Trust & Sav Bank							
Nat Bank of W Va.	a 405,105	122,866	2,683,913	25		122 1/2	
Nat Exchange Bank	500,000	784,246	7,316,459	100		1105	
So Side Bk & Tr Co.	100,000	703,909	5,377,514	100		1125	
Security Trust Co.	300,000	113,152	1,234,485	100		1101	
Wheeling Dollar Savs & Trust Co.	300,000	863,423	5,666,586	100		1300	
	1,800,000	2,992,039	20,506,471	100		1150	

National Banks		WYOMING		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Cheyenne							
American Nat Bank	250,000	318,237	7,719,138	100			
Stock Growers N Bk.	300,000	304,098	9,600,400	100			

National Banks		WISCONSIN		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
La Crosse							
Batavian Nat Bank	250,000	304,392	5,432,268	20			
Exchange State Bank	a 175,000 d	90,030	1,245,457	100	No		
Nat Bk of La Crosse	400,000	397,651	6,839,996	100	recent		
State Bk of La Crosse	100,000	187,635	3,176,892	100	sales		
Milwaukee							
Amer State Bank	200,000	180,168	3,736,549	20	25	27	
City Bank & Tr Co.	a 285,000	191,644	4,474,073	100	48	55	
First Wisc Nat'l Bk.							
Common	7,500,000	8,929,891	255,001,203	1	16	18	
Preferred	7,500,000						
Home Savings Bank	a 350,000	181,039	3,656,340	20	16	18	
Kilbourn State Bk.	a 150,000	71,987	2,239,435	20			
Lincoln State Bank							
Common	50,000	c 60,426	1,554,120	100			
Income debentures	225,000						
Marine Nat Bch Bk	2,200,000	2,449,701	44,264,778	20	40	43	
Marshall & Ilsley Bk	a 2,895,000	2,203,533	56,081,564	20	21	23	
Mitchell St State Bk.	a 596,000	31,945	2,976,059	20			
Northern Bank	a 250,000	63,819	4,104,185	20			
Park Savings Bank	a 539,500 d	140,249	2,012,384	100			
State Bank of Milw.	a 550,000	73,620	2,811,362	20	7 1/2	8 1/2	

Canadian Bank Statements
Returns are all of Jan. 31, 1941. Prices are per cent. not per share.

National Banks		NOVA SCOTIA		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Halifax							
Bank of Nova Scotia	12,000,000	24,000,000	268,872,586	100	277		

National Banks		ONTARIO		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Toronto							
Bank of Toronto	6,000,000	9,000,000	137,069,116	100	247	250	
Can Bank of Comm.	30,000,000	20,000,000	584,045,054	100	148	150	
Dominion Bank	7,000,000	7,000,000	127,329,077	100			
Imperial Bank of Can	7,000,000	8,000,000	154,307,459	100			

National Banks		QUEBEC		State Institutions		Dec. 31	
	Capital	Surplus & Profits	Gross Deposits	Par	Bid	Ask	
Montreal							
Bank of Montreal	36,000,000	39,000,000	826,778,986	100	173		
Banque Canadienne	7,000,000	5,000,000	136,464,148	100	145		
Barclays Bk (Canada)	1,500,000	750,000	16,125,272	100			
Provincial Bk of Can	4,000,000	1,000,000	47,534,365	100			
Royal Bk of Canada	35,000,000	20,000,000	825,424,745	100	153	155	

† Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. no par stock. * Sale price.
 a Common and preferred stock debentures outstanding. d June 29, 1940.
 c March 26, 1940.
 e Member of the Northwest Bancorporation.
 f Member First National Corp. i Last sale.
 s Trust funds.
 t All stock held by Old National Corp.

Securities Called for Redemption

The following tabulation indicates alphabetically Corporation bonds and stocks which are being prepaid in their entirety.

BONDS

- Athens Railway & Elec. Co. 1st & ref. 5%, due 1950, July 1 at 110.
- Atlanta Northern Ry. Co. 1st 5%, due 1954, July 1 at 110.
- Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co. 1st 5%, due 1943, July 1 at 105.
- Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Co.—
 7%, due 1953, April 1, 1941, at 103 1/2.
 Sinking fund income 8% (unstamped) due 1953, Apr. 1, 1941, at 103 1/2.
- Central Electric & Telephone Co. 4 1/2% series A, due 1965, Apr. 18 at 105.
- Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. ref. & impt. 3 1/2%, series F, due 1963, Apr. 28 at 105-1/2.
- Chicago Stock Yards Co. coll. tr. 5%, due 1961, Apr. 1 at 105.
- Columbus Elec. & Power 1st & ref. 6%, due 1947, June 1 at 103.
 1st & ref. 5%, series B, due 1954, May 1 at 105.
- Congress Square Hotel (Portland, Me.) 1st 5 1/2%, due 1946, May 1 at 102.
- Consolidated Press conv. deb. 6 1/2%, due 1949, June 1 at 103.
- Davidson Biscuit Co. 5 1/2%, series A, due 1945, Apr. 1 at 102 1/2.
- Dickey (W. S.) Clay Mfg. Co. deb. 5s, 1949, Apr. 1 at 100.
- Georgia Power Co. 1st & ref. 5%, due 1967, Apr. 5 at 104 1-6.
- Gulf Public Service Co. 1st s. f. 6% series A due 1945, April 1, 1941, at 102.
- Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 1st & ref. 3 1/2s, series B, due 1970, April 1 at 107 1/2.
- Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia—
 1st lien & ref. 6%, series B, due 1951, April 1 at 103.
- Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp.—
 1st mtge. ref. 5%, due 1948, April 1 at 105.
- Macon Ry. & Light Co. 1st cons. 5%, due 1953, July 1 at 110.
- Molybdenum Corp. of America deb. 6%, due 1942, Apr. 23 at 102.
- Monongahela Ry. Co. 1st 4s series A, due 1960, May 1 at 105.
- New Orleans Public Service Inc. gen. lien 5%, due 1942, Apr. 1 at 100 (90% original principal amount).
- North American Car Corp.—
 Equipment trust 4 1/2%, due 1941 to 1947, June 15 at 102.
 Equipment trust 5%, due 1941 to 1943, June 1 at 101.
 Equipment trust 4 1/2%, due 1941 to 1943, May 15 at 101.

BONDS (Concluded)

- Northern Electric Co. & Northern Paper Mills—
 15-year joint 6%, due 1943, May 1 at 101.
 Serial 5%, due 1941, May 1 at 100 1/2.
 Serial 5%, due 1942, May 1 at 101.
 Serial 5%, due 1943, May 1 at 101 1/2.
 Serial 5%, due 1944, May 1 at 102.
 Serial 5%, due 1945, May 1 at 102 1/2.
- Penn-Ohio Edison Co. deb. 5 1/2s, due 1959, Apr. 7 at 105.
- Peoples Light & Power Co. 3-6%, due 1961, April 1 at 100.
- Portland Gas Light Co. 1st ref. 5%, series A, due 1950, April 1 at 102.
 1st refunding 4%, series B, 1955, May 1 at 103.
- Public Service of Oklahoma 1st 4%, series A, due 1966, Apr. 12 at 104.
- Rheem Mfg. Co. s. f. deb. 5%, series A & B, due 1948, May 1 at 103 1/2.
- Richmond-Washington Co. 4%, due 1943, June 1 at 105.
- Rio Grande Valley Gas 5%, due 1950, April 1 at 102 1/2.
- Rome Ry. & Light Co. 1st 5%, due 1946, Oct. 1 at 105.
- Scripps (E. W.) Co. deb. 5 1/2%, due 1943, May 1 at 100 1/2.
- Southeastern Power & Light Co. 6%, due 2025, Apr. 7 at 110.
- Southern Counties Gas Co. of Calif. 1st 4 1/2%, due 1968, May 1, 101 1/2.
- Southern Union Gas Co. 5 1/2%, series I, due 1945, Apr. 15 at 111.
 5 1/2% series II, due 1945, Apr. 15 at 100.
- Westmoreland Water Co. 1st 5%, due 1952, June 1 at 101.
- Wheeling Steel Corp. 4 1/2%, due 1966, May 3 at 105.

STOCKS

- Bayuk Cigars 7% preferred, April 15 at 110.
- Bell Telephone of Pa. 6 1/4% pref., April 15 at 110.
- Foots Bros. Gear & Machine 5% preferred, July 1 at 10.
- Indiana Associated Telephone 5% preferred, Apr. 17 at 110.
- Mock Judson Voehringer preferred, April 1 at 115.
- Public Service of Oklahoma 6% preferred, Apr. 12 at 110.
 7% preferred, Apr. 12 at 110.
- Wheeling Steel 6% preferred, April 1 at 100.

(Concluded from page 18)

CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE

During March the foreign exchange and financial situation in the European countries became increasingly incomprehensible to American observers. Published figures could not safely be compared with similar official information available in peace-time. In the economic sense it was all too clear that the Continental European countries had come under the domination of the German authorities.

Official sources in Washington, according to press dispatches of March 5, estimated German holdings of dollar balances in the United States at about \$250,000,000, a sum comprising only openly held balances. The figure did not include large amounts nominally owned by "neutrals" but actually controlled by Germany. A large part of these assets was said to have been acquired through occupation of European nations and subsequent seizure by the Reich of gold valued at about \$500,000,000 from their central reserves. Much of this gold was believed to have been converted by one means or another into drawing power in New York and other money markets. Some of the gold, it is thought, has been unwittingly bought by the United States from ostensibly neutral but actually German owners.

London figures of the German loot were greatly in excess of the above estimate. The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons on March 19 that the extent of German cash exactions from the occupied countries is equal to £1,150,000,000 a year. The French payments were said to be £827,000,000, or more than three times the largest sums demanded from Germany under the Young Plan of Reparations after the World War. The Germans were described by the British authorities as exacting payment in coin of the realm based on an arbitrarily valued mark. What the British Foreign Office tried to do was to compute all contributions of the dominated countries in terms of the pre-war pound. On this basis the pound was calculated at \$4.70. According to these estimates, Norway was paying £68,000,000, Denmark £26,000,000, Belgium £75,000,000, The Netherlands £54,000,000, and France £827,000,000.

Figures published in mid-March show that \$120,000 of United States currency was received here from Germany, increasing to \$540,000 the amount of currency which arrived from Germany in the short period of four months. When the currency reaches the United States it is converted into dollar deposits for use by Germany.

The Reichsbank statement as of March 22 showed "gold," including foreign currency reserves, which was reported separately until the statement of June 26, 1939, as 77,952,000 marks. Circulation was given as 13,268,125,000 marks, as compared with 7,463,727,000 marks in the corresponding statement of 1939. Note circulation reported at the end of 1940 was 14,033,213,000 marks, the highest since reorganization of the German bank and currency in 1924. The Reichsbank's ratio of reserves to outstanding circulation was 0.59%. In the New York market the German official mark was steady around 40.00c., while registered marks ranged between 13.95c. and 14.80c.

The Paris Stock Exchange began to quote industrial shares on an extended scale on March 17. This action was interpreted by French financial observers as marking an acceleration of German-French economic cooperation, with Germany likely to buy heavily into French enterprises. The direction of the Paris Bourse was under Berlin supervision.

According to a Vichy dispatch of March 21, the Bank of France balance sheet, suspended since the beginning of the war, was to be submitted once more at the Bank's annual assembly on March 27. The figures published were those of Dec. 26, 1940. According to informed French circles, the gold reserve of the Bank on Dec. 26 amounted to 84,616,000,000 francs and note circulation to 218,382,000,000 francs. Thus, circulation on that date had almost doubled since the last time it was officially recorded before the German invasion of Paris. Circulation could only have increased between the end of December and the end of March.

The ordinary budget for the first three months of 1941 was fixed by the Vichy Budget Commission at 24,000,000,000 francs. It seemed clear that the huge expenditures, plus the cost of the forces of occupation, could not be met out of Treasury receipts but was in large measure met by advances from the Bank of France.

Rome dispatches of March 5 stated that the Italian Treasury bond issue which closed toward the end of February indicated subscriptions in excess of 18,000,000,000 lire, or 4,000,000,000 lire more than in the case of the similar issue of February, 1940. Italian lire continued pegged in the New York market at 5.05, unchanged since before the beginning of the war.

On March 3 all Bulgarian assets in the United States were blocked by executive order. The Bulgarian lev had not been regularly quoted in the New York market since the final week of August, 1939, when the last quotation was 1.28c. Bulgarian assets in the United States were estimated in Wall Street as not more than about \$500,000. It was estimated that about \$6,500,000 face amount of Bulgarian bonds are held by United States investors, but for a long time the bonds have been selling in New York at 7c. to 8c. on the dollar. United States direct investments in Bulgaria were estimated at not more than \$2,000,000,000. Bulgaria bought goods worth \$1,440,000 from the United States and sold here about \$2,460,000 in 1939, the last year for which figures were available.

The Rumanian Government on March 4, apparently following the United States procedure, issued a decree freezing all foreign assets within its jurisdiction. Rumanian assets here had previously been frozen by official order. United States interests in Rumania, aside from bonded debt, consisted chiefly of properties owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and valued at about \$25,000,000. Recently the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. sold its Rumanian properties to the Government of Rumania for, it is said, \$13,800,000, receiving payment from Rumanian funds frozen in the United States. On March 11 the New York Foreign Exchange Committee received a cable from London stating: "Include Rumania as enemy territory as from Feb. 15 and Bulgaria as from March 5, 1941."

On March 13 President Roosevelt froze all funds of Hungary in the United States. At the time the order was issued Secretary of State Hull, at a press conference, stated that the United States placed Hungary in the same category as Rumania and other countries under the domination of the Reich. He said that the action with respect to Hungarian funds might have been taken at an earlier date and that there was no particular development which caused the issuance of the order on March 13.

The Hungarian Government on March 17 issued a communique denying that the United States had any legal justification for blocking Hungarian assets. The communique said: "There is no conflict between them (Hungary and the United States), and no moral or material damage has been inflicted on American citizens in Hungary. Accordingly, relations between the two countries were in every respect most correct, and it is therefore surprising that without any legal basis or necessity the United States should block Hungarian assets, thus arbitrarily violating property." According to Hungarian authorities Hungary has for some time kept in the United States reserves of money just sufficient to make absolutely necessary payments.

Hungarian assets in the United States, according to an estimate of the Department of Commerce, include \$250,000 in long-term credits and a small undetermined amount in short-term investments. American investments in Hungary are reported to be more than \$52,000,000.

Yugoslav credits in the United States were blocked by executive order on March 25, making the thirteenth freezing order issued against Continental European assets since the German invasion of Denmark and Norway in April, 1940. Yugoslav assets in the United States are almost all in earmarked gold deposits, but the exact amount is not made known. United States investments in Yugoslavia total about \$36,000,000, of which \$32,000,000 are government bonds and \$4,000,000 are direct investments. Yugoslav dollar bonds have been in default since 1932. The direct investments have long been tied up by exchange regulations.

Swedish kronor in New York were steady throughout March, as during previous months, around 23.85 in a nominal market. Swiss francs (commercial), the other remaining free currency of Europe, were steady around 23.22½.

Exchange on the Latin American countries was steady throughout March, as had been the case for a long time previous. The steadiness was due to the action of the various exchange controls and to a large extent to the loans granted several Latin American countries months earlier. Unofficial exchange on Buenos Aires was 23.40@23.46 on March 1, and 23.25 on March 31. Exchange on Rio de Janeiro was 5.05@5.15 on March 1, and 5.05@5.15 on March 31.

Exchange on the Far Eastern countries during March was steady, for the most part linked to sterling. Hongkong and Shanghai fluctuated widely from day to day, but on average were firmer than in February. The London price for silver was 23 5/16d. on March 3, and 23½d. on March 31. The Hongkong dollar was 24.50@24.70 on March 1, and 24.46½@24.68 on March 31. The Shanghai yuan was 5.57@5.80 on March 1 and 5.23@5.50 on March 31. Yen checks were 23.44@23.50 on March 1, and 23.44@23.50 on March 31.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR POUNDS STERLING

	Bankers' Bills		Commercial Bills Sight
	Sight	Cable Transfers	
Mar. 1	4.03½@4.03½	4.03½@4.04	4.00
Mar. 2		SUNDAY	
Mar. 3	4.03½@4.03½	4.03½@4.04	4.00
Mar. 4	4.03½@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 5	4.03½@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 6	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 7	4.03½@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 8	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 9		SUNDAY	
Mar. 10	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 11	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 12	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 13	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 14	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 15	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 16		SUNDAY	
Mar. 17	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 18	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 19	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 20	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.04	4.00
Mar. 21	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.04	4.00
Mar. 22	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.04	4.00
Mar. 23		SUNDAY	
Mar. 24	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.04	4.00
Mar. 25	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 26	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 27	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 28	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 29	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00
Mar. 30		SUNDAY	
Mar. 31	4.03 ¼@4.03½	4.03½@4.03½	4.00

DAILY RATES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

France Franc		Switzerland Franc		Portugal Escudo	Canada Dollar		Argentina Peso		Columbia Peso
Checks		Cables		Cables	Checks		Checks		Cables
Mar. 1	2.17a2.17½	23.21a23.23	23.21½a.23½	4.01a4.04	Mar. 1	14½a14½% disc't	SUNDAY		29.77
Mar. 2		SUNDAY			Mar. 2		SUNDAY		
Mar. 3	2.17a2.18	23.21a23.23	23.21½a.23½	4.01a4.04	Mar. 3	14½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 4	2.21	23.21a23.23	23.21½a.23½	4.01a4.04	Mar. 4	14½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 5	2.19a2.22	23.21a23.23	23.21½a.23½	4.01a4.04	Mar. 5	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 6	2.19a2.20	23.21a23.23	23.21½a.23½	4.01a4.04	Mar. 6	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 7	2.22a2.23	23.21a23.22	23.21½a23.23	4.01a4.04	Mar. 7	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 8	2.22a2.25	23.21a23.22½	23.21½a23.23	4.00a4.04	Mar. 8	15 a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 9		SUNDAY			Mar. 9	15 a14½% disc't	SUNDAY		
Mar. 10	2.25a2.30	23.21a23.22½	23.21½a23.23	4.01a4.04	Mar. 10	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 11	2.30a2.31	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.01a4.04	Mar. 11	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 12	2.31	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.01a4.04	Mar. 12	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 13	No rates available	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.04	Mar. 13	15½a15% disc't	29.77	No rates available	56.98a57.00
Mar. 14		23.20a23.22½	23.20½a23.23	4.00a4.04	Mar. 14	15½a15% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 15	2.33	23.20 a23.22	23.20½a.22½	4.00a4.04	Mar. 15	15½a15% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 16		SUNDAY			Mar. 16	SUNDAY			
Mar. 17	2.34	23.20½a23.22	23.21a23.22½	4.00a4.04	Mar. 17	15½a15% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 18	2.33a2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.04	Mar. 18	15½a15% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 19	2.35	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 19	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 20	2.33a2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 20	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 21	2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 21	15 a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 22	2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 22	15 a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 23		SUNDAY			Mar. 23	SUNDAY			
Mar. 24	2.34a2.35	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 24	15 a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 25	2.33a2.35	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 25	15 a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 26	2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 26	15% discount	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 27	2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 27	15% discount	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 28	2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 28	15½a15% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 29	2.30a2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 29	15½a15% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00
Mar. 30		SUNDAY			Mar. 30	SUNDAY			
Mar. 31	2.32a2.34	23.20½a.22½	23.21 a23.23	4.00a4.03	Mar. 31	15½a14½% disc't	29.77		56.98a57.00

Germany Reichsmark		Sweden Krona		Hungary Pengo	Brazil Milreus		Chile Peso	Bolivia Bolivarano	Ecuador Sucre
Checks		Cables		Cables	Checks		Cables	Checks	Cables
Mar. 1	39.97a40.05	23.83a23.85	23.83½a.85½	19.77a19.85	Mar. 1	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 2		SUNDAY			Mar. 2		SUNDAY		
Mar. 3	39.93a40.05	23.83a23.85	23.83½a.85½	19.77a19.85	Mar. 3	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 4	39.97a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a23.86	19.77a19.85	Mar. 4	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 5	39.97a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a23.86	19.77a19.85	Mar. 5	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 6	39.96a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.86	19.77a19.85	Mar. 6	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 7	39.97a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a.85½	19.77a19.85	Mar. 7	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 8	39.95a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a23.86	19.77a19.85	Mar. 8	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 9		SUNDAY			Mar. 9	5.05a5.15	SUNDAY		
Mar. 10	39.97a40.05	23.81½a.84½	23.82a23.85	19.77a19.85	Mar. 10	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 11	39.96a40.05	23.82a23.84	23.82½a.84½	19.77a19.85	Mar. 11	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 12	39.96a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.77a19.85	Mar. 12	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 13	39.97a40.05	23.81½a.84½	23.82a23.85	19.85	Mar. 13	No rates available	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 14	39.97a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.85	Mar. 14	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 15	39.97a40.05	23.82½a.84½	23.83a23.85	19.85	Mar. 15	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 16		SUNDAY			Mar. 16		SUNDAY		
Mar. 17	39.97a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.85	Mar. 17	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 18	39.97a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.85	Mar. 18	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 19	39.95a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.85	Mar. 19	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 20	39.90a40.05	23.81½a.84½	23.82a23.85	19.85	Mar. 20	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 21	39.96a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a.85½	19.85	Mar. 21	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 22	39.95a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a.85½	19.85	Mar. 22	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 23		SUNDAY			Mar. 23		SUNDAY		
Mar. 24	39.95a40.05	23.81½a.84½	23.82a23.85	19.85	Mar. 24	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 25	39.95a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.85	Mar. 25	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 26	39.95a40.05	23.82a23.84½	23.82½a23.85	19.85	Mar. 26	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 27	39.96a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a.85½	No Rates Avall.	Mar. 27	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 28	39.93a40.05	23.82a23.85	23.82½a.85½	No Rates Avall.	Mar. 28	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 29	39.96a40.05	23.82 a23.85	23.82½a.85½	No Rates Avall.	Mar. 29	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00
Mar. 30		SUNDAY			Mar. 30		SUNDAY		
Mar. 31	39.96a40.05	23.82 a23.85	23.82½a.85½		Mar. 31	5.05a5.15	5.16a5.17	3.00	6.70a7.00

Spain Peseta		Italy Lira		Finland Markka	Shanghai Yuan Dollar		Philippine Islands Peso	Straits Settlements Dollar	India Rupee	Java Guilder
Checks		Cables		Cables	Checks		Cables	Cables	Cables	Cables
Mar. 1	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 1	5.57 a5.80	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 2		SUNDAY			Mar. 2		SUNDAY			
Mar. 3	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 3	5.48 a5.75	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 4	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 4	5.41 a5.65	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 5	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 5	5.41 a5.65	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 6	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 6	5.41 a5.65	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 7	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 7	5.44 a5.75	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 8	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 8	5.41 a5.70	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 9		SUNDAY			Mar. 9		SUNDAY			
Mar. 10	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 10	5.44½a5.70	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 11	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 11	5.40½a5.70	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 12	9.13a9.25	No rates available	5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 12	5.43 a5.70	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 13	9.13a9.25		5.04 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 13	5.41 a5.70	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	No rates available
Mar. 14	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 14	5.41½a5.70	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 15	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 15	5.37½a5.70	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 16		SUNDAY			Mar. 16		SUNDAY			
Mar. 17	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 17	5.35 a5.65	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 18	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 18	5.36 a5.60	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 19	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 19	5.36 a5.60	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 20	9.13a9.25		5.04½a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 20	5.36 a5.60	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 21	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 21	5.39 a5.70	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 22	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 22	5.26 a5.55	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 23		SUNDAY			Mar. 23		SUNDAY			
Mar. 24	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 24	5.39 a5.50	49.82	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 25	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 25	5.19 a5.50	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30.14a30.35	
Mar. 26	9.13a9.25		5.05 a5.07	2.01a2.05	Mar. 26	5.22 a5.50	49.80a49.15	47.11a47.62	30	